THE TIMES

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THE TIMES

Tomorrow

Politics and the law
John Morris, QC, on the need to keep judges out of the political battlefield

Party pieces
Suzy Menkes sizes up the season's cocktail dresses and sparkling make-up

Reach for the sky
An appraisal of architect Richard Seifert, who has redrawn London's postwar skyline

On Broadway
Holly Hill sees quality as well as quantity in America's theatrical Mecca

Portfolio

The Times Portfolio competition prize was shared by three winners yesterday. They were Mr James Page of New Malden, Surrey; Ann Gibbon of Burton Joyce, Nottingham and the Rev. Barry Gilbert of Stourport-on-Severn, Worcs. Each receives £666 66p. Portfolio list, page 18. How to play, information service, page 28.

Bank cuts base rate to 9.75%

Barclays Bank reduced its base lending rate from 10 to 9.75 per cent. The other three big clearing banks are expected to leapfrog Barclays with cuts to 9.5 per cent this week. **Page 19**

British Steel boost

British Steel, into which successive governments have injected more than 12,000m in the past 15 years, has almost reached break-even, despite its £100m costs due to the miners' strike **Page 2**

Blasts kill 80

At least 80 people were killed and more than 300 injured in a series of explosions followed by a fire at a natural gas processing complex in Mexico City **Page 5**

Pill ban fight

Mrs Victoria Gillick asked the Court of Appeal to overturn a judge's refusal to ban doctors prescribing the contraceptive Pill to under-age girls without their parents' consent **Page 3**

Karpov spur

Karpov played yet another draw with Kasparov but will need to speed up now to get into the Chess Olympiad, under way at Salonika, where the Soviet team needs him **Page 5**

Turk shot dead

A Turkish diplomat working for the United Nations was shot dead in Vienna by a member of the Armenian Revolutionary Army **Page 6**

Race law defied

The Progressive Federal Party, the main opposition party in the South African Parliament, has decided to defy the law and admit members of all races **Page 5**

England lose

England slumped to an embarrassing defeat against the Indian Under-25 side in Ahmedabad by a innings and 59 runs. **Page 23**

Irish summit again soon after 'realistic' talks

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, ended their two-day Chequers summit yesterday with an agreement to meet again early in the new year to continue discussions about the political future of Northern Ireland and improved cooperation between their two governments to combat terrorism.

After discussions described by Mrs Thatcher as the "fullest, frankest and most realistic" that she had had with Dr Fitzgerald, the decision to meet again so soon was being portrayed by both sides last night as the most positive outcome of the nine hours of talks, two of which the Prime Ministers spent on their own.

The Irish Government, which in recent weeks had become reconciled to the likelihood of little in the way of a substantive British response to the report of the new Ireland Forum, was not surprised.

Indeed, at her press conference afterwards Mrs Thatcher made plain that she rejected the forum's three suggested solutions to the Irish problem. She said that unification was out, confederation was out, and she also rejected the third proposal, a joint authority to run the province. That she said was a derogation from sovereignty.

But while Mrs Thatcher's main emphasis was on the need for the Ulster political parties to begin talking again, and her expressed hope that Dr Fitzgerald would encourage the Social and Democratic Labour Party to take part, Irish officials were pleased at the apparent progress made towards giving the minority population and their aspirations and Irish identity more recognition in the province's institutions.

The communique, as expected couched in low-key terms, said that the Prime Minister and the Taoiseach had agreed that "the identities of both the majority and the minority communities in Northern Ireland should be recognized and respected, and reflected in the structures and processes of Northern Ireland in ways acceptable to both communities."

Mrs Thatcher made it clear immediately at her press conference that no decisions had been reached and declined to indicate what steps might be taken as a result of the future negotiations.

"We intend to pursue the aim of lasting peace and stability and of reconciliation with good will and determination and that was the general atmosphere and spirit of the tallks". She said that security could only be improved with the cooperation of the South.

"I do not wish to raise expectations that everything will be solved next time. I do not think it will be. But I hope we will able to get a little further."

In stressing the need for Ulster's political parties to talk about a political solution Mrs Thatcher said repeatedly that a settlement could not be imposed from London. "We are conscious that if we did it would not work."

Mrs Thatcher said she saw no reason why Dr FitzGerald should face any criticism in Dublin over the outcome of the summit. The expectation that there would be firm British proposals in response to the forum's report were never realistic and should not have been raised.

Asked whether there was any discussion about even a consultative role for Dublin within the present structure of the North, Mrs Thatcher again declined to give details.

Dr FitzGerald described the talks as most extensive and constructive. He stressed the importance of the continuing dialogue through the Anglo-Irish Inter-Government Council.

The discussions had reached a considerable measure of agreement on the nature of the security problem and a shared commitment to try to resolve it, he said.

Richard Ford writes: Unionist politicians reacted with their traditional "not an inch" responses and said that apparent interference by the Dublin Government in the political process would be unwelcome. They believe that officials in London and Dublin are plotting to dilute the union.



Meeting of minds: Mrs Thatcher and Dr FitzGerald yesterday. (Photograph: Harry Kerr)

Record 2,282 miners opt for return to work

● **A record number of striking miners, 2,282, returned to work, taking the total of pits producing coal to 59 out of 174.**

● **A disappointed NCB, which had been expecting a majority of miners to be back by Christmas, now believes the dispute will go into the new year.**

● **Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, attacked Mr Arthur Scargill for "not caring about the coal industry or the miners"** Page 2

● **Vandals caused an estimated £250,000 damage at NCB offices at Cadeby, South Yorkshire.** Page 2

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

A record 2,282 miners broke ranks and went back to work for the first time yesterday; there was some disappointment within the National Coal Board, however, that the figure was not higher.

On yesterday's figures, the "drift back to work" is unlikely to yield a majority of pitman back at their jobs by Christmas and the board now is expecting the strike to last into the new year.

Mr Michael Eaton, the board's chief spokesman, said last night that there had been a modest acceleration in the return to work, but he fought shy of his earlier prediction that more than half the industry's manpower would be back at their jobs over the next five weeks.

His assessment coincided with the view coming out of the militant Yorkshire coalfield that the return to work had been slowed by picketing and social pressure in the pit villages.

But Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, insisted that there was "a very big return to work" taking place in the coalfields. "If it were not for the mobs, the violence, and the intimidation, I think the majority of miners would be back at work", he said.

Detailed figures from the areas showed that more men went back in the strike stronghold of Yorkshire and that the number of pits producing coal went up to 59 of the industry's total of 174.

In Yorkshire, 455 men went back to work, bringing the total in the coalfield to 1,721. In percentage terms, the biggest return was still in north Derbyshire, where many more men went back, permitting production to get under way in most collieries.

In the High Court, dissident Yorkshire miners from the Manton mine had to accept a three-week delay in their efforts to have a receiver appointed to run the Yorkshire area of the National Union of Mineworkers.

The hearing was adjourned until December 10, when the Yorkshire pitmen will also seek an injunction halting the spending of union cash on the strike.

The overall figure released by the board last night of striking miners and those at work said that 34 pits had no men at work. A total of 59 coalminers were in production and 140 had some men at work.

NUM leaders took their case for fresh industrial backing to a meeting of transport and power unions yesterday, at which Mr Norman Willis TUC general secretary, reaffirmed his backing for the striking miners. He also repeated his support for the unions taking action in line with the labour movement's policy to "black" the movement of coal and alternative fuels to the power stations.

● The coal board in north Derbyshire has called in a firm of auditors to check its return-to-work figures after allegations from NUM officials that they are inaccurate (Craig Seton writes).

The initiative was taken by Mr Ken Moses, the board's north Derbyshire director.

● Energy consumption in the first nine months of this year has been cut by the equivalent of 3.4 million tonnes of coal in the Governmen's drive to beat the miners' strike, it was disclosed last night (the Press Association reports).

Walker attack, page 2
Letters, page 11

Steel makes plea on Alliance

By Our Political Reporter

Mr David Steel last night made a plea for the Liberal-SDP Alliance to overcome its "mechanical differences" swiftly in order to fill the void left by what he called an unelectable Labour Party.

But the Liberal leader contrasted the different characteristics of the two parties in terms which his Alliance leadership partners might not have regarded as complimentary.

Liberals tended to be decentralized and independent whereas the SDP tended to be "centralized and authoritarian", he said.

On the eve of today's key strategy meeting of leaders of the two parties, Mr Steel made plain his conviction that the Alliance must be allowed to develop naturally at constituency level, without undue interference from the centre.

In remarks which would have appealed to the Liberals, a large element of the SDP, but not to Dr David Owen and his close supporters, Mr Steel said in Bonn, at a meeting of German liberals, that it could not be right for the Alliance "to decree an organizational straitjacket from the top".

Mr Steel was clearly capitalizing on the apparently growing acceptance within the SDP locally and nationally for the principle of the joint selection of parliamentary candidates, to which Dr Owen, because he regards it as a step towards a merger, remains opposed.

Under an agreement to be completed today, joint selection will remaim the exception rather than the rule, but Mr Steel's argument is that where the local parties agree to pick candidates together the SDP nationally should not step in to prevent it.

The Liberals are jubilant over the decision of the Welsh SDP to defy the national line and come to a joint selection agreement with the Liberals, and expect it to happen elsewhere.

Poisoned bars a hoax, says animal group

By Rupert Morris

The Animal Liberation Front said yesterday that its warnings of poisoned Mars bars on sale throughout Britain had been a hoax.

Mr Ronald Lee, the front's press officer, said the only contaminated bars were those delivered to the *Sunday Mirror* and the BBC at the weekend.

Mars bars at various shops have been found with pinpricks and some with notes inside warning of contamination.

Scotland Yard said that no traces of poison had yet been discovered in any bar on sale, but tes.. were continuing.

Threat to retailers, page 2

Telecom sale likely to attract £8bn

By Jonathan Davis, Business Correspondent

British Telecome remained silent about its acquisition plans yesterday as the Government's well-rehearsed marketing machine began the final preparations for today's launch of the record £3,900m sale of shares in the corporation.

The share offer is formally launched today with the publication of the full prospectus in *The Times* and other national newspapers. Another 1.3 million copies of a specially-abridged version containing an application form are due to be delivered this morning to those who have expressed an interest in buying shares.

The share offer closes at 10 am on November 28.

Stockbrokers and analysts continue to predict that the issue could be twice oversubscribed, with £8,000 million or more chasing the £3,915 million worth of shares on offer. They expect the shares to trade at 10p to 15p above the 130p offer price when dealings start on December 3.

British Telecom would neither confirm nor deny reports that it wants to buy a 20 per cent stake in Northern Telecom, Canada's largest manufacturer of telecommunications equipment. The corporation said it had studied a number of possible acquisitions and joint ventures as part of its long-term strategy for developing its business after privatization, but emphasized that no decisions had been taken.

Privately, some officials suggested that the reports had been planted in a last-minute attempt to deter investors, as happened with an earlier privatization exercise, the flotation of Britoil, the North Sea company.

Building societies said yesterday they expect the BT share offer to such a success that they would lose more deposits than expected as investors shifted money into BT shares. The latest estimates are that they will lose between £400 million and £500 million. A spokesman for Abbey National said: "We expect it to be a very successful issue".

Despite the huge publicity campaign leading up to the share sale, there was evidence that several investors – and some stockbrokers – were still confused about the exact terms on which the shares are being sold.

The flood of applications expected by next week poses huge logistical problems for the banks which have to sort, allocate and register the applications.

BT series, page 4
Kenneth Fleet, page 19
Prospectus, pages 29-38

Gummer's facts wrong, say bishops

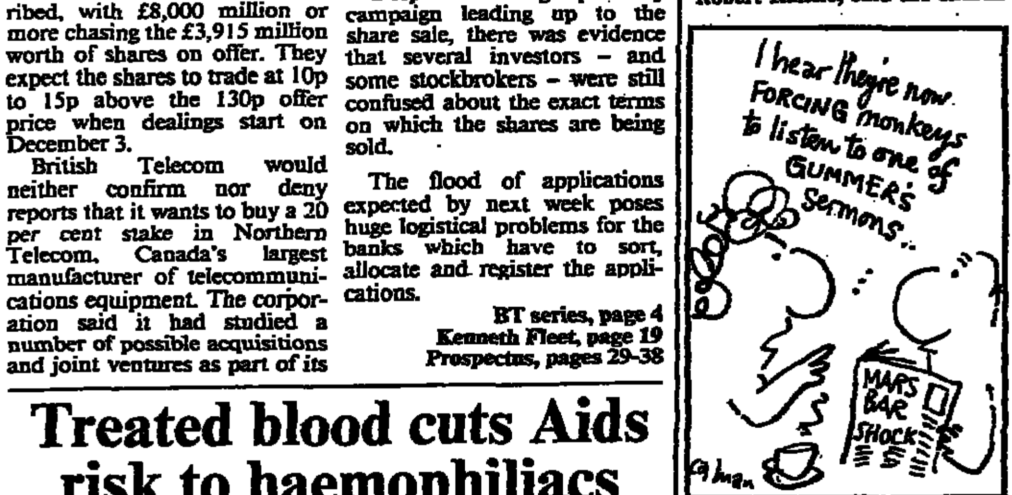
By Clifford Longley Religious Affairs Correspondent

Mr John Gummer, Conservative Party chairman, was angrily accused yesterday of getting his facts wrong in his attack on church leaders on Sunday for not "bothering too much about the facts."

A spokesman for Cardinal Basil Hume said: "What is Mr Gummer on about? He has got his facts wrong."

The Save the Children Fund denied saying what he had attributed to them, that "the church had not done its homework."

A spokesman for the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, said the church



leaders' letter to the Prime Minister which he criticised in his speech in Cambridge had received from her a courteous and encouraging reply and the Government had done exactly what the churchmen had asked: sent RAF Hercules transports to Ethiopia.

The archbishop, the cardinal, and the Moderator of the Free Church Federal Council, wrote to Mrs Margaret Thatcher in October, asking for urgent Government action to relieve famine in Ethiopia.

Speaking in Cambridge, Mr Gummer said: "The two archbishops' challenge to the nation on the Ethiopian famine disas-

Continued on back page, col 6

Treated blood cuts Aids risk to haemophiliacs

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Essential blood extracts given to thousands of haemophilia sufferers will be heat-treated by next April to eliminate the risk of the virus responsible for Acquired Immume Deficiency Syndrome (Aids) being transmitted from infected blood donors.

The action to treat blood products containing Factor VIII, which controls blood clotting and is lacking from haemophiliacs, was announced yesterday by the Central blood Laboratories' Authority, as Elstree, Hertfordshire.

The action comes after the news on Sunday that a second haemophiliac death has occurred in Britain from aids, almost certainly transmitted through infected blood products. Donations from thousands of people are used to make factor VIII, and there is little chance of tracing the origin of an infected sample. However, a method of neutralizing Aids virus by heating blood plasma to 60C for half an hour will be used.

About a third of supplies of Factor VIII are produced at Elstree. The intention is to provide all that needed in the United Kingdom by 1986-87. Meanwhile, supplies will continue to be imported from the United States, where heat treatment is used.

Australian fear, page 5

Gaddafi ridicules Cairo claim of death plot

From Austin Sammut, Valletta

Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, yesterday dismissed President Mubarak's claim of having foiled a Libyan plot to assissinate Mr Abdel-Hamid Bakoush, a former Libyan Prime Minister, and said it was "to be laughed at and ridiculed".

Colonel Gaddafi, on a three-day official visit to Malta, alleged that the Egyptian President was an official of the Central Intelligence Agency and therefore should not be leading a country. He did not deserve even a reply to his allegations.

At a joint press conference with Mr Dom Mintoff, the Maltese Prime Minister, he said they signed a friedship and cooperation treaty which includes provisions for Libyan military assistance to strengthen the Maltese Army.

In reply to a question on Libyan-British relations, the Libyan leader said that the "people's congresses" had not yet decided to sever relations with Britain and he would welcome improved relations between the two countries.

Asked if he was still helping the British National Union of Miners in its industrial dispute, he said that the assistance for the NUM was coming from the "Union of Producers" in Libya.

Libya, he added, would be prepared to offer financial assistance to the families of 7,000 miners who have been jailed in Britain, as well as to the families of the 3,000 who have been injured and cannot work and to the relations of five miners who have been "slain by the police".

He repeated his remark, first made during an address to Maltese Socialists on Sunday, that President Reagan was "mad"

In concluding his press conference, Colonel Gaddafi said that the liquidation of opponents of his regime abroad was not in his hands but in the hands of the "people's congresses".

Libyan hit list, page 5

Israeli fury at possible Arafat UK visit

By David Cross

Israelis are furious that Mr Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organisation leader, may visit Britain early next month to promote a new biography.

A spokesman for the Israeli Embassy last night expressed his incredulity at the report, which originated in an Arab newspaper published in London.

It seemed "most unlikely that at a time when Britain was attempting to enlist the cooperation of the international community in forwarding its stated aim in combating terrorism that the chief of an organization engaged in widespread terrorism should be allowed to set foot in the United Kingdom, which itself has been the scene of PLO violence".

Mr Arafat: Unsure about whether he wanted to go

The Foreign Office and the publishers of the book confirmed that the possibility of a visit by Mr Arafat had been raised.

A Foreign Office spokesman said it had been discussed at a meeting between Mr Arafat and Mr James Adams, the British Ambassador to Tunisia, in Tunis last September. At that time, Mr Arafat had been unsure about whether he wanted to go.

Last night, a spokesman for Sidgwick and Jackson, which is publishing the book by Mr Alan Hart under the title *Arafat – Terrorist or Peacemaker?*, said he did not expect Mr Arafat to be in London when the book is unveiled on December 16.

The Foreign Office said the security implications would have to be studied carefully before Mr Arafat was allowed into Britain. There was no question of any official contacts being arranged between the PLO leader and members of the Government if he came on a private visit.

Even if there were no difficulties on the British side, Mr Arafat often avoids committing himself to firm travel plans. As a figure with Palestinian and Israeli opponents, he is careful about advertising his movements in advance, and meetings are often cancelled

Cabinet decision imminent on quitting Unesco

A Cabinet committee is expected to take a decision this week to cancel British membership of Unesco, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Anthony Bevins writes).

Notice of withdrawal was given earlier this year because of increasing concern about the management of the Paris-based organization and what was felt to be its increasingly political role. The British subscription was just over £4m last year, but the United States, which is also threatening to withdraw from the end of the year, provides a quarter of Unesco funds.

British Steel on break-even target despite miners' strike

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

The state-owned British Steel Corporation, into which successive governments have injected more than £12,000m in the past 15 years, has almost reached financial break-even in spite of the severe impact of the miners' strike.

The pits dispute has cost the corporation well over £100m but it has still managed to beat the government target of breaking even before interest payments.

Mr Robert Haslam, who took over from Mr Ian MacGregor as the BSC chairman, says today that the corporation's half-year trading results up to September 29, due to be published next month, would reflect the corporation's improved production and commercial performance. He was determined to see the corporation free of state assistance by the EEC-imposed deadline of the end of 1985.

He said that the cost of "countering NUM-led initiatives" against it was estimated at £3.5m to £4m a week, much of it due to the employment of "extraordinary" methods of supply and transport to ensure deliveries of raw materials to the steelworks.

"Despite these attempts to disrupt its operations, the corporation has succeeded in maintaining production at normal levels and is satisfying all its customers' needs," he said.

Mr Haslam's remarks clearly are aimed at influencing Thursday's meeting of the European Council of Ministers when Britain is expected to press for a relaxation of the production quotas imposed on the corporation under the commission's steel crisis measures.

British steel output figures for October show that the industry is achieving one of its best levels of productivity. Mr Haslam said: "As the corporation expects these trends to continue into 1985, future results will depend heavily on European quota arrangements holding against the threat of price degeneration."

In a veiled hint about the need to keep wages down, he said that the continued understanding of management and employees was needed; "further efforts have to be made towards an even firmer competitive cost base."

Water body blames loan demand for higher rate

By Hugh Clayton
Local Government Correspondent

The Thames Water Authority accused the government yesterday of forcing it to charge much higher rates next year than it wanted.

Its 11,000,000 customers in London and much of southern England would be forced to pay an extra 10 per cent for their water next year instead of the 3 per cent originally planned.

The authority said that the reason for the higher increase was a sudden government order to speed up repayment of loan. Leaders of the authority sent a letter of protest to Mr Ian Gow, Minister for housing and construction, complaining about "unnecessary and uncommercial repayments".

Members were annoyed because only last week the government explained after the chancellor's autumn statement that water rates would have to rise faster than the cost of living because the 10 water authorities in England and Wales were expected to borrow less while investing more on repairing leaky mains and antiquated sewers.

Thames said yesterday that the explanation might apply to the other nine authorites, but not to it. It was the only self-financing water authority, and the whole of the extra increase would be caused by the Government's loans order. The Department of the Environment declined to comment.

● Mrs Frances Morrell, leader of the Inner London Education Authority, yesterday demanded an apology for statements made last week by Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment. He said that members of the Labour-led authority would risk surcharges and disqualification if they tried to charge rates above a government ceiling to be fixed soon. Her demand, made to Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, brought another warning that there would be "legal consequences" if the authority tried to break through Mr Jenkin's ceiling.

Peter Brookes

A Margaret a day
Helps you WORK, rest & play

32 cruise missiles at Greenham, Nato says

By Rodney Cowton
Defence Correspondent

General Bernard Rogers, Nato's Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, confirmed yesterday that 32 cruise missiles formed into two flights are deployed at Greenham Common in Berkshire.

He said at his headquarters near Mons in Belgium that more than 90 cruise and Pershing II missiles were deployed in Europe. As well as the two flights at Greenham Common, there was one cruise flight of 16 missiles in Sicily and 45 Pershing II missiles in West Germany.

Deployment of the missiles began about a year ago and General Rogers's statement is thought to be the first confirmation that the second flight has been established at Greenham. The arrival of the new missiles, he added, had been fully offset by the withdrawal of other nuclear weapons.

There will ultimately be 96 cruise missiles at Greenham and 64 at Molesworth out of a total of 572 to be deployed in Europe. It is also planned that eventually there will be 108 Pershing II missiles in West Germany.

General Rogers also made clear the resentment among the military authorities in Nato at a decision taken at a ministerial meeting in Canada in October last year to reduce the number of short-range nuclear weapons deployed in Europe from 6,000 to 4,600.

A review had been in progress at his headquarters since 1981 of the desirable size and composition of Nato's battlefield nuclear arsenal, he said.

The ministers' decision to reduce the nuclear stockpile was based on a study by officials, but General Rogers said he did not believe that study had been based on the same amount of analysis as the one being carried out in his headquarters.

Big majority for unions in closed-shop ballot

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

One of the first closed-shop ballots conducted under employment legislation has resulted in a vote in favour of the unions.

Out of 695 union members at the American-owned Cossor Electronics of Harlow, Essex, 627 cast their votes, and 574 of those backed the post-entry closed shop – almost 92 per cent of those who voted and 82 per cent of those entitled to vote.

The result was received with satisfaction by the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union (EETPU), which has 555 members at the plant. Unlike the rest of the Labour movement, the EETPU will support local officials who want to cooperate with such ballots.

Members of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers and its white collar section, TASS, could, however, face disciplinary action

Argentine clergy for UK talks

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

A party of Protestant clergymen from Argentina are to take part in a public discussion of problems in Anglo-Argentine relations, including the Falklands issue, at next week's meeting of the British Council of Churches.

The meeting will also discuss the present economic situation and the miners' strike. It will be asked to support a call to the Government, other political parties, and both sides in industry to adopt a conciliatory and tolerant approach.

The visiting Argentine churchmen are continuing a number of exchanges with the British Council of Churches, initiated on the British side.

Last year a British delegation went to Montevideo for an initial round of talks, and further contact took place at Vancouver during the World Council of Churches.

Dr Philip Morgan, secretary of the council, said it had not been practicable to invite representatives of the majority Roman Catholic Church. He pointed out that the Protestant churches had played a significant role in liberalizing the climate in Argentina, out of all proportion to their relatively small numbers.

The debate on economic policy and the miners' strike will be based on a paper by Dr Stephen Orchard, of the Division of Community Affairs. The Government's reaction to mass picketing had made it inevitable, he stated, that there would be violence, injury, and death on the picket lines.

The British Council of Churches periodically debates political and economic questions, but has not previously considered the dispute in the mining industry. Its membership includes the main denominations in Great Britain

'46,000 extra teachers needed'

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

The government-backed body which advises Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, on teacher numbers says that 46,000 more teachers will be needed by 1993.

The advice, from the Advisory Committee on the Supply and Education of Teachers, coincides with the desire of the Government detailed last week in spending to reduce the number of teachers. The plans for 1985-86 porposals assumed that local authorities would reduce the number of teachers overall by 6,000 next year.

The committee says that the extra 46,000 teachers will be needed to implement government policy which is far more in-service training; imporvement in primary schools; examination reform, and catering for handicapped children; and for the increase in education for the under-fives.

The committee says that with pupil numbers continuing to fall during the remainder of the 1980s, taking on an extra 46,000 would still leave the number of full-time teachers employed by 1992 below the 1984 level of 416,000.

Tutu urges apartheid boycott

By David Cross

Bishop Desmond Tutu, the black South Afrocan church leader and winner of this year's Nobel peace prize, last night urged Christians in Britain to "help create a moral climate such that it would be impossible for any British government, Labour or Conservative, to collaborate with the perpetrators of apartheid". The bishop, speaking in St Paul's Cathedral, criticized last summer's meeting between Mrs Thatcher and Mr P W Botha, the South African Prime Minister. "No British prime minister should be able to receive a South African premier, whilst apartheid remains in place."

Bishop Tutu who was delivering the 1984 Drawbridge Lecture on the theme of "South Africa Today", said that when Mr Botha went on his recent tour of Europe "he was not expecting to be patted on the back."

"What he wanted was the appearance of acceptance which being received by those European politicians represented. It was to have the stamp of respectability and approval and that was how it was interpreted in South Africa, that he had triumphed, and had broken out of two decades of isolation."

Bishop Tutu also urged Britain to exert political, diplomatic, but above all economic pressure on the South African government to persuade it to confer with "the authentic leaders of all sections of our community. For us blacks it would mean our real leaders now in jail or in exile."

Epileptic boy was beaten, caning dossier says

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

The case of an epileptic boy, who was beaten for insolence, has been referred to the European Commission of Human Rights, it was stated yesterday.

That incident and others are described in a dossier of such cases, *Catalogue of Cruelty*, published by STOPP, the anti-caning pressure group, which also urged Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Education, to put the dossier on his personal reading list.

"You are a humane man and I find it difficult to believe that you, or indeed anyone with an ounce of sensitivity, could read what follows and still justify the retention of child-beating in schools", Mr Tom Scott, STOPP's education secretary, says in an open letter to the minister.

The dossier says that the epileptic boy, aged 15, who was at school in Biggleswade, Bedfordshire, was given one stroke of the cane by the headmaster after he had told a teacher to stick the exam up his backside. The caning left a big welt, according to his mother.

Minister fights shy of 'Rubens'

Mr Nicholas Edwards, the Secretary of State for Wales, refused yesterday to be drawn into the controversy over the purchase for £1.2m of four 9ft high cartoons by the National Museum of Wales which believes they are by Rubens.

Mrs Ann Clwyd, Labour MP for Cynon Valley, challenged the minister during question time in the Commons to insist that the cartoons be authenticated. The minister said acquisitions of works were a matter for the museum.

The Times overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 29; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.75; Canaries Pes 170; Cyprus 700 mils; Denmark Dkr 8.50; Finland Mkk 8.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.40; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Luxembourg Lf 38; Madeira Esc 125; Morocco Dir 8.00; Norway Kr 8.50; Pakistan Rps 18; Portugal Esc 125; Singapore $5.50; Spain Pes 170; Sweden Skr 8.50; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Tunisia Din 0.700; USA $1.75; Yugoslavia Din 150

Shops threat by animal group

By Rupert Morris

The Animal Liberation Front has followed up its weekend scare of "poisoned" Mars bars with further activity.

In Liverpool, a caller claiming to be from the front rang a news agency to say that shopkeepers continuing to stock Mars bars would be liable to have their windows smashed and their locks jammed with glue. He described the action as phase two of the front's campaign.

In Kent, Bromley College of Technology was broken into at the weekend. An anonymous caller to the London magazine *City Limits* said five front members had removed from the college rats and frogs which were being used for vivisection.

Thousands of pounds of damage was done to equipment, and documents were destroyed.

Mr Ronald Lee, the Animal Liberation Front's press officer, said the Liverpool call and the Bromley action were likely to be genuine. But the press office never knew in advance what local activists would be doing.

In the House of Commons, Mr David Mellor, Under-Secretary of State at the Home Office, said criminal offences had been committed whether or not the Mars bars had been contaminated.

He told the Commons: "Tests to determine whether or not they have been contaminated continue, but thus far I am glad to say there is no evidence that any member of the public has purchased or eated a contaminated product".

Meanwhile, 1,000 members of Mars sales and merchandising force were helping shopkeepers and wholesalers to check their stocks. About three million Mars bars are eaten every day in Britain.

Mars said yesterday that it had helped to finance experiments on monkeys at Guys Hospital in London, but that they were carried out under Home Office supervision, and the animals were neither force-fed nor maltreated in any way.

The company added that the research had been successfully completed in August, since when no further experiments involving animals had been carried out.

The RSPCA condemned the front's action, and Mr Des Wilson, chairman of Friends of the Earth, called for an end to a campaign "calculated to alienate potential supporters of animal welfare and to damage the British pressure group movement".

'Mole' worries police

By Richard Evans, Lobby Reporter

The Police Federation may hold an internal investigation to find the identity of the mole it believes is trying to undermine the position of Mr Eldon Griffiths, Conservative MP for Bury St Edmunds as the federation's parliamentary adviser.

Mr Leslie Curtis, the chairman of the federation, said last night he was considering an inquiry after the reports in *The Times* last week that Mr Griffiths may be removed from his £10,000 a year job

Mr Curis said: "I can say categorically that Eldon Griffiths's services are not to be dispensed with"

Scargill only wants conflict, Walker says

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, said yesterday that Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' president, did not care about the coal industry or the miners. Instead, he said, he wanted conflict.

In the bluntest ministerial attack made so far against Mr Scargill, Mr Walker expressed doubts about any new initaitive to bring the coal board and the National Union of Mineworkers together for negotiations.

He said in an interview on the BBC radio programme, *World at One*: "I think Mr Scargill personally, as an individual, throughout this dispute has never been interested in the future investment programmes. He has never been interested in the conditions of miners. He has stuck to one demand.

"He knew it was impossible to accept and I do believe that his desire was to continue with conflict."

Mr Walker said that he would rejoice if the NUM was willing to enter constructive negotiations with the board on a programme for the next five years, but he added: "I do not believe Mr Scargill is in that sort of game."

He also blamed Mr Scargill for the divisions that have split mining communities, saying that if there had been a ballot the miners would have been united in their actions.

He said: "Because this man decided to operate in a way in which he would try to deprive them of the ballot, the NUM is divided and impoverished, mining communities are divided, and violence and victimization has been used on a massive scale."

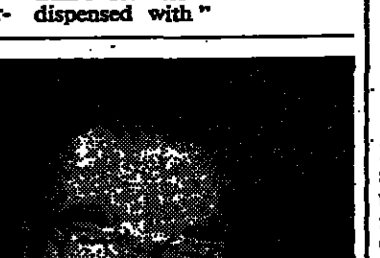
Mr Walker welcomed the latest return to work figures and said that if there had been no violence and intimidation a majority of miners would already have gone back.

He wanted to see an end to the dispute as quickly as possible so as to return the industry to its programme of heavy investment and market expansion, along with replacement industries for miners affected by the closure of uneconomic pits.









Mr John Cunningham (left) on the picket line that his father crossed yesterday.

NUM official ignores his son to cross picket line

By Staff Reporters

A miners' union leader, Mr John Cunningham, returned to work for the first time yesterday, crossing a picket line that included one of his sons.

Mr Cunningham, aged 59, full-time secretary of Ellington colliery NUM lodge, announced at a weekend meeting of 500 colleagues that he intended to break the strike at Northumerland's largest pit.

Yesterday morning he left his home in Katherine Street, Ashington, escorted by two police officers, to walk to a coal board coach pick-up point.

As the coach, with others, entered the colliery it passed a group of more than 100 pickets who jeered and shouted abuse. One of them was Mr Cunningham's eldest son, Mr John Cunningham, aged 29, a member of the Ellington NUM branch committee.

He said afterwards: "I will not speak to him again."

Last Friday, 150 of the colliery's 2,200 workers reported for duty; yesterday that number was increased by 107 "new faces".

North Staffordshire: Mr George Price, NUM branch president at Silverdale colliery, near Newcastle under Lyme, who had been on strike since the dispute began, yesterday became the area's first NUM branch official to return to work.

Yorkshire: Work has begun underground in a Yorkshire pit, Manton colliery, for the first time since the strike began. Yesterday, 235 men arrived for work and, aided by 14 pit deputies, began to clear underground roadways.

In all, another 455 Yorkshire miners returned yesterday, bringing the county total to 1,721.

Lancashire: Coal board officials said that for the first time more men were working in the county than were on strike. A record 149 men were said to have clocked on.

Derbyshire: In the Derbyshire coalfield there were 361 new starters and the total attendance in the coalfield was 3,519.

Scotland: A second production shift began work at Bilston Glen colliery, near Edinburgh, as the board reported the biggest single day's increase in miners returning to work.

Sale room

Collector's wealth will go to disaster victims

By Huon Mallalieu

Dr Ip Yee of Hongkong was a scholar and collector of discernment, as well as a charitable man. His accumulations included ancient ceramics and calligraphy, fine Jades and wines, artistic erotica and a 1974 Rolls-Royce.

He decreed in his will that all was to be sold for the benefit of victims of natural disasters in China, Hongkong and other parts of the Third World.

Yesterday saw the first sale in the series to be held in Hongkong by Sotheby's, and the ceramics, jades and works of art produced HK$14,672,570 or £1,488,090, with only 0.5 per cent bought in. Dealers from around the world were present in force, but many of the better prices were paid by local collectors.

Blue and white pieces were especially in demand, and a private bidder paid HK$1,485,000, or £150,000, for a Chenghus palace bowl painted with a frieze of Indian lotus (estimate between HK$800,000 ands HK$1,000,000). A Ming blue and white dish of the Yongle period painted with a fruiting melon, pomegranate, gardenia and other flowers went to the collector S. Ko at HK$902,000 or £91,481 (estimate between HK$600,000 and HK$800,000), and a second floral dish of the same period went to the same bidder at HK$517,000 or £52,434 (estimate between HK$450,000 and HK$550,000).

Spink, the London dealer, paid HK$231,000 or £23,428 for a fifteenth-century Ming cloisonné enamel tripod censer, formerly in the Garner collection (estimate between HK$80,000 and HK$120,000).

Productivity figures back BA case

The International Air Transport Association (Iata) has reported an increase in British Airways' labour productivity in three years up to the end of 1983 of 9 per cent a year, more than four times the aviation industry's average.

The Iata figures were used yesterday by the airline to counter the report by the Institute of Fiscal Studies which had ranked it thirtieth out of 34 airlines for efficiency.

British Airways said the insitute had made its judgment on comparative figures up to only 1980.

£60,000 study seeks to halt closure of canal

A consortium of local authorities in the North-west is to spend £60,000 on a study of how to avert the threatened closure of the Manchester Ship Canal, which was opened 90 years ago. It was a key factor in Manchester's commercial growth and until the late 1950s the docks employed more than 3,000 people.

Now their numbers are down to 30, there are no longer any regular shipping services, and last April the canal company announced its intention to close the 23 miles from Runcorn to Manchester.

Survey unit abandoned after attack

By Peter Davenport

The coal board's national geological exploration unit's offices was abandoned yesterday after the building in Cadeby, South Yorkshire, was wrecked on Sunday night. Damage was estimated at £250,000 in what the board described as "the craziest and most expensive act of vandalism of the entire miners' strike".

A tour of the two storey building yesterday revealed damage to 22 of the 24 offices. In the coal science offices on the ground floor an IBM computer lay smashed, its terminal screen shattered and the keyboard a tangle of wires and microchips. In the adjoining room two terminals were shattered and desks ransacked.

Along the main corridor the vandals had apparently tired of trying to carry the heavy computer terminal away and had flung it to the floor, wrecking it beyond repair.

Throughout the ground floor glass was strewn everywhere, with almost every window and door smashed. Carpets were discoloured and sodden from water from a fire hose left turned on and a water pipe fractured as a vending machine was overturned.

The machine were linked to the Board's computer centre at Cannock in Staffordshire. The unit at Cadeby houses records of all surveys and geological work for future development.

The offices had been attacked several times before, but damage had been confined to broken windows. There were no security guards.

The Board said: "The attack has brought the whole planning procedure to a halt. Access to records cannot take place. The whole team has had to be broken up for the moment and we have abandoned the building."

The police received the alarm at 1.18am, but did not arrive until 1.45am because of violence from pickets at Cadeby colliery opposite and other vandalism by strikers.

Bid to appoint receiver for area adjourned

An attempt by two Yorkshire working mines to have a receiver appointed to control the funds of the Yorkshire area of the National Union and prevent them used in furtherance of the strike was adjourned for 21 days in the High Court yesterday.

The Yorkshire Area of the union opposes the application and is also seeking to set aside or vary the order made by Mr Justice Nicholls in September declaring the strike in its area illegal. However, it agreed that its application should also stand adjourned to allow full evidence to be filed.

Judge bars seamen's levy for miners

A levy imposed by the National Union of Seamen on its members in aid of striking miners was outlawed by a High Court judge in London yesterday.

Mr Dennis Hopkins, aged 33, a Sealink ferryman, of Lynwood, Folkestone, Kent, won a declaration from Mr Justice Scott that his union's executive council had broken union rules in the way it imposed the six-month 50p-a-week levy. The levy came into effect on October 1 and raised Mr Hopkins' union dues, which are deducted at source by his employer, British Ferries, from £1.50 to £2 a week.

The judge rejected Mr Hopkins' additional contention that the union's rules did not permit union funds to be used to help the miners. He said the union's executive council could give money to "alleviate hardship and distress" among striking miners and their familise if it was considered that this would further the intersts of the unions members.

The judge had been told by Mr Jim Slater, the union's General Secretary, that pit closures in areas producing coal carried by sea would "unquestionably" result in seamen losing their jobs.

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Wildlife case adjourned

The trial of two men charged with picking a rare wild plant, due to be heard by magistrates at North Walsham, Norfolk, yesterday, was adjourned until January 14.

The trial, believed to be the first of its kind under the 1981 Wildlife Act, was adjourned because a witness was abroad.

Michael Franklin, of Temple Lane, Temple Balsall, Solihull, West Midlands, and David Haslam of Nottingham Road, Ashby de la Zouch, Leicestershire, are accused of uprooting a Water Soldier (stratiotes aloides) at Ludham Marshes.

Mother's appeal against Pill for girls based on public policy, QC says

Mrs Victoria Gillick continued her court fight yesterday to ban doctors prescribing the contraceptive pill for under-age schoolgirls without their parents' consent. She asked the Court of Appeal to overturn a High Court judge's refusal to impose the ban.

She asked the Court of Appeal to overtun a High Court judge's refusal to impose the ban.

Mrs Gillick, aged 37, of Old Market, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, has five daughters under the age of 16 and five sons.

Her counsel, Mr Gerard Wright, QC, told Lord Justices Eveleigh, Fox, and Parker: "Her attitude is that if a girl under the age of 16 is involved in sexual relations she is in grave social and moral danger and her physical and mental health is at risk.

"A parent would have a duty to prevent or seek to remove those dangers.

"Her attitude is not just a question of personal morality founded on her own religious beliefs [*Mrs Gillick is a Roman Catholic*]. It is firmly founded on public policy which protects all girls under the age of 16 from sexual interference of any kind."

Mrs Gillick began her legal action after the "Guidelins for Doctors" was issued in 1980 by the Department of Health and Social Security. The guidelines said that it was permissible for doctors to give advice and contraceptives to under-age girls without parental consent.

In 1981 she wrote to Norfolk and Wisbech Area Health Authority asking for an assurance that in no circumstances should her daughters be given contraceptives or abortions without her consent. Further, if they asked or such help she should be told.

The authority refused her request and said it was for the doctors to decide, treating each case individually.

When Mr Justice Woolf refused, in July last year, to grant her an order he said doctors would not seek parental consent only in exceptional cases.

He added that doctors "misguided enough" *to* provide contraception with the intention of encouraging unlawful sexual intercourse could face criminal proceedings.

Mrs Gillick is appealing against his decision on five grounds:

First, that he erred in law in failing to decide the issue that anyone acting for the health authority could lawfully give contraceptive advice without parental consent;

second, that he failed to give her the protection from unjustified interference with her parental rights to which she is lawfully entitled;

third, that he erred in law in holding that she was not entitled to a declaration unless it could be shown that a criminal offence neccssarily followed from the issue of the guidelines;

fourth, that he erred in law in finding that most doctors could follow the guidelines without rendering themselves liable to criminal proceedings; and

fifth, that he erred in holding that a trespass is not involved in giving contraception without consent and that girls under 16 *may lawfully consent to* contraceptive treatment.

The hearing continues today.



Mrs Gillick yesterday: Parents' duty to remove dangers to children".

Price-cutting shops lose drinks supplies

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Widespread and heavy cutting of drink prices in a battle by retailers to corner Christmas spending led yesterday to manufacturers stopping supplies to some shops because they were allegedly selling below cost.

Supermarket chains are leading the battle by cutting prices to the bone on some lines to persuade customers through their doors. Different chains are using various brands to spearhead the price cuts, including Gordon's gin, Johnnie Walker Red Label and Claymore whiskies, and Croft Original sherry.

Supplies of Gordon's gin have been stopped to Asda, part of Associated Dairies Group, and International Stores, part of BAT Industries.

Both chains are selling the gin at £6.59 a bottle, between 10p and 75p less than other retailers.

The distiller, Tanqueray Gordon, is part of Distillers Company, which has taken similar action against wholesalers concerning alleged selling below cost of two of its whisky brands.

The action comes after earlier warnings from Distillers to supermarket chains that supplies would be stopped if Gordon's gin was used as a loss-leader.

Asda and International have large stocks of the gin, International believes it has sufficient to meet demand until about 10 days before Christmas.

Distillers has also stopped supplies of Johnnnie Walker Red Label whisky to Nurdin & Peacock, the cash and carry chain, and of Claymore whisky to nearly half the Landmark cash and carry group.

Higher tea sales

A report by Euromonitor Publications yesterday said that consumer spending on tea and coffee rose by a fifth last year. Almost all the rise was caused by a switch to more expensive blends of tea, and to roast and ground coffee in place of instant brands (John Young writes).

£115,000 for hospital blunder

Mr John Tucker was yesterday awarded £115,000 damages in the High Court in London for a blunder at Ashford Hospital, Middlesex, where he was treated four years ago for chronic bowel disease.

Mr Tucker, now aged 28, of Pinewood Park, Cove, Farnborough, Hampshire, has impaired eyesight and memory. He said his wife left him with his daughter, born while he was in hospital, because he was "not the man she married." Tests showed that his condition had been brought on by lack of thiamin (Vitamin B1).

Mr Tucker sued Hounslow and Spelthorne area health authority, claiming that the hospital failed properly to monitor the drip by which he was fed intravenously for three months after normal surgery. The authority admitted liability and agreed to pay damages and costs.

Charlie Nicholas driving ban

The Arsenal and Scotland football player Charlie Nicholas, aged 22, was fined £150 and banned from driving for three years yesterday for drinking and driving in Glasgow on May 22. He had 64 micrograms of alcohol on his breath, compared with the limit of 35.

Nicholas, from Oakwood, north London, was banned for a year in 1982 for the same offence, Glasgow Sheriff Court heard.

Man threw dog from balcony

Terrance Davies, aged 32, a labourour, of Brixton south London, who threw his mongrel bitch to its death from his fourth-floor balcony, was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment suspended for two years, and banned from keeping a dog for five years by Camberwell magistrates yesterday.

He admitted ill-treating the animal after it pulled down washing on his balcony.

Burrell Museum to stay free

Admission to the Burrell Museum in Glasgow, Scotland's top tourist attraction, will continue to be free, the Labour-controlled Glasgow City Council decided yesterday.

But cars will be charged £1 and coaches £10 to enter Pollok Park, which is half mile away. A bus journey to the museum will cost 50p and next spring a horse-drawn tram will operate at a £1 a trip.

Duck carving

The Wildfowl Trust is to hold a competition for carving decoy ducks out of wood on December 1 at Slimbridge, Gloucestershire.

Cleaner cleaned out hotel

Maria Unsworth stole just about everything except the kitchen sink from the country hotel where she worked as a cleaner.

Over four years she spirited away items including 13 coffee percolators, 41 bathroom mugs, 350 knives, forks and spoons, 10 kettles, five crystal chandeliers, 236 sheets, 180 pillow cases, 426 towels and tea towels, a suitcase full of antiques, tea, coffee, 12 stone of sugar cubes, 60lb of butter, bottles of spirits, cut glass, flower pots, more than 60 ashtrays, 283 toilet rolls, bars of soap, books, brassware, a folding bed, and a lavatory seat – and no one missed them.

Mrs Unsworth, aged 48, of Berrymead, Ashstead, pleaded guilty yesterday to stealing property worth more than £13,000 from the Burfod Bridge Hotel, near Dorking, Surrey. Dorking magistrates placed her on probation for three years and ordered her to pay £100 compensation.

Fines for wildlife expert

David Chaffe, a wildlife expert, was fined £200 yesterday for causing unnecessary suffering to an otter in the ill-ventilated basement of his education centre for a month.

Weston-super-Mare magistrates also convicted him of illegally possessing a protected wild bird, a merlin, and fined him £300.

Chaffe, aged 43, who was ordered to pay £500 costs, was acquitted on charges of permitting unnnecessary suffering to five birds in his care last November, two kestrels, an owl, a peregrine falcon and the merlin.

Chaffe, of Pembroke House, Trinity Road, Weston, lectures to schools and colleges in the West Country. He formerly ran a wildlife park at Westbury, near Bristol.

Mr John Edmonds, for the prosecutuon said three birds were tethered in closed vans, which were dirty with droppings and dead chicks.

Banker's golfing downfall

Bank *managers* should leave business behind when they head for the golf course. They should not see clients at their club, Lord Lane, the Lord Chief Justice, said yesterday.

Michael David Carr, aged 40, a former manager of Barclays Bank at Tadworth, Surrey, had a four-year jail sentence for obtaining £14,500 from his Bank by deception imposed on him at Kingston Crown Court, reduced so that he will serve only nine months.

Allowing an appeal by Carr, of Carlton Road, Redhill, against the sentence, Lord Lane said his zeal at the golf club, coupled with indulgence in alcohol, had caused him to take the money.

However, he was a man with a previously excellent character and had repaid the money

More curbs sought on doctors' conduct

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

A Labour MP is to press ahead with a private member's Bill to give the General Medical Council powers to impose conditions on a doctor's registration if his conduct or treatment of patients is unacceptable, in spite of the council's oppostion.

Mr Nigel Spearing, Labour MP for Newham South, said that recent moves by the GMC to broaden its definition of serious professional misconduct did not seem to go far enough.

The GMC has expanded its definition of serious professional misconduct clearly to cover cases where doctors are incompetent or inconsiderate to patients. But Mr Spearing said that there was still nothing that gave the council powers to act if the doctors' *actions* were proved to be unacceptable but were judged to fall short of "serious" professional misconduct, the only change the GMC can bring against a doctor.

"Unless they can advance good reasons to persuade me otherwise, I would expect to reintroduce my Bill", he said. That would allow the GMC to impose conditions on a doctor's registration for "unacceptable" conduct

"Without such a statutory remedy they cannot do anything effective other than give publicity and a dressing-down in public cases which they do not consider serious professional misconduct, but where the conduct is unacceptable"

The GMC has opposed Mr Spearing's Bill,

● Dr David Jon Rodgers, a Cambridgeshire general practitioner, lost his appeal to the Privy Council in London yesterday against an order striking him off the medical register for serious professional misconduct.

Dr Rodgers, aged 45, of Ramsey Road, St Ives, was struck off in July for failing to visit two seriously ill children

The Privy Council also dismissed an appeal against being struck off by Dr Douglas Glyn Evans, of Fford Pendyffryn, Prestatyn Clwyd found guilty of an adulterous relationship with a patient.

In cases before the General Medical Council yesterday Dr Muhammad Saleem, aged 40, of Ashmole Close, Lichfield, Staffordshire, described as the instigator of a fraud centuring on payments for 55 non-existent locums was suspended for three months.

Dr Aneill Kumar Gi Modun, a hospital doctor of Bedwell Gardens, Hayes, West London, who carried out unnecessary genital examinations and tests on young girls admitted for ear, nose and throat surgery, was struck off.

Origin of goshawks disputed by breeders

The parentage and origins of four goshawk chicks, a rare large short-wing hawk, was at the centre of an appeal against conviction under the Wildlife and Countryside Act.

At Manchester Crown Court Graham Butterworth, aged 36, a falcon breeder of Chadderton, Oldham, Lancashire, and his wife, Christine, also 36, appealed against their conviction of possessing goshawk chicks contrary to the Act.

Oldham magistrates had fined Graham Butterworth £400 for possession of three goshawk chicks and £100 for possession of one goshawk egg in March. His wife was fined £100 on each charge.

Mr Mark Love, for the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB), which brought the original conviction, told the court yesterday that at issue was the origin of the birds.

He said there were marked differences between the goshawks found in Britain, which were darker and smaller than those found in countries further to the north such as Scandinavia.

The RSPB says that the Butterworths goshawks were of the north European variety being much larger and lighter than those found in Britain. The Butterworths dispute this.

Mr Peter Robinson, a senior investigations officer for the RSPB, told the court that on one of several visits to see Butterworth he had asked him if blood tests would support his parentage claim to which Mr Butterworth replied: Yes.

Mr Robinson later admitted the question was a bluff as blood tests are only at a research stage. He agreed with Mr Richard Carus, for the Butterworths, that he was suggesting that the four original eggs had either been imported or taken from the wild.

The case continued today.

British spending rate on housing 'lowest in world'

By Richard Thomson

Britain spends proportionately less money on improving and increasing its housing stock than any other country.

In 1982, Britain spent 2.1 per cent of its gross domestic product on housing. It compares with an average of 5 per cent recorded by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), which consists of the advanced western nations. Among the highest are France, which spent 5.7 per cent, and West Germany which spent 6.1 per cent.

That is one conclusion to come from a study of home ownership and housing patterns in 31 different countries.

The proportion Britain spends on its housing has not changed substantially since the early 1970s. The low percentage now is because Britain has a higher quality of housing than most other countries after making a massive investment in housing after the Second World War. But Britain's stock is probably now beginning to deteriorate.

The study also finds that Britain has one of the hightest proportions of young owner-occupiers of any industrialized country. Fifty-three per cent of households aged between 25 and 29 are owner-occupiers. In the United States, however, the number is 40 per cent among the same age group.

A large number of young people are forced to buy in Britain, the report says, because the rent laws have led to a severe shortage of accommodation for rent.

Worldwide, Britain comes about the middle of the home-ownership league. The poorest countries tend to have the highest rate of owner-occupation. Bangladesh, at one end, has more than 90 per cent owner-occupiers while Switzerland, at the other end, has 30 per cent. Britain, at 59 per cent, is similar to Italy and Brazil.

Within Europe, the poorer agricultural countries come top in owner-occupation. In Greece around 70 per cent of households own their home.

Political systems do not necessarily affect the ownership pattern. Eastern European countries have a high rate. Hungary's 76 per cent is higher than in any western European country. But ownership in communist countries does not always mean the same as elsewhere. In Hungary, for example, an owner can sell his property only to a buyer approved by the Government.

National Housing Finance Systems – a comparative study, by Mark Boleat (International Union of Building Societies and Savings Associations, and Croom Helm, £30).

Small surge expected in market for homes

By Christopher Warman Property Correspondent

The property market, which has seen stable prices in the last three months, is likely to make a small surge now because of the reduction in mortgage interest rates, Mr John Thomas, of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, believes.

Commenting on the latest RICS survey, in which two-thirds of estate agents reported no change in prices, he said that in the space of 10 days since the survey was done, the housing market was adapting to a change in local, national and international conditions.

"The surge of return to work in the mining and motor industries will encourage the market in local areas, whilst a marked improvement in the availability and cost of mortgage finance is bound to spur the hesitant purchaser."

Animal activists must be stopped, minister says

COMMONS

The activities of the Animal Liberation Front were severely condemned by **Mr David Mellor**, Under Secretary of State, Home Office, when he answered questions in the Commons about the reported poisoning of Mars bars on Saturday.

I am sure the whole House (he said) will join me in deploring the Animal Liberation Front's outrageous and irresponsible behaviour.

Mr Peter Bruinvels (Leicester East, C) said: This is another example of an irresponsible campaign corrupted by violence and terror tactics. Defenceless children were in danger and could have been very ill if they had eaten any of the Mars bars.

This group appears to care more about animals than humans and this is a disgrace. Were any warnings given? What steps are being taken by his office to monitor the Animal Liberation Front? The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has condemned this outright as totally irresponsible and totally corrupt.

Mr Mellor: I agree with his concern. It is a little hard to be lectured about animal rights by people who are plainly so contemptuous about human rights. The problem is this incident is just one of a series of incidents which have been escalating in seriousness throughout recent months. They have involved personal violence against people involved in research work in laboratories.

Three people were put in hospital three weeks ago. Dangerous wild animals have been let loose. The problem facing civilized people is that this kind of behaviour threatens all of us. It is utterly irresponsible and all of us must stand firm against it by assisting the police in dealing with this as soon as possible.

Mr Robert Maclennan (Caithness and Sutherland, SDP): A spokesman for the RSPCA who on television yesterday evening described this monstrous criminal behaviour as understandable, is doing the case of those who are concerned about animal welfare no good at all. What steps are being taken by the police to trace the perpetrators of this offence?

Mr Mellor: Every effort is being made by the police to trace those responsible and inquiries are continuing.

Many MPs are concerned about animal welfare. That is why we have the most rigorous animal welfare laws in the world. That is why the Government is at present negotiating with a wide range of interested groups to reform the Cruelty to Animals Act 1876 and bring in controls which will be even more rigorous.

A large number of animal experiments will be crucial for the forseeable future if we are to have product safety and conquer diseases which at present have no cures.

Mr Charles Morrison (Devizes, C) said the Mars affairs was only the latest in a series of outrages in which the freedom of people in Britain to go about their lawful buiness had been interfered with. Butchers, farmers, pet food shop keepers and many other trades had been involved.

Mr Mellor agreed and pointed out that at the end of the last Parliament a law was passed banning the sale of pets from street markets such as Club Row. These extremists only hindered animal rights and did not advance them.

Mr Roger Gale (Thanet, North, C) said he chaired Frame, for the replacement of animals in experiments, and was totally opposed to this kind of practice. The only way forward was to fund research into other methods of carrying out experiments.

He would welcome an early statement on Frame's submissions on the White Paper.

Mr Mellor replied that the Government had donated a substantial sum to research of this kind. The number of animal experiments was falling. In 1976 5,600,000 animals were used, last year this figure had dropped to 3,600,000.

While it was necessary to find alternatives, a number of animals would be needed to conquer disease into the foreseeable future. There were a number of surgical practices, such as the coronary by-pass operation, which had only been brought in through rigorous testing on animals.

Mr Tam Dalyell (Linlithgow, Lab) called on the Government to indulge in tear-jerking statements about what would happen if the wishes of the extremists were carried out.

Mr Mellor said he took the point and could not countenance more vaccine-damaged children if, for instance, vaccines went untested.

Mr Michael Latham (Rutland and Melton, C) urged the tests on the suspect Mars bars to be carried out as quickly as possible. Mars was an exceptionally responsible and worthy company.

Mr Mellor said the tests were taking time because they were aimed at trying to find evidence, as well as to see if the bars were contaminated.

Mr Derek Spencer (Leicester South, C) said the activities of the Animal Liberation Front went much further than irresponsibility. They deliberately claimed to promote their activities by serious crime and had claimed responsibility for acts of criminal damage involving £70,000 or £80,000.



Bruinvels: Violence and terror tactics

They had inflicted terror on people working in laboratories and their activities were to be condemned by all supporters of the cause of animal welfare.

Mr Mellor said several of the recent incidents involved attacks by half a dozen people armed with sledgehammers and crowbars and in a recent incident three people were put in hospital.

This year the threats uttered by this group had become ever more ferocious, including breaking into scientists' homes and smashing their hands to pulp in front of their families. Last week they threatened to use firearms.

We can no longer assume (he went on) that they do not mean what they say. Sooner or later they are going to do something truly dreadful. The whole community has to disclose any information they know about these groups so that they can be stopped, as much in their own interest as that of the rest of us.

Mr Alfred Dubs, an Opposition spokesman on home affairs (Battersea, Lab), said many who were seriously concerned about animal welfare would be appalled that a small minority were using threats to the well-being and health of children to get publicity, the more so as this prevented and obscured serious public debate about how the British treated animals.

He invited the minister to comment on the obvious vulnerability of food manufacturers to such threats and to say whether the Japanese experience was helpful in this respect.

Mr Mellor said the Japanese and American experiences would be studied. Producers of goods which were widely distributed and sold all over the country were particularly vulnerable. The only answer was in stamping out these extremists.

It is important (he continued) that we should have a debate about animal welfare and that our animal welfare laws should be the best that are possible. It is important that we should have an environment not just where there is good animal welfare but a good climate for scientists to do the important work of research. Striking the balance between the two is something that all responsible people will want to do.

Pressures for new bodies will be resisted

QUANGOS

Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, indicated in a Commons written reply that it remained Government policy to keep the numbers and spending of non-departmental public bodies under tight control. Substantial savings had already been made but there was more to be done.

Sir Philip Holland (Gedling, C) called on the Prime Minister to ensure that the drive for increased efficiency and effectiveness in the Civil Service was followed through by similar action in public bodies.

Mrs Thatcher said they would continue to keep all non-departmental public bodies under regular scrutiny to ensure that they and their programmes gave value for money.

We shall resist pressures for new bodies (she said) unless we are convinced that a non-departmental body is the most appropriate way to do a particular task.

Since 1979 we have wound up or substantially reduced the expenditure of nearly 700 such bodies, saving some £118m a year. A recent report by the Cabinet Office/Treasury financial management unit shows that some bodies need better systems for defining their objectives, setting targets and assessing achievements.

Over the next two years therefore departments will be looking, in collaboration with the management of their sponsored bodies, at the scope for improving management and control systems and practices, with the aim of producing progressive improvements in performance.

The main programme of work should be completed by April 1987.

Water metering inquiry

Mr Ian Gow, Minister for Housing and Construction, said in a Commons written reply: I have invited the water industry to undertake a joint study with my department and to report to the Government on the possible extension of water metering generally to households.

The chairman of the Thames Water Authority has agreed to head the steering group for this study.

Drink-drive warning

Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister of State for Transport, said in a Commons written reply that the Government would shortly be launching its Christmas drink-drive publicity campaign warning drivers of the risks involved in driving after drinking under any circumstances.

Removing tiresome restraints on British film industry

FILM INDUSTRY

The Government had decided to end the Eady levy on cinema receipts because it had been introduced in the heyday of cinema in order to recycle money from that prosperous sector into the weaker British film production industry and the position had now reversed itself, **Mr Norman Lamont**, Minister of State for Industry, said when moving the second reading of the Films Bill.

The levy had become a penalty for cinema owners, he added, and for many it represented the difference between survival and extinction. There was a high level of activity and some notable successes in the British film industry and the whole market was opening up. Overall, the industry was in a healthy enough state to take advangate of the increased opportunities becoming available through video, cable and DBS.

The time had come to sweep away the archaic legisltive framework of the film industry which would be better off without the tiresome bureaucratic restraints of registering every film and licensing every distributor and exhibitor.

In the last 30 years, annual admissions to cinemas had fallen from more than 1,250m to about 66m and the figures for the first four months of 1984 showed admissions were down a further 25 per cent on the same period last year. These were undoubtedly hard times for cinema proprietors and cinemas continued to close at the rate of three or four a month.

The Bill provided a mechanism for ensuring that the National Film Finance Corporation was properly funded for the remainder of its existence. The Secretary of State, with the approval of the Treasury, would be able to dissolve the NFFC at any time after the Eady levy was terminated.

The Secretary of State's new powers to give industry direct financial assistance would take two forms. First, the provision of £1.5 million a year to the private-successor to the NFFC for the purpose of co-financing film production. Second, £500,000 a year would be set aside for project development work.

The Government had been given assurances by three leading companies in the industry that they were prepared to contribute jointly £850,000 a year for three years to finance film production. The organizations concerned were Channel 4, Rank and Thorn-EMI.

In addition, several companies in the video sector represented by the British Videogram Association had shown interest in the new venture. The association expected that £250,000, and possibly more, would be raised from an aggregate of smaller individual investments for at least three years, possibly longer.

It was envisaged that the three companies and the association's participating members would jointly invest in a new company. Details had yet to be settled, but neither the four organizations nor the Government wished the new company to be a closed shop.

We all hope (he said) that other companies will be prepared to join in, and swell the volume of investment in British films.

It was envisaged that the company would be run by a chief executive who would be responsible for making investment decisions within broad guidelines laid down by the Board. It was expected that the person to be appointed to the post of managing director of the NFCC would become the chief executive of the new company.

In this way continuity would be possible, making for a smooth transition when the NFFC was dissolved. The Government had made clear they wished to approve the appointment of the new company's chairman and to appoint a Government nominee to the board.

The proposal to grant £7.5 million over five years was the Government's response to the



Gould: Tap huge TV and video audiences

industry's representations that the NFFC performed an essential role in encouraging new and relatively untried talent.

Neither Government (he said) nor the four private organizations wish to undermine that role. However, we think that by being rooted in the private sector the new company will bring a keener commercial edge to its operations.

They were also proposing to transfer to the new company the NFFC's portfolio of rights and interests in about 800 films made since the late 1930s. The Government had also decided that in addition, repayments of principal and interest should also be made to the new company. Those were estimated to bring the total value of the portfolio for the crucial first two or three years at least, to some £600,000 a year.

That would bring the total amount initially available to the new company for investment in film production to nearly £3,250,000 a year.

Mr Bryan Gould, an Opposition spokesman on trade and industry (Dagenham, Lab) said that it must be unusual, even for this Government, to have introduced a measure which had had a hostile reception from those whose interests it was meant to advance.

Government money proposed for the NFFC was pitiful. The £1.5 million was enough to finance one low budget film a year. Now there was to be no limit on imports whatever. The Government had failed to provide any effective mechanism to replace the Eady levy. The problem of redistribution of resources remained of great importance. Unfortunately, in the Bill, the Government had thrown out the redistribution baby with the levy bath water.

The Opposition believed there was a great deal to be said for some mechanism to tap the huge audiences watching cinema on television or video, but this had apparently been rejected out of hand by the Government.

The Opposition was not committed on any practical or technical detail of possible ideas – such as a levy on blank video cassettes. Some way should be found to require television companies and video firms – who depended so heavily on the output of the film industry and yet who paid such a small price of the value of what they depended on – to pay a real return to the film-makers themselves. The industry would be profoundly disappointed by Government's cavalier dismissal of these ideas.

In failing to provide an adequate amount of finance, the Government was condemning the industry to penury and withering away. Cinema proprietors should not be permitted simply to squander the advantage they gained from the Eady levy abolition. Some means should be found to ensure the money they saved was actually spent in improving cinemas.

By sweeping way the NFFC, which provided the seed corn of finance for little and middle budget films, the Government was leaving a gaping hole in the ability of the British film industry to raise finance needed if the industry was to survive.

Sir Geoffrey Johnson Smith (Wealdon, C) said that if the lessons of the past had been learnt, the Government would have to make clear its willingness to discuss how to replace the loss of the Eady levy in the not too distant future.

It was right to help to re-structure the industry in the way advocated by the Government.

The market had changed and the gap between television and film production had narrowed enormously. With so many multiple outlets there had surely never been a better opportunity for the small budget film.

Gummer not capable of bullying the bishops

THE CHURCH

The bishops of the Church of England were not capable of being bullied by the Chairman of the Conservative Party, Mr John Gummer, or anyone else, **Sir William van Straubenzee**, Second Church Estates Commissioner, representing the Church Commissioners, said during question time in the Commons in reference to a sermon by te chairman in Cambridge on Sunday.

Mr Harry Greenway (Ealing North, C) asked: Do the clergy of the Church of England work within spiritual or political guidelines and if so what are they?

Sir William van Straubenzee: No guidelines in either are laid down.

Mr John Ryan (Blyth Valley, Lab): Could he recommend to the Church Commissioners an increase in the stipends of the clergy because in addition to their duties they have to endure the intellectual, sterile and sanctimonious utterances of the mediocre Chairman of the Tory Party?

Sir William van Straubenzee: The average stipend had increased by 6.8 per cent compared with the rate of inflation of 4.5 per cent. Everyone, clergy and laity, are greatly stimulated by the utterances of Mr Gummer.

Mr Brian Mawhinney (Peterborough, C): Would he accept that the number of redundant churches is likely to rise if the clergy reflect the views of the Bishop of Durham, the Rt Rev David Jenkins, on the resurrection and his talk about a conjuring trick with bones, which phrase is grossly offensive to millions of Bible-believing Christians?

Hughes: Many will welcome the bishops views

His views on society, the economy and allegedly shoe less families are as eccentric and theologically confused and just as ill founded.

Sir William van Straubenzee: I hope he has read the text of what was actually said and the actual formulated used. The Bishop of Durham is well able to answer for himself in the House of Lords which for me is a great relief.

Mr Mark Hughes (City of Durham, Lab): Many people in the diocese of Durham will welcome the Bishop's forthright views on the coal strike.

Sir William van Straubenzee: I have attempted to understand both sides but perhaps he is more qualified than I to understand the difference between a quip or phrase used round the academic table and instruction and guideance given by bishops.

Mr Dale Campbell-Savours (Workington, Lab): Would not the social and enlightened message of the Bishop of Durham swell congregations in the County of Durham and the whole of the northern region where there is high unemployment? Would he have a word with the Chairman of the Conservative Party and tell him to stop bullying the bishops (laughter)?

Sir William van Straubenzee: You can say any things about the bishops of the Church of England, but you cannot say they are capable of being bullied by Mr Gummer or anybody else.

Cash sought for opera tour deficit

THE ARTS

Mr William Waldegrave, Government spokesman on the arts in the Commons, denied that the English National Opera had been offered Government financial support before the company's North American tour. But he said that now some American backers had let the company down, the Earl of Gowrie, Minister for the Arts, and others were trying to see what could be done to help.

Mr Norman Buchan, speaking for the Opposition during questions about the opera company's £700,000 tour deficit, had said the tour had gone ahead with the minister's encouragement. As a matter of honour and a moral duty the Earl of Gowrie should help out.

The company would not have undertaken the tour (he added) unless it had his imprimatur beforehand. It would not be adequate to leave the matter to private funds. The Government must meet the deficit.

Mr Waldegrave replied that the English National Opera knew that Arts' Council funds could not be





Waldegrave: Seeing what can be done

used for foreign touring, although the minister had wanted the tour to go ahead.

Mr Norman St John-Stevas (Chelmsford, C) a former arts minister, said no reasonable person could conclude that any pledge of Government aid was given by the minister. But because of the phenomenal success of the tour and because it had been let down by some American sponsors, would Mr Waldegrave ask the Earl of Gowrie to launch an appeal, publicly and privately funded, to meet the deficit and to save the company which had contributed so greatly to the nation's cultural life?

Mr Waldegrave said the minister had already taken steps in helping to find private money.

Future of Hayward Gallery

The Government still intended that the Hayward Gallery should be managed under the auspices of the Arts' Council after legislation on local government in Greater London, **Mr William Waldegrave**, Government spokesman on the arts in the Commons, said during questions.

This led **Mr Toby Jessel** (Twickenham, C) to remark: The Greater London Council's attempt to expel the Arts Council of Great Britain, which has to prepare important art exhibitions, is an act of uncivilized vandalism which shows that the GLC is unfit to run any serious art gallery.

Mr Waldegrave: The GLC group concerned has made rather a fool of itself over this. The matter is subject to litigation. The Arts' Council might serve writs the other way. Such reputation as the GLC Regime had in this area has been damaged by its behaviour over the Hayward Gallery.

Mr Tony Banks (Newham North West, Lab) said the Arts' Council, 18 months ago, in the form of the chair, wanted to get out of the Hayward and the Serpentine.

The GLC had said all contractual obligations of the Arts' Council would be honoured. He did not see how this fitted in with what Mr Jessel had said.

Mr Waldegrave: The GLC lawyers have now told them something about the law of contract which has influenced their position some. The Arts' Council position is related to the actual proposals by the GLC and is not an abstract one.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): New Towns and Urban Development Corporation Bill, second reading. Elections (Northern Ireland) Bill, remaining stages. **Lords** (2.30): Bankruptcy (Scotland) Bill and Family Law (Scotland) Bill, second readings. Debate on Nicaragua.

Miners urged to vote with their feet

WALES

Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary for Wales, urged miners in the Principality to continue voting with their feet and return to work. He hoped a full return to work would not be long delayed and called on Mr Neil Kinnock, the leader of the Oppositions, to condemn what he described as the disgraceful scenes at the NUM strike rally in Aberavon.

Mr Keith Best (Ynys Mon, C) had asked Mr Edwards during Commons questions to continue, in the interests of jobs in Wales, to urge South Wales miners to follow their colleagues in Yorkshire and elsewhere rather than the headstrong, self-willed actions of one man – Mr Scargill – who clearly had no interest in the future of the coal industry.

Mr Edwards turned on the chief Opposition spokesman for Wales, Mr Barry Jones, who he understood had spoken at the rally in Aberavon at which Mr Norman Willis, general secretary of the TUC was shouted down.

I hope (Mr Edwards said) that Mr Jones, like Mr Willis, condemned violence and urged that a ballot be held, particularly as in his part of Wales the miners have voted with their feet and a substantial number returned to work.

Sir Anthony Meyer (North West Clywd, C): Can he give an estimate of the number of jobs lost permanently as a result of a loss of markets because of Mr Scargill's strike?

Mr Edwards: This must be one of the most worrying features. The principal losers will be the miners and the mining industry. Lost markets are difficult to recover. This strike is going to cause great long-term damage.

Mr Michael Foot (Blaenau Gwent, Lab): throughout this dispute Mr Kinnock and Mr Stanley Orme, chief Opposition spokesman on energy, have been seeking to get an equitable and decent settlement. Can Mr Edwards say whether he has done anything since the moment this strike began to get it settled?

Mr Edwards: I am glad Mr Kinnock and Mr Orme are trying to get an end to the dispute. I hope they will speak out for a ballot and condemn the violence and the disgracefu scenes we saw at Aberavon as clearly as did Mr Willis.

Earlier **Mr Donald Coleman** (Neath, Lab) asked Mr Edwards for an asurance that the British Steel Corporation in Wales would not be saddled with the cost of the miners' strike.

Mr Edwards: One of the major costs of the steel industry is energy costs, and that is one of the central issues the strike is about.

This Government is making massive capital investment at Port Talbot at present. There has been substantial investment at Shotton which is now the largest strip steel coating centres in Britain.

Decisions about future investment at Llanwern cannot be taken while the uncertainty of the coal strike continues.

More than 6,000 charged

Mr Giles Shaw, Minister of State, Home Office, said in a Commons written reply: Between March 13 and November 13 inclusive 6,655 people were charged with offences in connexion with the miners' dispute and 3,049 of these cases have now been dealt with

British Telecom sale: 2

Slick professional marketing campaign

The advertising of the British Telecom sale has produced the most innovative and expensive share marketing campaign seen in Britain, but taken the Government into new contentious areas, JONATHAN DAVIS, Our Business Correspondent, reports in the second of a three-part series.

The formal launch of the British Telecom prospectus today is the culmination of one of the slickest, most professional and most innovative marketing campaigns in Britain, but one that has pushed the Government into new and potentially contentious areas.

The size of the issue, coupled with the need to sell it to those who have never owned a share, has led the Government into virgin territory.

Equally important, with expected proceeds of nearly £4,000m, the Government has been able to devote unprecedented sums to promoting and engineering the sale. The cost of privatizing BT is likely to top £200m.

Not everybody has been entirely happy. The *Financial Times*, for example, said in an editorial this month that the Government may have pushed too hard in its desire to spread ownership in BT as widely as possible.

Some company directors and City bankers have been torn between envy at what the Government has achieved and concern at some implications.

One innovation has been the decision to produce five million eight-page "mini-prospectuses" for small investors, as well as the statutory information in the full 60-page prospectus.

The full document was considered likely to put off many first-time share buyers, so the Government introduced an amendment to the Telecommunications Bill exempting the BT mini-prospectus from the requirements of the Companies Act, 1948 and the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act, 1958.

Another decision prompting some concern is the Government's promise to pay commissions to banks, stockbrokers, accountants and other professsional financial advisers whose clients submit applications through them.

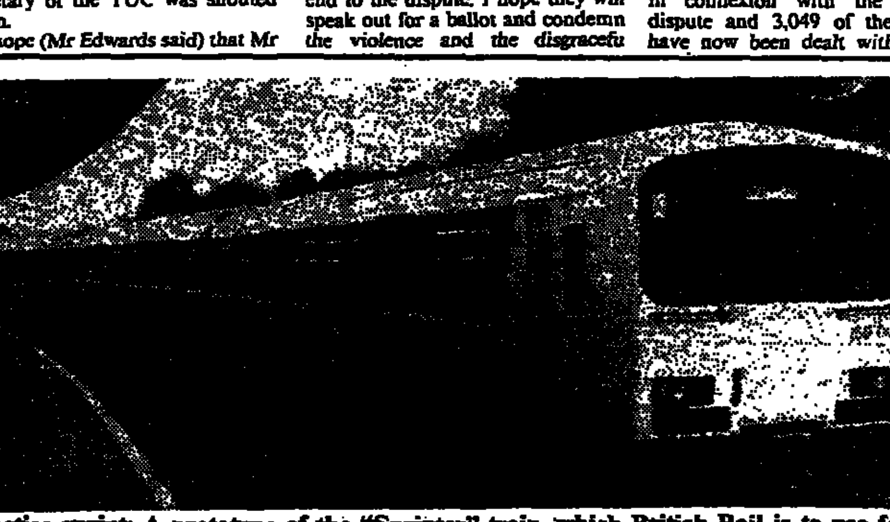
There is no doubt that the marketing campaign has achieved all its main objectives.

The process fell into four stages: improving BT's lacklustre image; making the public aware the corporation was to be privatized; impressing that they were being given the chance to buy shares, and emphasizing that they had only eight days between today and next Wednesday, to put up money.

Television advertising had a key role. BT's image-building "power behind the button" campaign being followed in the past two months by the Government's pre-sale campaign, probably the single most intensive run of television advertisements.

Surveys conducted by MORI have shown not only that up to two million people are likely to buy shares and that the Government has attracted interest from the young and the less well-off, who do not feature strongly among the share-owning public.

Tomorrow: what it cost



Practice sprint: A prototype of the "Sprinter" train, which British Rail is to use for local country services, being tested in the East Midlands

Inter-city comfort for country folk

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

Long-suffering passengers on British Rail's country services will have a taste of inter-city comfort with a new range of local stopping trains due to be introduced during the next five years.

The new "Sprinter" train is said to be fast, quiet and comfortable, and has automatic sliding doors, public address systems and easy-to-clean lavatories. Each train will cost £500,000. The trains will replace the 25-year old boneshakers now helping British Rail's country services to limp along on provincial routes in England, Scotland and Wales.

The prototype was formally inaugrated on the Derby to Matlock line yesterday, and 50 more, in the East Midlands and the north and central Wales, will follow in the next three years, with countrywide service thereafter.

Speaking at yesterday's launch at Matlock, Mr Malcolm Southgate, general manager of BR's London Midland region said: "This is an exciting day for British Rail. It shows our commitment to provincial services."

The "Sprinter" is part of BR's effort to eliminate widespread obsolescence on its loss-making country services, where 3,000 noisy and uncomfortable diesel multiple units (DMUs), built in the 1960s, are in urgent need of replacement. Another part is the cheaper Railbus for other routes.

Spring water to be chlorinated

Spring water from Herefordshire's Black Mountains has been drunk in Peterchurch for more than a hundred years but council environmental health officers, concerned about the bacteriological quality, have now ordered the addition of chlorine to the supply.

The Peterchurch Water Company, which supplies only 75 consumers, is run by volunteers, who are dismayed by the ruling and say that no one has ever been made ill.

Corruption case bail

A former economic adviser to the treasury was remanded on unconditional bail yesterday accused under the Prevention of Corruption Act 1906.

Leonard Judah Richenberg, aged 62, of Templewood Avenue, Hampstead, London, who was an adviser between 1955 and 1957, was arrested after investigations by the Fraud Squad's public sector corruption unit.

He will appear again before magistrates at Bow Street on December 17 on a summons alleging that a Home Office official corruptly accepted £2,000 from Richenberg, a director of Touchwood Triway.

Seven Home Office officials have been syspended from duty after investigations into the Directorate of Prison Industries and Farms, which negotiate contracts with private sector companies for the manufacture of products by prisoners.

Three men were committed by magistrates at Bow Street, in August for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

Mortality of Glasgow babies falls

The Greater Glasgow Health Board, in a review of its first 10 years, said yesterday that some of the greatest advances had been made in child health. The city's infant mortality rate has fallen from 20 a 1,000 live births to nine and the still birth rate from 12 a 1,000 to 5.5.

Rates for Glasgow are now as low as those for England and Scotland as a whole. Those improvements are attributed to a number of factors, including advances in antenatal screening.

A problem still to overcome is that of low birth weights. In the poorer areas about 12 per cent of babies weigh 2,500 grams (about 5lbs) or less at birth, compared with 4 per cent in the most prosperous parts.

Improvements in adult health are less striking, but life expectancy has increased to some extent for all ages. From early adulthood onwards, however, death rates are higher for Glasgwegians than for the population of Scotland as a whole, and up to 50 per cent higher than those of England.

That is true for both sexes, all ages, and for almost all causes of death. The report says that that is all the worse when it is considered that Scotland already has the highest death rate for women, and second highest death rate for men of all industrialized countries.

Beer strike ends

A strike by 700 workers at John Smith's brewery at Tadcaster, North Yorkshire ended yesterday after four weeks. Officials of the Transport Union had told the strikers to return to work. Talks are to continue on the company's pay offer of 6 ¼ per cent.

Aids fear halts artificial insemination in two Australian states

From Tony Dubondin, Melbourne

Artificial insemination programmes in two Australian states have suspended because of the possibility of the Disease Aids (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) being transferred through donated sperm.

The Victorian government has suspended the donor sperm programme at four Melbourne hoptials as part of a number of moves to combat the spread of Aids.

In Adelaide, the Flinders Medical Centre announced that it was halting its artificial insemination by donor programme while investigations were carried out into the risks. The centre uses sperm from unknown donors. Professor Warren Jones, head of the fertility clinic and professor of obstetrics and gynaecology at the Flinders centre, said the risk of babies contracting the disease appeared to be only theoretical and not very high. In the past three weeks donors had signed forms declaring they were not involved in homosexual relationships.

On Sunday all state health ministers met their federal counterpart in Melbourne and decided to:

● Set up a national Aids task force to keep health ministers up to date on the latest developments in clinical and scientific efforts to combat the disease.

● Mount a $A1 million (£700,00) national Aids education programme and encourage more women to donate blood.

● Create a national advisory committee with representatives of the states, the Australian Medical Association, the Red Cross, haemophiliacs and the homosexual community.

● Establish a $A300,000 national reference centre in Melbourne to monitor screening tests. The centre should be fully operational at the end of next year.

● Set up counselling and support services for Aids patients.

Last week it was learnt that three babies in Queensland died after receiving transfusions of blood suspected of being contaminated with the Aids virus. The blood donor was a 27-year-old Brisbane homosexual who had made 15 blood donations to the blood bank since 1981.

The Queensland State Government immediately rushed through legislation providing for jail sentences to two years of $A10,000 fines for people knowingly donating blood without disclosing they had certain conditions referred to in notices at blood banks.

The Federal Government has already promised to give the Red Cross $A2.75 million to introduce a screening test when it becomes available, and to ask the United States to rush delivery of its screening equipment.

The National Health and Medical Research Council reported nine confirmed Aids deaths and another three suspected.

Ortega under pressure

Nicaraguan leader has little time to savour triumph

From Alan Tomlinson, Managua

Daniel Ortega's thirty-ninth birthday earlier this month should have been a double celebration: the result of Nicaragua's first post-revolutionary general elections a week earlier had just confirmed him as President of his country.

But instead of savouring the double occasion, he found himself chairing an emergency meeting of the Sandinista National Directorate and government ministers in the face of growing signs that the United States may be contemplating direct military intervention. The elections and the birthday were forgotten.

Not much is known to outsiders about the decision-making processes of the nine commanders of the revolution who form the National Directorate, only that throughout five years of almost constant crisis they have managed to preserve the outward impression of consensus among themselves.

To observers beyond their closed circle, Señor Ortega was not perhaps the most obvious choice for President. The Interior Minister, Señor Tomás Borge, aged 54, the only surviving founder member of the movement which overthrew the Somoza dictatorship, seemed the more likely candidate.

But a source close to the revolutionary leadership said Señor Ortega was always the man most likely to assume the presidency. While Señor Borge may have more charisma and is certainly the better public speaker, the younger man has the cooler head, greater skill in forging consensus, and is held in profound respect at all levels of the revolutionary process.

He is regarded as having passed through a long "test of fire", as one Nicaraguan journalist put it, during the clandestine years of the Sandinista Front. While he may be young for a head of state, his political career goes back to the tender age of 14.

The son of revolutionary parents, Señor Ortega joined the struggle against the Somozas with his brothers. His younger brother, Camilo, died leading a premature insurrection; his elder brother, Humberto, is Minister of Defence.

The new President first led a dissident student movement before joining the Sandinista Front in 1962. Three years later, after frequent spells in jail, he was named a member of the Front's directorate for his exceptional leadership abilities.

As commander of the urban resistance, he robbed a bank and once assassinated a notorious torturer. In 1967, aged 22, he was again jailed, this time suffering seven years of torture, isolation and humiliation before his liberation by guerrilla commandos. During his longer imprisonment, he wrote poetry, including one poem entitled "I never saw Managua when Miniskirts were the Fashion".

After two years in exile in Cuba, he led various guerrilla fronts until becoming a member of the revolutionary junta after Somoza's fall in 1979. As coordinator of the junta, he has been head of state for protocol purposes, representing his country at the highest international levels in the past five years.

To what extent the Presidency consolidates power in Señor Ortega as head of government and party remains the subject of much speculation. He told *The Times* that the creation of the Presidency "need not affect the collective leadership from the political point of view".

But Vice-President Sergio Ramirez said he believed "the collegiate system" developed over the past five years had suffered from lack of command in moments of difficulty: too many people had participated in an over-elaborate decision-making process. "The elections give us the advantage of being able to concentrate the decisions," he said.

Reagan receives talks offer

Señor Ortega said he is prepared to meet President Reagan at any time and any place in an effort to reduce heightening tensions between Nicaragua and the United States.

Nicaragua was not an enemy of the American people or the American President, he was reported as saying that the United States has a mistaken policy towards Nicaragua, and that this demands effort and comprehension by American leaders to find a reasonable, civilized and peaceful solution, not a brutal one."

PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

Mr Lestario: Under sentence of death

Indonesia: Gatot Lestario

By Caroline Moorehead

Gatot Lestario, a history teacher and former leader of the Indonesian Communist Party in east Java, may be executed soon.

Accused in 1969 of treason, subversion and armed insurgency against the Government, his final appeal to President Suharto has been rejected. The head of the Public Prosecutor's Office in Jakarta has announced that the "sentence could be carried out very soon".

The attempted left-wing army coup in 1965 was blamed on the Communist Party and, though there was never any clear evidence that it was involved, there followed a purge of all left-wing movements, during which about 500,000 people are believed to have been killed.

Mr Lestario, who had been working full-time for the party, went underground and managed to avoid arrest until 1969.

Since then he has been in detention in Pamekasan on Madura, an island off east Java.

Mr Lestario's wife, Pudji Aswati, also a teacher, is in detention in Malang, east Java. Their children, Yanthi and Pradono, have been brought up by grandparents.

Although only 10 of those sentenced to death in connexion with the attempted coup are believed to have been killed, there is now considerable anxiety that a wave of executions could start again.

EEC entry to dominate Soares London visit

From Martha de la Cal, Lisbon

Dr Mário Soares, the Portuguese Prime Minister, arrives in London today to return Mrs Margaret Thatcher's recent visit, during which it was agreed that they would hold further talks before the end of the year.

High on the agenda will be Portugal's accession to the EEC. As far as Britain is concerned, the essential problems of entry have been resolved. Those that remain are in agriculture and fishing, which involve Mediterranean farmers and Spain's fleet.

There is still concern in some quarters over competition in wine, sardines and tomato paste from Portugal and Spain.

Portugal is confident that it will enter the EEC on January 1, 1986, as planned although questions remain. Mrs Thatcher is expected to discuss the results of yesterday's talks with Dr Garret Fitzgerald, Prime Minister of the Irish Republic and president of the Council of Ministers.

One of the highlights of the visit will be a lunch at Lloyd's with the heads of a large number of Britain's important companies. Dr Soares is expected to make a keynote economic speech, emphasizing the renewed interest in investing in Portugal. His Foreign Minister, Senhor Jaime Gamma, said here recently that British investors have shown interest in sugar, copper-mining and the paper pulp industry.

80 killed in Mexican gas blast

Mexico City (AP, Reuters, AFP) – A series of explosions followed by a huge fire at a natural gas processing complex rocked the Mexican capital early yesterday. At least 30 people were killed and more than 300 injured, Señor Alfredo Del Mazo, the state governor, said in a television interview.

The fire sent a pall of smoke more than a mile into the air. The explosions came before dawn and at midmorning rescue officials were still evacuating hundreds of residents of nearby areas in Tlalnepantla, a northeastern suburb of Mexico City, because they feared the flames could set off a huge central storage tank belonging to the state petroleum monopoly Pemex, containing millions of gallons of liquefied gas.

Dozens of ambulances were seen rushing in and out of the area throughout the morning. Four hours later, the area was still ablaze. Visibility was almost nil.

Residents told reporters that a small supermarket was directly behind the area where the first explosion occurred and that many people were queuing outside it waiting to buy milk when the explosion occurred.

City buses were removed from their regular routes and used to evacuate residents of the affected area. A first aid post was set up at a nearby underground station.

A spokesman for Pemex said a gas truck exploded and the fire spread to the installations of the Unigas company and then to the Pemex installations where gas for two refineries is stored.

A rescue worker, said: "There were people coming out of there all ablaze." He said sections of flaming gas pipes rained on buildings – mostly homes – setting them on fire. Witnesses said one big explosion was quickly followed by at least a dozen lesser ones.

Police said the cloud of smoke that hung over the area probably contained gas and further explosions were possible.

The blasts were felt for a distance of 12 miles. The Mexican Red Cross, which was the first to report the explosions, appealed to residents and drivers for help.



Disaster victims: Panic striken residents flee from the fire and threat of further explosions at the devastated natural gas plant



The four held in Cairo in the murder plot case, (left to right) Anthony Gill, and Godfrey Shiner, both British, Romeo Chakambari and Edgar Cacia of Malta. Below, Colonel Gaddafi of Libya being welcomed to Malta yesterday by Mr Dom Mintoff, Malta's Prime Minister

Cairo gives Libyan hit list

From Alice Brinton Cairo

Godfrey Shiner, one of four alleged Libyan agents held in connexion with a plot to assassinate Mr Abdel-Hamid Bkoush, a former Libyan Prime Minister now living in Cairo, emerged from a bank here yesterday with his jacket over his head to avoid the cameras and a barrage of questions.

He was bundled into a small car by Egyptian security men and driven away. According to a source at the bank Mr Shiner had signed a receipt for $90,000 (£69,000) which had been transferred to him from a branch of the American Express bank in Italy. The money was seized by Egyptian secutiry men.

The story of the Libyan plot to kill Mr Bakoush broke last Friday, when Tripoli radio announced that Mr Bakoush had been "executed" because he had sold his conscience.

However, Mr Bakoush who had indeed dropped out of sight on the day he was supposedly killed, turned up here very much alive on Saturday in the company of Egypt's Interior Minister, Mr Ahmed Rushdy. The minister proceeded to reveal how Egyptian intelligence had learnt of the Libyan plot to kill Mr Bakoush, had passed off some of their officers as would-be killers to Libyan agents who entered the counry, and how they faked pictures of Mr Bakoush's "death" which led Libya to believe that the assassination attempt had been successful.

Four men, two of them British were arrested on Saturday.

On Sunday, President Mubarak accused Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, of financing "some sort of organization" to assassinate various world leaders, including Chancellor Kohl of West Germany, and Mrs Margaret Thatcher. Moreover, the Egyptian President claimed that evidence obtained pointed to a Libyan involvement in the assassination last month of the Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister.

President Mubarak branded Colonel Gaddafi "an international terrorist" but when asked what measures Egypt had taken to ward off a possible retaliatory attack from Libya, he said he had not placed the Egyptian Army on alert.

Editions of yesterday's leading Cairo newspapers have produced further details of the allegations. The ruling National Democratic Party's newspaper, *Mayo*, quoted the Interior Minister, as saying that Libya had planned to hijack a United States-built F16 jet-fighter, as well as to assassinate a number of Egyptian figures and blow up some Egyptian installations.

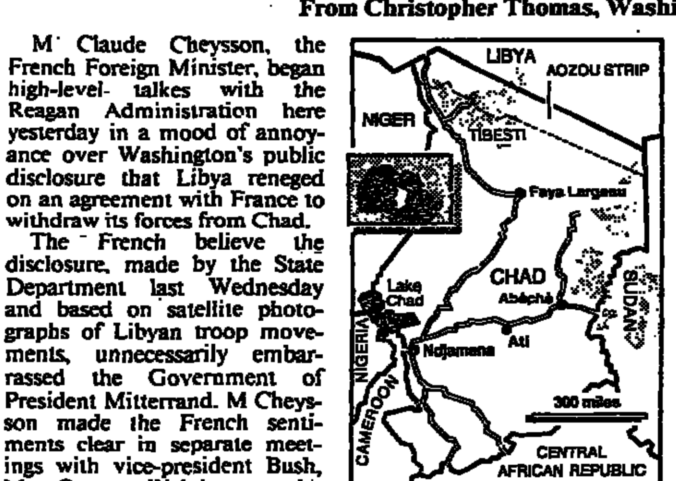
Chad blights Franco-US talks

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

M Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, began high-level talks with the Reagan Administration here yesterday in a mood of annoyance over Washington's public disclosure that Libya reneged on an agreement with France to withdraw its forces from Chad.

The French believe the disclosure, made by the State Department last Wednesday and based on satellite photographs of Libyan troop movements, unnecessarily embarrassed the Government of President Mitterrand. M Cheysson made the French sentiments clear in separate meetings with vice-president Bush, Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, and Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State.

The timing was particularly annoying to the French, coming as it did a day before President Mitterrand met Colonel Gaddafi on Crete to discuss Libya's failure to honour the mutual withdrawal agreement. Until the State Department statement, the French had failed to admit that Libya was not keeping its side of the bargain.



French officials here made no secret of their belief that the United States has used the affair to try to push France into a more open anti-Gaddafi position. A French embassy source said the possibility of sending French troops back to Chad if the Libyans do not leave remains "open".

M Cheysson's two-day talks here should have been routine, but they have clearly been blighted by the Chad affair.

Washington's obvious determination to seize every opportunity to further discredit Colonel Gaddafi was demonstrated after Morocco's recent treaty of union with Libya, when the State Department said: "We would obviously be concerned should any steps be taken which would serve to legitimize his position in any way."

The strains on an otherwise excellent relationship between France and the US were evident in M Cheysson's barbed remarks when he departed for Washington on Sunday: "There also may be a desire to give us advice indirectly on how to act with the Libyans, as they are acting with Nicaragua."

● BANGUI: About 250 French soldiers based in the Central African Republic have been placed on alert in preparation for possible intervention in Chad, reliable forces said here (AFP reports).

The men may be sent to Ndjamena in the next few days if "no movement is observed to withdraw Libyan troops still stationed in northern Chad".

Chess draw but Karpov must hurry

Moscow (AP) – Anatoly Karpov, the world chess champion, and Gari Kasparov played to a sixteenth draw, ending the twentyfifth game of their world title contest after Kasparov had made move 21.

The game opened with the Queen's Gambit declined, and Karpov, who leads 4-0, playing white. The competition resumes tomorrow.

In Salonica, where players from 92 countries began the two-week long Chess Olympiad, it was agreed that Karpov could join in mid-way provided his world title contest finished in time.

He missed the deadline for registration but Florencio Campomanes, president of the International Chess Federation said Karpov had been sent an invitation. "This is a gesture of friendship to Mr Karpov who has expressed the desire to come," he told Reuters.

Karpov would be allowed to join the Soviet team if he arrived at any time before the *last day's play December 4.*

The Soviet Union, winner of the 1980 and 1982 Olympiads, remains a strong contender despite the absence Karpov and Kasparov and the unexplained absence of Mikhail Tal and Vasily Smyslov.

Twentyfifth game
White Karpov, Black Kadparov

1	Kt-KB3	P-Q4	2	P-Q4	Kt-KB3
3	P-QB4	P-K3	4	Kt-B3	B-K2
5	B-Kt5	P-KR3	6	B-R4	0-0
7	P-K3	P-QKt3	8	B-K2	B-QKt2
9	R-QB1	QKt-Q2	10	PxP	PxP
11	0-0	P-QB4	12	PxP	PxP
13	R-B2	R-B1	14	R-Q2	Q-Kt3
15	Q-Kt3	KR-Q1	16	KR-Q1	QxQ
17	PxQ	Kt-Kt3	18	Kt-Kt3	K-B1
19	P-Q3	P-QR3	20	B-B3	B-R1
21	Kt-K4	Kt-Kt1		Draw agreed	

5,000 in battle to control Cambodia camp

From Neil Kelly Bangkok

More than 5,000 Vietnamese soldiers and Cambodian guerrillas are engaged in a battle which began early on Sunday for control of one of the largest anti-Vietnamese encampments close to the Thai border. Reports of casualties are confused, but the Thai army spoke of more than 20 guerrillas killed and about 100 wounded.

The civilian population of 21,000 at Nong Chan has scattered. Some are wandering in dangerous no man's land on the border; others have reached emergency refugee camps inside Thailand.

Washington halts drugs project after massacre

Lima (AP) The United States suspended its cocaine eradication programme in Peru after a weekend jungle attack by terrorists killed 19 Peruvians working on the project. Gunmen burst into their camp and shot them while they were sleeping.

A spokesman for the State Department's narcotics assistance unit said the programme was halted temporarily, "until we get a clearer picture" of the massacre.

Briton hurt in Tehran crash

Tehran (Reuter) – Mr Christopher Rundle, diplomat attached to the British interests section of the Swedish Embassy here and his Afghan wife were flown home for medical treatment after a road accident in which two Iranians died.

Friends said that Mrs Rundle received serious head injuries. Two other passengers, Ireland's Charge d'Affaires Mr Niall Holohan, and his wife were treated for shock.

Train hold-up

Ajaccio, Corsica (AFP) – Fifteen armed and masked men identifying themselves as Corsican nationalists held up the Ajaccio-Bastia express and distributed pamphlets calling for immediate independence from France. Earlier, bombs exploded at five sites on the outskirts of Bastia.

Chess Games

Salonika (Reuter) – Nearly 800 contestants from 99 countries gathered in this northern Greek city for the twenty-sixth Chess Olympiad. The absence of Anatoly Karpov and Gary Kasparov, battling for the world chess title in Moscow, was expected to boost the other nations' chances.

Picnic attack

Johannesburg (AP) – An unidentified white man tossed a tear gas canister into a group of blacks and whites, including children, who were on a picnic together at a Johannesburg park. Three people were treated in hospital.

Best-looking

New York (AFP) – *The New York Times* is the best-looking newspaper in the United States, a panel of graphics experts has judged. Runners-up were a daily newspaper in Allentown, Pennsylvania, and the two-year-old national daily *USA Today.*

General charged

Jakarta – Lieutenant-General H. R. Dharsono, former Asean Secretary-General and member of the dissident Group of 50, has been formally charged with subversion. He was the third member of the group to be arrested in three months.

Taiwan's gift

Georgetown, Guyana (AFP) – Taiwan has donated $30,000 (about £25,000) to St Kitts-Nevis, one of the twelve independent nations in the Caribbean Community, to repair hurricane damage.

Secrets stolen

Utrecht (AP) – Members of an anti-military group stole documents belonging to the Dutch Army counter-intelligence service during a break-in at an army base here. Some were classified as confidential.

Cyclone toll

Delhi (AFP) – The death toll from the cyclone that battered Andhra Pradesh state last week has risen to 243. Millions of pounds worth of crops were damaged.

Drought deaths

Jakarta (Reuter) – Thousands of people are ill from famine-related diseases after a drought that has killed more than 230 people in a remote area of Irian Jaya, in Indonesia.

Minister goes

Islamabad – Mr Mahmoud Haroon, Interior Minister of Pakistan since 1978, has been relieved of his post on what an official statement described as personal grounds.

Basque bomb

Bilbao (Reuter) – A bomb exploded in a bar in this Basque city, injuring four people. The Basque separatist organization ETA claimed responsibility.

Mini-camera

Moscow (Reuter) – Soviet manufacturers have produced a television camera one-and-a-half times the size of a cigarette packet, Tass reported.

Fatal outing

Bogotá (AFP) – At least 15 pupils were killed and 30 were injured when a bus plunged into a river gorge 50 miles north-east of here. They were on an excursion to celebrate the end of Colombia's school year.

Optimism in Jerusalem over improving relations with Egypt

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

The seventh anniversary yesterday of the late President Sadat's historic visit to Jerusalem coincided with growing hopes among leading members of the Israeli Government for a thaw in the so-called "cold peace" with Egypt negotiated at Camp David.

The recent softening of Israel's grip over Arabs in the occupied West Bank, its new willingness to evacuate Lebanon and the influence of the US Government are all cited here as reasons for the recent gradual improvement in relations between Cairo and Jerusalem.

In the Egyptian capital Western diplomats have recently noted signs that President Mubarak's Government tempered the shrill anti-Israeli tone of much of the semi-official press. They are also reported to have discerned a measure of willingness to talk with Mr Shimon Peres's national unity Government.

In personal terms, much of the credit is being given to Israel's swashbuckling former Defence Minister, Mr Ezer Weizman. Now Minister without portfolio, Mr Weizman has been working energetically behind the scenes to capitalize on his own popularity with the Egyptian leadership.

Among plans he is believed to be pursuing is a compromise over the disputed strip of Israeli-held Red Sea coast at Taba, which would see the stationing there of members of the Sinai-based Multinational Force. Members of the right-wing Likud in the ruling coalition are opposed to such a move, and some have been hinting at pulling out of the Government if it should happen.

Mr Weizman's upbeat approach to Egypt was demonstrated in a recent speech to the International Centre for Peace in the Middle East, in which he contradicted the views of the previous government by describing Egypt's return to the arab world as a positive development.

The former Likud politician, who has emerged as a close confidant of Mr Peres in the field of Arab affairs, has compared the peace process to armed combat – in both cases an all-out assault is needed. He complained agrily that Israel had *"halted in the middle"*.

Mr Weizman, who believes passionately that the 1979 treaty with Egypt is the key to Israel eventually making peace with the rest of the Arab world, deplored the Israeli tendency to identify peace with softness. He argued that Israel should be seeking new markets across the border in Egypt, not in South America.

In an interview yesterday, Mr Weizman said he would be happy to act as Israel's representative in the series of exchanges of special envoys between Jerusalem and Cairo planned for the coming months, as a run-up to a possible border summit between the Egyptian President and Mr Peres.

Already the Israeli Prime Minister's invitation has been put on one side by President Mubarak, who is asking for more time to prepare.

Earlier this month Mr Moshe Sasson, the second Israeli Ambassador to serve in the Egyptian capital, had meetings with Mr Kamal Hassan Ali, the Prime Minister, and Mr Esmat Abdel Meguid, the Foreign Minister – first at such a senior level after months of being virtually cold-shouldered.

The next stage in the process of patching up Israeli-Egyptian relations is to be a trip to Jerusalem by an emissary from President Mubarak, but no firm date has yet been set for the visit.



Family portrait: Monaco's royals greeting the crowd from a palace balcony yesterday on the Principality's national day. From left: Prince Rainier, Prince Albert, Princess Stephanie, Princess Caroline and her husband, Stefano Casiraghi, and their child, Andrea.

Rajiv says bullets will not break up India

From Kuldip Nayar
Delhi

Comparing his mother to Mahatma Gandhi, India's Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, said in Delhi yesterday that the two leaders had built a strong India which "no bullet can dismantle".

In his first public speech as Prime Minister, he marked the 67th birthday of his mother by declaring it a "National Unity Day". The speech was seen as the opening of the election campaign.

Mr Gandhi said those who had wished India to fall apart in the aftermath of his mother's assassination were being proved wrong. The country demonstrated once again that it could never be weakened whatever the pressures from any quarters.

Speaking from a rostrum, *silhouetted against Rashtrapati* Bhavan, once the British viceroys' lodge, he said the best way to avenge the assassination would be to strengthen the country's unity and integrity.

He said there was a conspiracy behind his *mother's* assassination and certain elements in foreign countries were involved. "We will see that these forces do not survive within the country," he said. However, he did not blame any *foreign country in particular.*

Referring to the progress made by India since Independence, he said: "We can say with pride that we are independent in all respects. We have to look at the countries in Asia, Africa and America to realize how many of them were democratic."

In his speech lasting only 15 minutes, Mr Gandhi reaffirmed his Government's commitment to his mother's policies aimed at alleviating the hardships of the poor.

● Oppositin parties claimed yesterday that Mr Gandhi's Delhi meeting was a misuse of public funds and orchestrated by the ruling Congress Party to bolster its prospects in next month's national elections. (AP reports.)

Party says it will defy apartheid

From Michael Hornsby
Johannesburg

The main Opposition party in the white chamber of the South African Parliament, the Progressive Federal Party (PFP), has created a furore within its own ranks by deciding to defy the law and open its doors to members of all races, and by calling for an end to military conscription.

Mr Philip Myburgh, the party's spokesman on defence, handed in his resignation to Dr Frederick Van Zyl Slabbert, the party leader, yesterday and Mr Harry Schwarz, another right winger, said he would ask for the holding of a Federal Congress to try to reverse the party's decisions.

These were taken last weekend by the party's Federal Council and, in the case of the move to admit all races, revesed a decision taken only three days earlier by the party's Transvaal Congress to stay within the law until such time as it was repealed. Only a Federal Congress can now overrule the Federal Council.

Racially-mixed parties are banned under the Prohibition of Political Interference Act, which was passed in 1968. Multiracial parties then in existence either disbanded or agreed to submit to the law.

Dr Alex Boraine, the chairman **of the PFP's Federal Council, said the party would not go out of its way to recruit blacks because they would be liable to prosecution, but equally it would not reject any who applied for membership simply because of their colour.**

The immediate practical effect of the PFP's decision is slight since any mixed-race Coloureds or Indians who joined the party could only run for election to separate Indian and Coloured chambers and could not vote with white members of the party. Africans have no parliamentary representation at all.

It could, however, embarrass the Government, which will either have to turn a blind eye to violation of the law or prosecute offenders

The Labour Party, the dominant group in the Coloured chamber of Parliament, threatened to breach the law last August by putting up candidates for election to the Indian chamber. The Government objected, and in the end they ran thinly disguised as *Independents.*

Mintoff-Church deal sends 20,000 back to school

By Our Foreign Staff

Nearly 20,000 Maltese children returned to their classrooms in the island's 72 private schools yesterday after the resolution of a long and bitter dispute between Church and State.

Relations between the Roman Catholic Church and the socialist Government of Mr Dom Mintoff, the Prime Minister, have never been particularly good. But they reached an alltime low last Easter when Mr Mintoff passed a new law enforcing free education in the private sector.

The Church responded by claiming that this requirement could not be met without financial support from the Government or contributions from parents and congregations.

During the subsequent stalemate, which led to occasional outbreaks of violence, church schools remained closed when they should have reopened after the summer holiday.

Under the terms of the truce negotiated last week, the Church undertook to offer free education for a year while a longterm solution was sought with the authorities. Meanwhile, the Church has reserved the right to seek funds directly from parents of children attending its schools.

It also promised to try to reach agreement with the Government on a common entrance examination for all secondary school pupils at state and private establishments.

The agreement was welcomed by church leaders who had challenged the legislation in court as unconstitutional and restrictive to religious freedom and the rights of Catholic parents to send their offspring to the school of their choice.

The case, which had dragged on since August, reached a climax last week when the presiding judge resigned after a censure motion approved by Parliament.

The Government, too, seemed pleased with the outcome. Dr Mifsud Bonnici, Minister of Education, said the news "was one of joy for everyone, including the Government". The provisional pact *could* "very *well* become definitive", he told a public meeting.

Israel wants secure border

From Our Correspondent Beirut

Military delegations from Lebanon and Israel ended a third round of talks yesterday on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from south Lebanon. Negotiations are expected to resume tomorrow.

Brigadier-General Amos Gilboa, head of the Israel delegation, said Israel's "over*riding concern" about any* Lebanese security plan for the occupied southern third of the nation was the protection of its northern border from guerrilla attacks.

But Lieutenant-Colonel Bassam Saad, the Lebanese delegation's spokesman, told reporters at the United Nations-sponsored meeting in Naqoura, south Lebanon, that his nation had a different goal. "The *Lebanese response is that we are* not Israel's policemen, and our only objective is to seek peace in south Lebanon and to let the Lebanese civilians feel secure".

A UN statement said the two sides discussed "principles for security arrangements" in South Lebanon and "some positive elements appeared".

Meanwhile, in Beirut, Mr Nabih Berri, the Shia Muslim leader, suggested that Lebanon might again suspend its talks with Israel, as it did earlier after Israeli forces arrested four Shia militiamen in the city of Sidon.

He held Israel responsible for the death of Shaikh Abdul-Latif al-Amin, a Shia cleric, who died on Sunday night after being shot last Wednesday on the balcony of his home in the south Lebanon village of Sowaneh. Mr Berri leads the Shia Amal militia and holds the portfolios of Justice and State *Minister for south Lebanon*

"Once again, Israel proves to the world that fighting is the only negotiating method to be employed with it". Mr Berri said. "It notables, *ulemas* (Clerics) and leaders in am attempt to empty the south f its nationalistic and Islamic tendencies".

Secret operation for Marcos reported

From Keith Dalton Manila

A former Philippine Information Minister said yesterday that President Marcos, who has not been seen in public for six days, secretly underwent major surgery last week.

A senior government official confirmed that Mr Marcos had been taken to hospital but said he was in no danger. The official, who asked to remain *anonymous, said Mr Marcos* would need a week or two to recover. He did not say if Mr Marcos, who is 67, had been operated on.

The presidential palace at first refused all comment, but early yesterday evening the *Assistant Press Secretary said* that Mr Marcos was "well and continues to perform his duties" in the palace.

Mr Marcos spoke on the telephone the previous evening to the Defence and Information Ministers as well as to the acting Armed Forces Chief of Staff, the secretary said. He neither *confirmed nor denied reports* that the President had undergone surgery. Quoting presidential palace sources, Mr Francisco Tatad, who for 10 years had been the President's information officer, reported that Mr Marcos underwent successful kidney and heart operations last Wednesday.

Writing in his daily column for thw influential *Business Day* newspaper, Mr Tatad said that Mr Marcos was admitted to the state-run Kidney Centre of the Philippines at midnight on Tuesday

Apart from Mrs Imelda Marcos, family members and Mrs Marcos's brother, Mr Benjamin Romualdez, "no one in government – notably in the Cabinet – is known to have any access to the President", Mr Tatad wrote.



President Marcos

Damages awarded to KAL

Korean Airlines accepted a public apology and "substantial" damages yesterday over allegations in an international defence journal that flight KAL 007 was on a spying mission when it was shot down by the Russians on August 31 last year with the loss of 269 lives. (The Press Association reports).

The implication of an article in the bi-monthly *Defence Attaché* was that Korean Airlines "intentionally took part in an adventure likely to result in disaster", said Mr Robert Webb, for the airline, in the High Court in London.

The article implied that the company was "willing to disregard the welfare and safety of passengers and staff" in the course of a mission carefully and deliberately coordinated with United States intelligence authorities.

The Boeing 747, on a scheduled flight from Alaska to South Korea, was shot down near Sakhalin Island.

Mr James Price, for the defendants, said that an introduction to the *Defence Attaché* article had stated that the magazine did not necessarily agree with the author's views.

France stands firm on New Caledonia

Noumea (Reuter, AFP) – France yesterday refused to speed up independence for its Pacific territory of New Caledonia, despite violence by indigenous Melanesians demanding a quick end to rule from Paris.

In a broadcast from France after Sunday's elections in the *territory, the Overseas Territories* Minister, M Georges Lemoine, said: "France will not modify its strategy for New Caledonia".

Kanak (Melanesian) militants in the territory, which is 900 miles east of Australia, clashed with police firing tear gas when they tried to disrupt *polling for a new assembly by* burning ballot boxes and wrecking booths. Thousands of Kanaks boycotted the voting.

Yesterday about 100 militants of the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front ambushed a police patrol at Hienghène, 150 miles northwest of Noumea. Several snipers opened fire on the patrol as it came up to a roadblock.

The patrol used tear gas and grenades to get away, and one policeman was slighty wounded.

In another incident, at Poya, *one of the main trouble spots* on Sunday, 150 militants with petrol bombs surrounded the police station.

In the poll, the conservative, white settler-dominated Rally for Caledonia in the Republic, which sees independence as a distant prospect, swept to a landslide victory. The election will give New Caledonia more autonomy, but not independence. The Rally won 34 of the 43 assembly seats.

The Kanak Liberation Front will now press ahead with plans for a provisional government for the territory under the name Kanaky (Land of the People).

The indigenous Melanesians in New Caledonia make up 43 per ent of the 145,000 population and are outnumbered by French settlers, Polynesians and other groups.

France plans a five-year period of semi-autonomy under the newly-elected assembly, with a referendum in 1989 on independence.

But the Kanak Liberation Front rejects this because, it says, the Kanaks would be outvoted by French settlers and others who want to retain links with Paris.

The new assembly, which will elect its own administration on Thursday, will take over many of the roles now performed by France, including public order.

Final official voting figures showed there was a 50 per cent turn-out among the 80,000 electorate.

Six assembly seats went to the moderate Kanak Socialist Liberation party, which is prepared to negotiate with France for multiracial government. The remaining two seats were won by right-wing parties.

Turkish envoy shot dead by Armenian

From Richard Bassett, Vienna

A Turkish diplomat was shot dead in the centre of Vienna yesterday morning by a member of the Armenian Revolutionary Army.

The diplomat, Mr Evner Ergun, was driving his car slowly along the city's busy Schottengasse when, in full view of early-morning shoppers, a young man described by witnesses as dark skinned jumped up to the car and fired three shots into the driver's head with an automatic pistol.

Horrified pedestrians watched as the assassin threw a black towel with the letters ARA clearly visible through the window of the car, which slowly crashed into a parked vehicle.

In the ensuing confusion the murderer was seen rushing into a nearby underground station. The Vienna police have begun a systematic search of all houses in the area.

The ARA claimed responsibility for the killing in a call to an American news agency in Vienna, and warned that the *Armenians would step up their* offensive against "the Turkish oppressors".

Mr Ergun, who was 52, was attached to the United Nations mission in Vienna as deputy director for social development and humanitarian affairs. *Un*like several Turkish diplomats in Vienna who are believed to be keeping an eye on Armenians in Austria, there was no evidence that Mr Ergun was involved in such activity.

The killing has deeply worried the Viennese police, who are still searching for clues to the murder of another Turkish diplomat in Vienna, who was blown up by a car bomb planted *by Armenian terrorists in June*

In 1975 the Turkish ambassador in Vienna was assassinated by a group of Armenians who broke into the embassy.

● ANKARA: Turkey called on the Austrian government yesterday "to be more energetic in correcting the emerging picture of Austria as a country deemed suitable by the Armenians to carry out their despicable deeds" (Rasit Gurdelik writes).

A statement issued by the Foreign Ministry after receiving the news of the attack emphasized that Mr Ergun was not a diplomat but an international civil servant.

"*Unless the international* community forges a cooperation and solidarity at least as strong as those existing between the terrorist organizations it will be impossible to prevent the recurrence of such damnable incidents", the statement concluded.

● MASS TRIAL: 48 *more* leading Turkish peace activists went on trial at an Istanbul military court yesterday, facing prison terms of 5 to 15 years on charges of founding or participating in the activities of a clandestine organization *aimed* at establishing a Marxist regime.

The members of the Turkish Peace Association, including well-known writers, lawyers, academics, journalists and artists, *had been indicated on* September 26. The prosecutor said they had been following the orders of the illegal Turkish Communist Party (TKP).

Ceausescu ignores shortages

Bucharest (AP) – President Nicolae Ceausescu yesterday defended his crash industrialization programme as he opened the Romanian Communist Party Congress. The scheme is believed to have caused current shortages and a foreign debt of $8billion (£6.3billion).

Addressing 3,112 delegates in the Great Hall in Bucharest, *President Ceausescu made no* mention of food and energy shortages and rationing that have forced Romanians to queue for meat and petrol.

As much as 34 per cent of the country's national income was invested in the *1970s* to create an industrial base to the detriment of Romanian consumers, who, official statistics show, are worse off than their neighbours in Eastern Europe.

"If we had not created a powerful material foundation," Mr Ceausescu argued, "we could not have overcome our hardships and world economic crises, and our socialist society could not have furher grown."

***He defended the centralized* economic system.**

The congress was expected to give even more power to the President and members of the Ceausescu family.

Mr Ceausescu's wife, Elena, is First Deputy Prime Minister. Two of his brothers are candidates for election to the *Central Committee,* and the youngest son, Nicu, aged 33, became a Central Committee member in 1982 and Minister of Youth last year.

Transylvania, 2: Romania's minorities

Hobson's choice for marooned Magyars

*The position of the Hungarian and German minorities in Transylvania continues to cast a shadow over Romania's relations with Hungary and West Germany. In the second of two articles **Richard Bassett** reports from Transylvania on the views of some of the members of the minority groups.*

In front of the cathedral of Cluj in Transylvania stands an equestrian statue of Matthias Corvinus, Hungary's last national king, who turned Buda into one of the most brilliant Renaissance courts in Europe.

The Romanians make much of their tolerance of this potential rallying point for Magyar irredentism, but they do not usually say that in all Transylvanian schools, Matei Corvin is considered a Romanian, not a Hungarian hero.

*Attila, an archetypal Transyl*vanian, tall, dark and with pointed ears, attends a Hungarian school in the region. Every two weeks he is visited by the local police. Sometimes it is because he has dared to say in class that Matthias Corvinus was a Magyar. Sometimes it is because he has worn clothes of the Hungarian national colours – red, green and white. Invariably, they ask him to romanize his name – a difficult matter, for he was called Attila precisely because there is no Romanian equivalent. Other classmates called Sandor have proved less resilient and now answer to the Romanian name *of Alexandru.*

For teenage Hungarians, Magyar names are a stigma. To get a job as a doctor, a university place, some would say even to find enough food to eat, is all much easier if one's name sounds Romanian.

Not surprisingly, many Hungarians feel the only way to survive is to swallow their pride, change their names, join the Communist Party and marry a Romanian. In a country beset by chronic food shortages and where packets of Kent cigarettes have all but replaced official Romanian currency for daily transactions, he who speaks Hungarian is lost.

Some Hungarians escape to Budapest, but there is no automatic right of residence among their kinsmen. One young poet who managed to walk into Hungary earlier this year was politely told she would have to return to Romania. Back in Romania she is visited by Romanian officials who demand – so far without success – that she write Romanian rather than Hungarian poetry.

If members of the Hungarian minority believe themselves to be threatened with relentless assimilation, the Germans see the ultimate object of Romanian policy to be their extinction through emigration.

Although Romania makes it as difficult as possible for the Germans to emigrate, by insisting they repay their entire education costs in Western currency, they are convinced that Bucharest really wants them to go. Few Saxons believe there will be a German-speaking minority left after 50 years. Already the average age of the congregations in their Lutheran churches *is well over 55* and village festivities rarely boast more than a handful of teenagers.

German families make it a priority to ensure their children master correct German in preparation for emigration, because their own twelfth-century dialect is almost incomprehensible in modern Germany. But as more and more teachers register for visas to emigrate, their positions are taken by Romanians; thus many so-called German schools no longer teach the language effectively and must be supplemented by classes in the church.

The psychological pressure of President Ceausescu's aggressive propaganda is less demoralizing for the Germans than for the Hungarians. The well-organized Teutonic communities are spiritually preserved by the playing of Bach chorales and the readings of Martin Luther. *Unlike the Hungarians, they* have never considered Transylvania to be the sacred repository of their culture.

Although many Germans and Hungarians come to some kind of *modus vivendi* with the Romanians, few imagine that their respective cultures will survive in Transylvania much into the next century.

Assimilation and gradual emigration – though less obviously cruel than the crude Magyarization which marked Hungary's rule of Transylvania – none the less possess an insidious and relentless intolerance which few would regard as more humane.

Concluded



Colonel killed by Tamils

From Donovan Moldrich
Colombo

Colonel A. Ariyapperuma yesterday became the highest-ranking Sri Lankan army officer to be killed in combat with Tamil separatists when his Jeep was blown up by a landmine at Telliapillair, 13 miles from Jaffna and near where rebels *blew up a culvert on Sunday.*

Five soldiers with the colonel were seriously injured. Residents of the area said the Army went on the rampage after he was killed and four people were reported shot dead.

In another incident yesterday, five police commandos were seriously injured when bombs were thrown at their vehicle.

Rebels claim successes in Panjshir fighting

Islamabad (Reuter) – Fighting between Afghan government guerrilla forces has erupted along much of the Panjshir Valley north of Kabul, the Peshawar-based resistance party, *Jamiat-i-Islami*, said yesterday.

Quoting a letter from its Panjshir commander Mr Ahmad Shah Masood, the party said its fighters had repelled government attacks in several side valleys in recent weeks.

The letter, dated last Friday, *said guerrillas had shot down* seven helicopters and three jets, killed dozens of communist soldiers and destroyed several tanks in the main valley and two side valleys. Western diplomats here could not independently confirm the reports. *They said it appeared* that Kabul was trying to gain a firm hold over the Panjshir before winter *snows* narrowed its options.

The letter did not say whether Soviet forces were among the communist troops fighting the guerrillas. Western diplomats estimate that the Soviet Union has *more than 115,000* troops in Afghanistan.

Third Free Democrat linked with Flick

A former Bonn agriculture minister is alleged to have been connected with illegal donations to his party's funds from the Flick group which were "laundered" to save the concern tax payments.

The news magazine. Der Spiegel claimed yesterday that Herr Josef Ertl, a liberal Free Democrat, who was Agriculture Minister from 1969 to 1983, was involved in forming a "front" private company in Munich which purported to provide an economic information service for industrial firms.

The company had consultancy contracts with the firms and billed them for services which, *Der Spiegel* said investigators believe, were never provided. Payments from the firms which they claimed as tax deductable business expenses, went straight into the Bavarian Free Domocrat Party (FDP), the magazine added.

Der Spiegel said the transactions, made in the 1970s, came to light when Bonn tax investigators began to examine Flick's financial affairs. The total sum of money involved was known at present only to the Munich public prosecutor, the magazine said, but Flick's Munich-based arms firm, Krause-Maffei, had paid the FDP company more than DM100,000 (£27,000)

The popular rightwing daily newspaper, *Bild Zeitung*, said yesterday Herr Ertl had confirmed that the company had collected donations for the Free Democrats, but had added that it was a legitimate method and the company had paid its tax.

Two former Free Domocrat economics ministers in Bonn, Herr Hans Fridrichs and *Otto* Graf Lambsdorff, have been charged with corruption in the Flick affair and are awaiting trial.

هكذا من الأصل

THE TIMES GUIDE TO THE ISLAMIC WORLD

The second article traces how ripples from the religious revolution in Iran have reached out to embrace and influence the lives of people in countries thousands of miles from Khomeini's stronghold

The spreading faith

Yesterday's Spectrum dealt with the state of Islamic militancy in Iran and the Arab Middle East, six years after Ayatollah Khomeini's revolution. In this concluding article, based on reports from correspondents in Moscow, Peking, Islamabad, New Delhi, Kuala Lumpur, Jakarta, Manila, Nairobi, Dakar, Ankara, Belgrade and North Africa EDWARD MORTIMER traces the outer ripples of the Islamic revolution *in lands more than a thousand* miles from Mecca.

AFGHANISTAN

Islam in Afghanistan, is the common denominator between the highly disparate groups fighting the Soviet invaders and their puppet communist regime.

For some groups it is simply traditional, tribal Islam – part of their way of life since time immemorial. But for several of the most effective it is more than that: a positive philosophy, a vision of a better and more justly organized society. This version is certainly influenced by the wider currents traversing the Islamic world, including the ideas of the Muslim Brotherhood in Arab lands and of the Jamaat-i Islami in Pakistan. The direct influence of Iran is not very great, except among some members of the Shiite minority.

SOVIET UNION

In the Soviet Union, Islam is a potential Achilles' heel. Between 40 and 50 million people of Muslim culture inhabit the southern republics of the Union, bordering China, Afghanistan, Iran and Turkey.

Religious observance among them is fragmented or latent and for the moment they are politically docile. But they have *a common identity based on the* Muslim culture, practices and language (the majority are Turkic-speaking). They undoubtedly regard Russians as alien, and their birth rate is increasing while that of the Russians is falling. So far the impact on them of the Islamic resurgence outside the Soviet borders is impossible for westerners to assess, but anxieties on the subject have occasionally *surfaced in the Soviet press.*

CHINA

At a conservative estimate, some 10 million people live in Chinese communities traditionally regarded as *Muslim.* They fall roughly into two groups: the ethnic minorities (mostly Turkic, *some* Iranian) and the Chinese descendants of Muslim converts. The former are the more troublesome, especially the Uigur farmers and semi-nomadic Kazakhs strung out along the long and highly sensitive Soviet border.

In the 1950s some 30,000 *Kazakhs defected to* Soviet Kazakhstan. Until the 1970s, China discouraged the Arabic script and often suppressed Islamic worship but recently mosques have been functioning freely and even collecting rents from their properties. Some Chinese Muslims have been allowed to make pilgrimages to *Saudi Arabia and there are no* obvious signs of militancy.

PAKISTAN

China's main link with the Islamic world is Pakistan, the only modern state created specifically as a homeland for Muslims and, therefore, one *with a specially strong* sense of Islamic vocation. Here the drive for an "Islamic order" antedates the Iranian revolution.

Under General Zia ul-Haq, who came to power in 1977, Pakistan has been going through an "Islamization" programme of which the latest development was *his announcement in* August urging Muslims to pray five times a day.

Earlier reforms include the introduction of Islamic taxation, a partly interest-free banking system, publication of an Islamic penal code which includes stoning for adultery and amputation for theft (but so far, unlike in Sudan, none have been carried out), and superior Islamic courts

In addition the cabinet has approved an Islamic law of evidence, under which women's and non-Muslims' testimony is given less weight than that of Muslim men. A law allowing families to exact vengeance and/or financial compensation for loss of life or limb has also been proposed. This too values non-*Muslims* and women lower than Muslim men.

Stimulated but not satisfied by "Islamization" from above, Islamic militancy in Pakistan is still on the rise.

INDIA

Although Pakistan was set up as a refuge for Indian Muslims, more Muslims now live in India itself – about 90 million out of a total population of 690 million. They have been much influenced by Islamic orthodoxy and pan-Islamic or *fundamentalist* propaganda. Those who sought to combine Muslim faith with Indian nationalism are being pushed aside, and even the prominent Muslim members of secular parties are finding it difficult not to go along with the communal, revivalist and orthodox leaders.

There is a mushroom growth of Islamic institutions and organizations. Old mosques are renovated, new ones built. Harijans (Hindu untouchables) are systematically converted to Islam. More and more people attend conventions for the propagation of Islam and Muslims involve themselves *more* in religious controversy.

Remittances from Indian Muslims working in the Gulf have enriched the Muslim community, making it more self-confident, even at times, aggressive, and this seems a much more important factor than Iranian influence.

A Hindu backlash, which began *after large-scale* conversions of Harijans in Tamil Nadu in 1981, has been gaining momentum. Sunni-Shia tensions have also been in evidence, with Shiites in Banaras (Benares) recently making an unprecedented demand that Sunni dead should not be buried in "their graveyard".

BANGLADESH

In Bangladesh, which broke away from Pakistan in 1971, the emphasis was initially on Bengali nationalism more than Islam. But the present ruler, General Ershad, like leaders of other military regimes, has sought to legitimize his power by giving it an Islamic gloss.

MALAYSIA

Malaysia is committed to a policy of gradual Islamization, but is anxious to reassure the non-*Muslims* who form nearly half the population. The main pressure comes from the theocratically *inclined* Pan-Malaysian Islamic Party (PMIP) and from Islamic groups and associations, most of whose members are well-educated young professionals, often from the best western universities.

Their demands include the extension of Islamic personal law to non-Muslims in such matters as sexual morality. Once again, militancy has been stimulated rather than appeased by such measures as the establishment of an Islamic Bank, a well-organized pilgrimage – fund board and an international Islamic university – all denounced as mere window-dressing.

More and more young men and women, particularly the well-educated, are joining Islamic groups and the PMIP in preference to the main ruling party. The Iranian revolution has had a psychological impact simply by showing that an Islamic revolution can happen in the twentieth century. Most unusually, some 3,000 *Muslims* in this *hitherto* exclusively Sunni country are said to have converted *to Shiism in the last* two years.

BRUNEI

Newly independent Brunei is already an Islamic state. It is modelled on Saudi Arabia – a move adopted, with British support, largely to spare the *Sultan the need to have any* truck with western-style representative government. For the moment, however, the British system of justice is still in use; Islamic law is applied only in personal and family matters, and then not to non-Muslims. Inevitably there is pressure for Koranic courts and punishment.

Growing Islamic militancy, once encouraged by the Sultan *as a counterweight to pressure* for popular representation, is now becoming an embarrassment, with clear division of opinion between government and governed in assessments of the revolution in Iran.

INDONESIA

Indonesia, with 90 per cent of its 158 million people registered as Muslims, must rank as the largest Muslim nation in the world. Yet the government remains determined not to have an Islamic state. Those who advocate one are promptly jailed.

The official ideology of the *state is "Pancasila" (five principles):* belief in one God, humanism, democracy, nationalism and social justice. The government regards this as quite compatible with Islamic belief and the President and Vice-President invariably attend *Jakarta's central* mosque on Muslim holy days.

But more militant Muslims disagree, regarding Pancasila as an alternative state religion. They are angry that the National Development Party, a grouping of Muslims of different persuasions which has polled between 27 and 19 per cent of the popular vote in the last three general elections, has been forced to pledge allegiance to *Pancasila and is now under* pressure to drop the Kaaba (central shrine of Islam in Mecca) as its party symbol.

Resentment on this issue boiled over into serious riots, in Jakarta's port area in September. Official reports said nine people were killed and 53 injured, but the real death toll is said to have been anything from 20 to 60.

THAILAND/PHILIPPINES

In Thailand and in the Philippines, non-Muslim governments have had to face Muslim insurgents armed and assisted by Libya since the early 1970s.

In the Philippines this assumed serious proportions after martial law was imposed in 1972. At one point in the mid-1970s, the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), a secessionist movement, boasted more than 40,000 guerrilla fighters and tied down three quarters of the country's armed forces on Mindanao, the second largest island of the archipelago.

But a six-month truce negotiated in Tripoli in 1976 and a diplomatic offensive in the Middle East to quash charges that President Marcos's government was guilty of genocide policy against the country's 2.5 million Muslims, gradually sapped the revolt's momentum and intensity, and its leadership has split.

LIBYA

In black Africa, as in the Far East, questions about Islamic militancy often elicit a reference to Libya or to its leader, Colonel Muammar Gaddafi.

In west Africa especially, the Colonel has been accused of all kinds of plots involving the use of religion to destabilize the political order. Moreover, he openly sponsors an "Islamic legion", composed of exiles from various (mainly African) countries and trained in Libya.

In 1980 this legion took part in the civil war in Chad, before Libyan regular troops went in, and there are fears now that he may use it again in a new attempt to overthrow President Hissene Habre if Libyan regular troops are withdrawn.

Gaddafi earned a reputation as a "fundamentalist" long before *the Iranian revolution.* In his early years in power he cultivated orthodox Islamic scholars, *enforcing* the use of the Muslim calendar, banning alcohol and closing churches, cathedrals, night clubs and cafés. In 1972 he officially reintroduced the Islamic penal code including amputation – but as far as is known the penalties have never been applied in practice.

In fact Gaddafi has always emphasized Arab nationalism more than Islam, modelling *himself on Egypt's Nasser. He* has always been hostile to the Muslim Brotherhood, which he claims is a tool of colonialism. By espousing a form of socialism and attacking private property he has antagonized the orthodox Muslim scholars.

He has supported Iran since the revolution, but more on anti-imperialist than strictly Islamic grounds.

Meanwhile he has reformed the Islamic calendar, proposed textual emendations in the Koran, rejected the Sunna (Tradition) of Muhammad as a basis for legislation, and founded a military academy for *girls,* from which his own bodyguard is drawn. His backing of revolutionary causes is *not confined to Muslim ones: it* has included the IRA, American Indians, and the independence of New Caledonia.

WEST AFRICA

In West Africa, Islamic influence generally is increasing *steadily as that of the Christian* colonial powers wanes. In Mauritania, officially an "Islamic republic" since independence, the current president, Lieutenant Colonel Khouna Ould Haidallah, has pledged to ensure the enforcement of Sharia law.

Thieves have had their hand cut off, and it is now illegal to sell alcohol to Mauritanians. *Further south, in Senegal, Mali,* and to some extent Gambia, mosques and Koranic schools are proliferating, often financed with Arab money.

Heads of state and Muslin leaders are backed by conservative Arab governments in their campaign to make black Africans true Muslims and eliminate pre-Muslim superstitions. They are competing with underground currents of *relifious fervour and militancy*-bred by increasing depriyation and the failure of western values to solve any of the region's problems.

Strong religious organization, reacting against the materialism and moral laxity of the post-independence generation, are capturing the young and moulding them to their Islamic values.

NORTH AFRICA

In the Arab states of North Africa, the exclusively Muslim population is growing at an alarming rate, 60 per cent of it being under 25 years old.

Living so close to Western Europe (where most now have relatives as immigrant workers), the young people of the Maghreb are exposed to the "fall-out" of a western con*sumer society whose delights* are often beyond their means. There may thus be an element of "sour grapes" in their preference for Islamic revivalism.

The revival began before the Iranian revolution and has gained strength since. In Morocco almost every family in the past five years has seen one of its younger members convert to *integrisme* – a conscious and *whole-hearted dedication to* Islam.

Every secondary school teacher who puts forward progressive notions has to reckon with an active minority in the classroom brandishing the Koran. Islamic militants certainly played a part in the riots last January, which King Hassan blamed on Iranian influence.

These young people are not unthinking. "The Islamic students read more – and not only about Islam", according to a teacher in Casablanca.



A Muslim Afghanistan rebel at evening prayer

Picture Judah Passow

TURKEY

Even Turkey, where for nearly half a century secularism has been written into the constitution as one of the fundamental principles of the state, is not immune to the Islamic currents of today. Successive Turkish governments, in recent years have been willing to emphasize Turkey's *Muslim* character in order to improve relations with the Arab world and gain access to its new wealth.

The Islamic summit in Casablanca last January was the *first to be attended by a Turkish* head of state. The Arabic script (banned since 1928) has reappeared in Istanbul for the benefit of Arab tourists, and two special finance institutions – one headed by the Prime Minister's brother – have been set up largely with Saudi capital.

The brother in question was formerly a leader of the neo-Islamic "National Salvation Party," for which Mr Turgut *Ozal himself* was an *unsuccessful* candidate in 1977. Many other former members of that party are now in his ruling Motherland Party, where they appear to be competing for control with the fascists of the former Nationalist Action Party. So far they have succeeded in banning beer *advertisements from television,* obliging female students to wear knee-length trousers for sporting events, introducing religious classes in secondary schools and establishing Arabic as an option in both high schools and universities.

The number of special high schools to train the state-employed *Imams has risen* since 1960 from 36 to 370, with 180,000 students. Illegal Koran classes outside the official school system are said to be attracting thousands of children. Many of them are run by the growing sect of Suleymancis, whose ideology is officially regarded as reactionary and which had some success in infiltrating political parties before the 1980 coup.

A recent study, published in Turkish newspapers, claims there are more Turkish men *today with more than one wife* than were recorded in the Ottoman Empire.

None of that necessarily means that Turkey is about to become another Iran. Even if there are ex-fundamentalists in the ruling party, their total identification with Mr Ozal's liberal economic philosophy and market-oriented policies seems to preclude a return to the Islamic state.

EUROPE

For centuries Turkey was a European power, and thanks to that there are still substantial Muslim populations in the South-east of Europe.

This is particularly so of Albania, despite all forms of religion being ruthlessly suppressed by the Stalinist regime, and southern Yugoslavia, whose four million Muslims constitute the largest and best organized Muslim community *in Europe.*

Hundreds of young Yugoslav Muslims, educated over the last *decade at Islamic universities* abroad, are today inspired by pan-Islamic ideas. Generous sums pour in from both radical and moderate oil-rich countries to assist Islam among the Slavs of Bosnia. According to official figures 800 new mosques have been built in the last 15 years in Bosnia alone. (Other Muslins live in Herzegovina, Kosovo and Macedonia.)

This September a magnifi*cent mosque,* half financed by Arab countries, was opened in Zagreb, capital of Croatia and seat of Roman Catholicism. Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia, is one of the most important Muslim centres in Europe.

Compiled by Edward Mortimer and Hazhir Teimourian, Robert Fisk, Alice Brinton, Richard Owen, David Bonavia, Hasan Akhtar, Kuldip Nayar, M G G Pillai, Kate Webb, Keith Dalton, Susan MacDonald, Charles Harrison, Rasit Gürdilek, Dessa Trevisan.





moreover . . . Miles Kington

Tomorrow Moreover brings you the first-ever Moreover Men's *Supplement,* a *fabulous* 48-page separate magazine that will be attached to you copy of *The Times* with a comfy-stretch wrapper that can be taken off and used as a headband.

And it will be a Men's Supplement with a difference – because it's designed to please women as well as men, if not *more!* Men love women's magazines, right? So what's wrong with a man's mag that the girls will rave over!

Here are just a few of the features that will make *Moreover For Men* the most talked-about publication since the Guardian became a woman's newspaper.

● Knit Your Own Beard. Make no mistake, beards are coming back, They're sexy, they're *cuddly* and, *in this cold* weather, they're lovely and warm round the chin and ears. But which *of us men these days* has the time to grow and cultivate a beard properly? So knit your own!

The pattern is desperately easy to follow and comes in three stunning colours: Krugerrand Gold, Maria Black or Belgrano Grey. The shape, *exclusive* to Moreover, is halfway between Clement Freud and George V.

● *Living with a Trans-sexual* Name. More and more men are having the courage to go *through* life with a boy's name *and* a girl's name, but what sort of difficulties have they had to face? Among others, we talk to Doug Lucie, Trevor Eve and Malcolm Allison, not to mention Susan George and *Elizabeth* David. Also a historical look-back at Lewis Carroll, Eugene Sue and the founder of *Jane's Fighting Ships.* Plus: "Boy George – what sex does he want to be when he grows up?"

● Problem Corner, with Uncle Nigel. Nigel says: "Men write to me with so many different problems – impotence, infidelity, shrinking golf handicap, frustration, inability to get a British Telecom share, and so many more. To them all I say – have a good cry! You'll feel so much better after a flod of tears. Failing that, why not treat yourself to a *candle-lit* dinner, just you by yourself?"

● The Problems of a Working Man. More and more of us find ourselves working in a women-only situation, especially *if* you're in TV, newspapers or banks. But don't despair – using your masculine wiles, it's quite possible to play the women off against each other, or to arouse their maternal instincts. All you need to know about the Lone Man Syndrome.

Plus a complete new Mills and Bang novel, from the military romance people. Arnold was the soup and starter expert in the Army Catering Corps, a man who knew how to make a meal kick off with a bang. Trudi was the Nato expert seconded to tell the British Army about pastries and puddings. They hated each other at sight. But when Arnold was short of a good opening course for the Nato exercise, Operation Regimental Dinner, Trudi taught him how to make Norwegian Apple Soup, and suddenly his eyes were opened.

Place your order now for tomorrow's Moreover Men's Supplement.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 500)

ACROSS
1 Bungled (6)
5 Tease (4)
8 Boisterous (5)
9 Sea ridge (4,3)
11 Unenlightened (8)
13 Lines network (4)
15 Irish Senate (6,7)
17 First man (4)
18 Shadowy region (8)
21 Small amount (7)
22 Fundamental (5)
23 Fine horse (4)
24 Lower value (6)

DOWN
2 Amalgamation (5)
3 Angler's lure (3)
4 Indifferent (13)
5 Discarded objects (4)
6 East of Urals (7)
7 Sluggish speed (6,4)
10 Superfluous state (10)
12 Speckled horse (4)
14 Pakistani language (4)
16 Non professional (7)
19 Foundation (5)
20 Action word (4)
22 Dungarees top (3)

SOLUTION TO No 499

ACROSS: 1 Scoop 4 Lazarus 8 Clear 9 Ennoble 10 Nepenthe 11 File 13 Squirearchy 17 Read 18 Escalate 21 Marquee 22 Ogles 23 Dolphin 24 Tiber

DOWN: 1 Second 2 One up 3 Paranoia 4 Liechtenstein 5 Zing 6 Rubbish 7 Skewer 12 Freak out 14 Quarrel 15 Framed 16 Sensor 19 Ad lib 20 Rush

TUESDAY PAGE

The fine art of talking your way into Oxbridge

Amanda Craig tells how our top two universities choose their students now that greater stress is placed on interviews

"We'll always see the children of an old member, and give them an extra interview", said Dr Peter Lund, admissions tutor for Christ Church, Oxford, sipping a pre-prandial sherry. "We feel it's nice if there's a thread of continuity from one generation to the next."

This was a rare insight into one of the most secretive and complex procedures in England, the Oxbridge admissions system, which gets under way with examinations starting next Monday.

In these egalitarian days entry into Oxford and Cambridge Universities is supposed to be purely meritocratic, and it is only when a college is thought to have accepted the endowment of a new library or fellowship along with the donor's offspring that the seamier side of the whole business is suspected.

Dons claim, of course, that the system by which a candidate is accepted or rejected is as fair and impartial as possible. All papers are marked by two different examiners, and the 17,000 candidates who succeed are interviewed by at least two academics so that, in the words of the admissions tutor at Clare College, Cambridge, "the possibility of peculiar likes and dislikes can't play a part of any great importance".

In the case of the phenomenally bright or less able child, this may be true. However, most candidates fall into the grey area in between, and here is where the particular preferences and prejudices of the dons interviewing you are all-important.

School reports, GCE results and entrance examination marks all play a significant part but above all these the interview is the most crucial: after all, if they accept you they are faced with the prospect of seeing you for an hour at least one a week for three years.

This where Oxbridge does become a lottery, simply because the dons are all looking for differing signs of intelligence from candidates, and intelligence, like beauty, can be very much in the eye of the beholder.

One thing is certain – interviews are going to play an increasingly important part in the selection. Oxford, following the decision of its Dover Committee which examined the admissions procedure, is taking only candidates applying in the fourth term of the sixth form from next year because it was felt that the seventh term exam penalized state school entrants

Cambridge is debating whether to follow suit, fearing that its rival will scoop all the best minds a year before it has had a chance to consider them.

Most dons agreed that the change would throw much more emphasis on the interview as candidates are less prepared for the sort of questions posed by the entrance examination – their minds are less mature, they know less, they lack the extra year that helps the seventh-term applicants to understand what part of their knowledge is even relevant.

Inevitably, the emphasis on discovering the potential of candidates looks likely to fall on those crucial 35 minutes in which they have to impress, cajole and persuade the interviewer that they, rather than the other two competing for every place, deserve to get in. Where candidates are lucky enough to be faced with the kind of intelligence to which their own is naturally attuned, the Oxbridge lottery is more likely to turn out in their favour. On the other hand, they may just be in the right place at the wrong time.

Inevitably, the system can be unfair. Dr Neil Tanner, admissions tutor for Hertford College, Oxford, said: "Sometimes you can bend over backwards to spread the net as wide as possible and wreck an interview because you're so tired. You see 15 to 20 people a day, and by the end your eyes are glazed over, you press the wrong button and they dry up.

"You can't say, 'That was awful, go back and do it again'. You have to write some interviews off as useless."

This works against the lazy student who relies on being cunning and articulate to impress. This type prefers the dons known as "sparks", who put more emphasis on performance than on exam marks, believing A levels are blunt instruments for assessing potential.

The sparks are the patron saints of actors, television producers, used-car salesmen and journalists. They themselves are clever, charming and full of idealism about the louts and charlatans who come their way.

Michael McCrum, Master of Corpus Christi, Cambridge, says: "What we really want are people with intellectual curiosity, people who really want to explore their subject further. We get complaints from schools when we turn down brilliant cricketers.

"But people with intellectual curiosity will be playing cricket, doing drama and writing for their school magazine as well as getting good marks – and this must mean they are more intelligent than those who only have As at A level, because they are putting proportionately less time and energy into getting similar results."



Sparks are fond of big ideas. Their motto is: Only Connect. Sometimes this is interpreted rather too literally where the prettier female undergraduates are concerned. The first question they are likely to ask is what you think of your school; the second, what you have been reading recently. Do not answer, "It's all right, I suppose", or "Carr/Camus/George Eliot", unless you feel able to be strikingly original in doing so.

"We're looking for someone with whom in due course we can have an intelligent and informed argument", says Dr Adrian Poole, Senior English Fellow at Trinity College, Cambridge." Schools can't train people for the interchange of equals – they need a consensus of opinion in order to function. But it's the pupils who can think for themselves, not the ones who've been trained to go through the right 'intellectual' hoops that we're interested in.

> 'Part of an interview is not assessment but to fix someone in our minds'

"If I ask a candidate, 'Don't you think Wordsworth was a lousy poet?' I want him or her to think about it and respond, not sit and look horrified."

The opposite to this sort of don is the "inquisitor". These witty and brilliant characters regard interviews as a test of nerve as much as intelligence. The thing to do is read Boswell's *Life*, so that at least you know what is coming, and not ramble on as with the spark about things you know little about.

Some of the inquisitors, such as Dr Richard Tur, Law Fellow and admissions tutor for Oriel, Oxford, like to recreate the tutorial atmosphere by giving applicants a case report to read and then "grilling them on it".

The worst thing to do in any Oxbridge intervew, but particularly when faced with this sort of don, is to prepare a speech.

"I once interviewed a boy who wanted to read ancient history", says Dr Hew Strachan, admissions tutor for Corpus, Cambridge. "I asked him what he thought of Thucydides – a fairly predictable question. My God, it was like opening a floodgate! Half an hour later he was still going. I couldn't get him to stop. He talked himself of of a place, as far as I was concerned.

"I learnt an awful lot of what his teacher thought, but not one jot of what made him tick, which was what I wanted to know."

Inquisitors are not deliberately unkind – they are simply testing for lucidity of mind and the ability to organize your time on your own, chiefly because it would be tedious and irritating to have to do it for you.

"Most of the disasters we get here are disasters of character", commented Dr Tanner. "We seldom accept someone who lacks the required number of neurons, but we do experience difficulty with those unable to get the problems posed by sex, study and dirty socks into perspective.

"When students come up, they'll be in an environment completely different from anything they are likely to have encountered before, and if we think they won't be able to cope, academically or temperamentally, we'd be doing them no favour to let them in."

The third type, the "scholar", is least likely to spring difficult questions on you but is the hardest to bamboozle.

Unfailingly courteous, author of tomes that, once put down are impossible to pick up, the scholar is chiefly to be found in the smaller colleges of architectural distinction. The interview is less important than academic performance: one admitted that, in his opinion, interviews were purely to check a candidate wasn't mad.

Dr Peter Neumann, admissions tutor for Queen's College, Oxford, put it more tactfully: "Part of an interview is not assessment but to fix someone in our minds. We have a very detailed dossier compiled of school reports and examination results, but until we see someone that dossier is not a person."

Scholars are chiefly looking for depth, not breadth of intelligence. This can lead to a great deal of discomfiture on the part of the wretched interviewee; on the other hand, it can produce astonishingly liberal decisions: one student was admitted in 1976 to read English at Trinity, Cambridge, and he had read only D. H. Lawrence and the Bible.

The way you look and behave can also have a positive or detrimental effect, and it is this suspicion which taps into every adolescent *angst*.

Selling yourself can appear so complicated and delicate that few Oxbridge candidates past and present can have failed to feel a pang of fellow feeling with the hero of Martin Amis's novel, *The Rachel Papers*. After making a folder full of rules on subtle changes to his appearance in order to seem as much like his interviewer as possible, he wonders whether he shouldn't strip off and go in naked as dons are "all supposed to be queer".

The diverse ways the dons see their students



Dr Neil Tanner, Hertford College, Oxford

'You can wreck an interview because you are so tired'





Dr Hew Strachan, Corpus Christi, Cambridge

'One student talked himself out of a place – I learnt nothing about him'



Dr Peter Lund, Christ Church, Oxford

'We see the children of an old member and give them an extra interview'



Dr Adrian Poole, Trinity College, Cambridge

'We want someone with whom we can have an intelligent and informed argument'



Dr Richard Tur, Oriel College, Oxford

'I give applicants a case report to read and then grill them on it'

TALKBACK ON THE NATION'S TEETH

Dental charges hit the poor

From David Watson James, Chairman, General Dental Services Committee, British Dental Association, 64 Wimpole Street, London W1.

Teresa Skelly's articles about the NHS dental services ended up with excellent dental health advice. I can almost – but not quite – forgive the errors in her first two reports!

For example, we are said to have too many dentists. But a DHSS report concluded last year "that there was not at present any over-supply of dentists in the UK". What we have is a problem of low attendance, especially among the worse educated and worse-off. This is aggravated by severely rising NHS patient charges which bear most heavily on those just above the poverty line.

It is also wrong to say that dentists earn nothing for talking to patients. NHS fees do cover advice and oral hygiene instruction and it is ironic that the upsurge of prolonged scaling treatments is criticized when it provides such opportunities for patient education.

We are accused of tax evasion. I am sure this happens sometimes but it is hard to evade tax if most of one's income comes from official sources. It would require falsification of statutory NHS claim forms, record cards and receipts, as well as the connivance of practice staff. All small businesses handling cash have ways of hiding receipts but I do not believe that dentists' opportunities are significant when – according to a range of independent sources – they depend on the NHS for 90 per cent or so of their income.

Finally, the BDA is criticized for being "cautious" about capitation payment. The idea of experimenting with capitation payment for children's dentistry was first floated in 1976. After discussions with the DHSS, the BDA were fully prepared to go ahead. The Royal Commission on the NHS also supported the idea, in 1979. Indecision at the DHSS delayed the experiment's start until this year but it is going ahead with full cooperation. Indeed, we contributed greatly to the scheme's fundamental design.

Since the start of the NHS there has been a remarkable trend away from acute treatment and towards continuing and preventive care. This is now threatened, not by dentists, but by massive cuts in funding for NHS dental services and Government indifference to the improvements in educational and treatment standards which all branches of the profession are trying to bring about.

The cost of a crown

From Trevor S. Roadley, Secretary, Dental Laboratories Association Limited, 17 Lambourne Drive, Wollaton, Nottingham

Teresa Skelly claims that her conclusions are based on a nationwide survey. Many of the so-called "tricks of the trade" highlighted in the article I am unable to comment upon, although in my position as Secretary of the Dental Laboratories Association I can categorically dismiss the reference to the laboratory charges for single porcelain jacket crowns.

It is claimed that after settling his laboratory bills the dentist pockets about £8 meaning that the laboratory bill is in the region of £30. Even to halve this figure to £15 would still place the laboratory charge some £3 above the highest figure and above the average.

No laboratory in the country could charge a dentist £30 for a porcelain jacket crown to be fitted by the dentist within the health service and hope to receive a single case to complete.

If there is, as is claimed, cheating and fiddling by dentists, then the laboratories suffer the most from the dentist transfer of expenses into income, resulting in them being paid far below the amount allowed for within the GDS fee scale.

Shifting the blame

From Paul Langmaid, BDS, Cornwall

I have never, until the features on dentistry appeared, felt that your newspaper would publish a farrago of lies, half truths and distortions disguised as a serious attempt to inform its readers. If your reporting of the miners' dispute is as accurate, I can begin to understand the problem that Arthur Scargill is having with the NCB. Perhaps the miners returning to work are only as real as the "North London dentists" who shelter behind the cloak of anonymity.

I believe that you have been a willing participant in the dissemination of misinformation designed to cloud the savage increase in dental charges proposed for next year, aiding the Government's attempt to shift blame from the State to the profession.

Your newspaper should be above such behaviour and aim to print only that which is as accurate a picture as possible. The dental features did not reach such a standard; the dental profession as a whole would stand an examination of its integrity better than your reporter would.

Cheapest in Europe

From V. H. Worrall, BDS, Bath

Your correspondent acknowledges that dentistry under the NHS is the cheapest in Western Europe. She mentions also some of the difficulties facing the profession today.

However, she leaves the reader with the impression that the average dentist is earning vast sums of money by defrauding the Government and patients, and by wholesale tax evasion.

This indeed might be the case if the average dentist had the same moral and ethical values as the average journalist. As it is however, the average dentist's moral standards are the same as the average person in any other responsible job.

Rock-bottom rates of the NHS

From Keith Marshall, BDS, MGDs, RCS(Eng), Kent

Your series contained the usual journalistic overkill – ambiguous titles, highlighted ambivalent phrases, and no opportunity missed for a bit of innuendo. Nevertheless, it was for the most part true of certain aspects of the dental scene.

A journalist researching such a topic would find it a near-impossible task to be certain that all sources of information, however reputable they might appear, were worthwhile and accurate.

Within the feature on Friday, November 2, the advice given by the dentist running "one of the country's leading preventive practices" was strangely contradictory. When asked whether there was any advantage in having work done privately the dentist replied that there was little point when considering routine work like fillings; later in the same paragraph, the advice was that "you get what you pay for".

The true concept of prevention is excellence, not just overprescription of fissure sealants, fluoride, etc, to everything that moves, which has become synonymous with the so-called "preventive" practice. These techniques are of course part of the whole package of preventive dentistry, which has to be prescribed over the whole of the dental disciplines if it is not to fail.

Essentially, though, the skilled, caring dentist will maintain an above average standard of restorative and other work whatever the method of payment. The dentist who has taken the trouble to refine and improve his professional skills, accumulate a large amount of postgraduate experience – and also maybe additional qualifications by further study both in the UK and abroad – will soon become frustrated with the disastrous format of the NHS.

He will be very reluctant to provide advanced diagnostic and treatment skills for the peanuts fees of the NHS! He will expect financial reward for the time needed to apply his knowledge and expertise, and quite rightly so. Herein lies the problem. The NHS pays rock-bottom rates whatever basis for comparison we choose.

That some practitioners provide care that rises above the derisory pay is more worthy of comment than the converse.

The great turbot debate



Shona Crawford Poole

Authorities on cooking fish are remarkably definite about turbot. This would be fine if they agreed with one another but they do not. What is disputed is not the excellence of a well cooked turbot. No one argues about that; in fact, there is almost as much fancy talk about turbot as there is about salmon or sole.

Calling it "the pheasant of the sea" is going a little too far for my taste, but it may be a reference to the once popular notion that its taste and texture are improved if the fish is kept in a cool place for a day or two.

Alan Davidson holds turbot in such honour that in *North Atlantic Seafood* he confesses: "It is a venial extravagance to acquire a turbotière (a turbot-shaped fish kettle), as I did even before I owned a frying pan."

André Simon in his *Concise Encyclopaedia of Gastronomy* and E. S. Dallas, the Victorian gastronomer who collected Auguste Kettner's recipes in *Kettner's Book of the Table*, both lament the French practice of cutting off the fins which run in a deep frill along both edges of this great fish.

According to Dallas, who has sharp words about recipes which suggest boiling turbot in milk, the fins are the best part of the fish. To agree with that view you need a taste for the gelatinous bits which I cannot share.

However, I am in complete agreement with what Alan Davidson describes as the "Fallacy of the Single Right Choice." It is, he says, a faulty premise that there must always be one, and only one, *best* way of doing anything, even of cooking a fish. "A useful feature of fish", he says, "is that most kinds can be cooked in most ways."

Faced with a 4lb turbot caught off the Cornish coast and no turbotière, a number of choices are possible. To poach the fish whole requires one of those lozenge-shaped fish kettles which has a drainer tray to lift the fish out with. Any improvization should allow the cooked fish, which will now be fragile, to be transferred to a serving plate. A tray of heavy duty foil, a large saute pan or roasting tin and an extra pair of hands to help lift it out and slide the fish on to a plate would do the trick.

Alternatively, of course, it can be cooked in the oven with a smaller amount of liquid, or on a bed of vegetables, as Paul Bocuse suggests in *French Home Cooking*. Bocuse cuts the fins off.

But what most people do is to divide the fish into portions before cooking it. Cutlets can be served with the skin still attached. Fillets are best skinned after cooking when the skin comes away very easily and there is less likelihood of the flesh breaking up.

Sauces flavoured with lobster or shrimps were the classic accompaniments to poached turbot devised at a time, no doubt, when the ingredients were a great deal cheaper than they are today. Tastes change and, expense apart, I am not sure a lobster sauce has the same appeal now.

But I do think it is almost always worth adding dry white wine and not vinegar to the poaching liquid. Then, when the stock is reduced, adding a little cream and seasoning makes a sauce which is both light and luxurious.

Simpler still, poach the fish in salted water with a slice or two of peeled lemon added and serve it, drained of course, with a scattering of lightly cooked matchstick strips of vegetable – carrot, leek and a little fennel or celery.

The term "boiled fish" sounds quite repulsive and the fish would be too if that was what was actually done to it. Boiling is the last thing to do to it. The gentlest of simmers, with the surface of the liquid barely shuddering, will cook the fish perfectly.

Because turbot is particularly succulent any poached or baked fish that is not eaten hot can be used later in made-up dishes such as fish cakes or this creamy *gratin* from *Madam Prunier's Fish Cook Book* translated from the French by Ambrose Heath and first published in England in 1938:

"*Turbot crême gratin.* Butter a shallow fireproof dish, border it with duchesse potatoes (potatoes mashed with butter and egg yolks) making a wall about an inch and a half high, and brushing the top with egg. Put in the middle several spoonfuls of *mornay* sauce, add the flaked turbot, which has been warmed up beforehand, in sufficient quantity to come two- thirds of the way up the border of potato. Fill up with *mornay* sauce, sprinkle with grated cheese, and brown in the oven in such a way that the top of the border does get too brown."

An alternative to the cheese-flavoured *mornay* sauce would be a white sauce made with stock in which the fish poached.

● *Fashion appears tomorrow and The Times Cook will be on Wednesday next week*

THE TIMES DIARY

Taking a nosedive

Randolph Field's hopes of being granted a Civil Aviation Authority licence for his Highland Express airline have nosedived dramatically. In the Court of Appeal yesterday Fields, a lawyer and co-founder with Richard Branson of Virgin Atlantic Airways, was found to have committed a serious contempt of court. As I reported last week, Fields had taken the extraordinary step of obtaining an Anton Piller order enabling the seizure of client papers from barristers who had left his Grays Inn chambers in protest at the way he mixed commercial business with legal practice. Overturning that order yesterday, Lord Justices May and O'Connor said there was no evidence in this case to justify its use against members of the English Bar. By then showing the seized documents to third parties, he was "guilty" of a serious contempt of court. Fields, who offered "abject apologies" and threw himself "at the mercy of the court", was ordered to pay the full costs of this and three previous hearings. Now, having committed a grave offence, he faces possible disbarment. The CAA will not be impressed.

Hear, hear

Francis Pym is to be hauled back for further grilling by the Foreign Affairs Select Committee investigating the Belgrano sinking – the first witness to appear twice. The former foreign secretary will be asked to clarify statements he made during his first hearing in June which have since been challenged by other witnesses. The committee is also summoning its first military witness – Lord Lewin, Chief of Defence Staff during the Falklands War – who has said privately that Pym has little understanding of "rules of engagement". Both men, however, have a brief respite. The committee has set aside the Belgrano inquisition for a couple of weeks to investigate government handling of another delicate subject: the Ethiopian famine.

● ***A non-political joke from County Hall: Ken Livingstone goes into a pub trailing a small lizard-like creature on a lead. "What do you call that?" asks the barman. "Tiny", replies Ken, "because it's my newt." (Try it out loud.)***

Week charge

Perhaps Lord Bethell should check his facts before he tears me off a strip. Last week I said the two Russian soldiers who are now back in their homeland paid their rent out of social security. Incorrect says Lord Bethell, the man responsible for bringing them to Britain. "It was a condition of their being allowed into this country in June that all their expences would be paid out of private funds. The condition, laid down by the Government, was observed". Nothing, he states, was paid for by the taxpayer. A further protest reaches me from the soldiers' official sponsors, the European Liaison Group – "They did not live on social funds nor did they pay anything themselves". All expenses, they say, came from private sources and exile groups, but mainly from Lord Bethell. Yesterday I uncovered the records of both Igor Rykhov and Oleg Khlan in the DHSS offices in Acton, the district in which they lived. From July 24 until August 24 the soldiers received £24.55 a week each as a personal allowance from supplementary benefit.

BARRY FANTONI

'It didn't bother me: I tested mine on the dog'

Screen image

Bad news if you are sick of the sight of striking miners on television: they will soon also be at a cinema near you. A dozen rank and file pickets from Northumberland, South Wales and Kent disgorged from mini-buses yesterday into a former church in Highgate, London, to make a one-minute cinema commercial aimed at raising funds from trendy London filmgoers. The 35mm advert opens in darkness. Gradually points of light appear from the miners' pit lamps, and the men come before the screen relating their tales of hardship. Made by members of the London Film Makers' Co-op – who are donating their union-rate wages to the NUM – the film will not be processed until other unions have paid the laboratory fees. Independent cinemas, including the Phoenix, Scala, Rio and Ritzy, have already agreed to show it free. Saatchis, who first exploited the political potential of the big screen for the Tories in 1979, had better watch out.

PHS

Peter Shipley on the delays in public order reform

Why laws are not enough

The Prime Minister brought the issue of public order to the top of the agenda in her Guildhall speech last week. She announced that a five-year-old Home Office review on the subject would be completed by the end of the year; if it were established that the police and the courts did not have all the powers they needed, new measures would be introduced. But even Mrs Thatcher seems less than totally convinced that new measures are necessary.

Even if the review is completed according to the Prime Minister's deadline, and legislative changes are proposed, early action is unlikely. A White Paper is probable, followed by a further period of consideration, and only then by a Bill in the 1985-86 session – assuming, of course, that the miners' strike is over by then.

Part of the Home Office's inability to make up its mind stems from the enormous range of problems which a new Public Order Act would have to address. When Lord Whitelaw initiated the review shortly after the 1979 general election he had in mind the clashes between the National Front and the Anti-Nazi League (with the police in the middle) and the law as it applied to marches, counter-demonstrations and meetings. In 1981 the inner-city riots in Brixton, Toxteth and elsewhere froze the review, pending the outcome of the Scarman Report. Then came the Greenham Common women with the new legal problem of static demonstrations also demonstrated this year by the Libyan embassy siege in April.

The Home Secretary announced at that time that the ill-fated review was nearing completion. Since then, however, the violence associated with the miners' strike has intensified to such a degree that its implications will now have to be included in the review.

Although pressure of events has helped to delay legislation, there is also deep scepticism about the usefulness of new laws. The legal framework is an important component of maintaining domestic peace, but it is only a part. Ministers must also consider the relationship between the law and police effectiveness, political will, public support and the roots of social and industrial unrest.

It could be argued that the police already have adequate powers in law to deal with most forms of disorder. And since they are set to acquire new powers in the Police and Criminal Evidence Act, together with some added responsibilities, it would be wrong to add to those in any radical or extensive fashion.

What matters more is their capacity to enforce the law, which has changed over the last three years. The 1981 riots exposed inadequacies in their equipment, training and organization in dealing with large-scale disorder. Those shortcomings have been remedied by intense coordination between police forces and the Home Office, and the results have been demonstrated in the way the police have dealt with violence in the miners' strike.

But this new-found efficiency has been bought at a price. However necessary recent innovations in policing styles are, many senior police officers are unwilling to put their men in continental-style helmets and visors, behind shields, manning road-blocks in north country villages at dawn. Such policing has a detrimental effect on relations with the public, beyond those actually involved in the mining dispute.

The case for legislative caution should not become an excuse for inaction. The Home Secretary has for the last year had the Law Commission's report proposing constructive changes in the law on public order which would bring it up to date without becoming Draconian. The commission recommended replacing four antique common law offences – affray, rout, unlawful assembly and riot – by equivalent modern statutory offences of affray, violent disorder, conduct intended or likely to cause fear or provoke violence and riot. Such descriptions are more likely to be understood and act as a deterrent.

If measures along these lines were enacted the Government would have the basis of a hitherto lacking coherent policy. The Prime Minister would have translated her political will, which no one doubts, into effective action which the police and the courts would be able to uphold.

But the Government would still have to address one remaining critical area: the sources of unrest. This is the supreme political task because it is directly related to the Government's social and economic policies, including unemployment, regional variations in prosperity and the promotion of a national sense of unity and purpose. If ministers fail to come to grips with these problems then the culture of violence will spread among the disaffected. And as Sir Anthony Parsons remarked in his book on Iran, the rivulets of protest can converge in a torrent that sweeps all before it.

The author is a former member of the Downing Street Policy Unit.

David Walker considers the options open to rebel councils

What next after Liverpool?

Laurie Sparham/Network

Home helps: threatened services which pose a public order problem

"The breakdown of civic management": it is a new phrase, heard recently in one of Whitehall's more reflective corners as the lessons of the Environment Department's six-month battle with Liverpool City Council were pondered.

What it means, emotively, is meals-on-wheels not arriving at old people's homes; computer plugs pulled; pickets round the refuse tips; a breakdown of understanding between local government and the City of London: it means a public order problem.

Could there be such a breakdown next spring as the new apparatus of rates control crashes into the barricades set up by the new municipal left, in the score or so of urban councils where they rule? In Liverpool, not yet to be rate-capped, nothing has changed – neither the budget arithmetic nor the political composition of the council – and there is nothing to prevent a rehearsal of this year's defiance. In Hackney and Southwark the hard left have recently put one of their own into the leader's chair. Mrs Margaret Hodge, soft left masquerading as hard, may soon be supplanted in Islington.

What is certain is that the Government's handling of Liverpool has upped the stakes. For months Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Environment Secretary, seemed to vacillate and eventually made a small financial concession in the face of Militant-inspired threats. In the speeches of Mr Ted Knight, leader of Lambeth and close political companion of Ken Livingstone, there is now a "Liverpool option". You push, threaten lawbreaking, plead social disadvantage and secure a compromise deal. If Liverpool, why not Lambeth, where deprivation is no less severe than on Merseyside and where memories of the 1981 riots are as sharp?

After Liverpool, municipal breakdown of some sort is likeliest among the 18 councils selected for rate-capping. Of these, Hackney faces the most severe test. Council staff are highly politicized. The local Labour Party has extensive direct control over councillors' decision-making. The council's public line is a blanket refusal to comply with the Rates Act.

In descending order of political and financial pressure come Southwark, Islington, Lambeth, Lewisham, Camden and Greenwich – a sweep of inner London to be made, in the left's wilder fantasies, "ungovernable". The recipe in the outer London borough of Brent is unending political confusion as control, now Conservative, hangs on a single vote margins.

Lower down is the Greater London Council, to which the Government was remarkably generous in setting a spending limit. Its required saving for 1985-86 is just about the amount by which it is likely to underspend this year.

The crunch comes earliest in the Inner London Education Authority meeting today to decide a budget for 1985-86. In law what the ILEA says about its budget is irrelevant: what matters is the decision on its rate. But members are likely to shrink from a vote which would lead to illegal action.

In South Yorkshire, the miners' strike notwithstanding, neither Sheffield City nor the metropolitan county have shown convincing signs of breaking with deep-laid traditions of Yorkshire municipal responsibility. Mr David Blunkett, the Sheffield leader, is ambitious and unlikely to be seen to disrupt his intensely proud city.

In Islington – and the other London boroughs – the council (49 Labour, three Social Democrats) has just published a draft 1985-86 budget of £94m. The Government limit is £85.5m. To raise a rate more than needed to meet the Government figure is illegal. That, says Islington, means unacceptable cuts in jobs. Publicly, nothing will happen until late December, possibly January when an official Islington rate limit is announced by Whitehall.

Privately, Islington Labour parties this month are struggling to reach a common line which will then be imposed on the councillors. The options for Islington are:

● To follow the Liverpool line. Islington would make no rate by March 31. With no income except council rents, Islington faces municipal chaos, with interest payments unmet, staff wages unpaid and services disrupted – unless the Government steps in with concessions.

● To pursue the Three Noes: the old Militant line. Islington would make no rate or rent increase (beyond an adjustment for inflation), and refuse to cut existing jobs and services.

● To comply with the letter of the Rates Act. Islington would levy the required rate but would, secretly, plan to spend at higher levels. There is no doubt that councillors voting for this policy would fall under the case law which allows the district auditor to arraign them before the courts and seek surcharges and disqualification of those convicted of "wilful misconduct" in office.

● To resign en masse and to conduct "majority opposition" in the council chamber. Readers of *London Labour Briefing*, the new left's journal, are told this month the public might not understand this tactic.

Once Islington has fixed its line (the Liverpool option is favourite) efforts will be made to get councillors to sign a loyalty pledge. In neighbouring Camdenb two of Labour local government's best and brightest – John Mills and Roy Shaw – are on the point of being required to resign because they won't swear to act illegally in pursuit of the line.

Rumour says that in Southwark a prearranged scheme for the transfer of assets into thenames of spouses has already gone into effect as a hedge against surcharge. But for the majority of abour councillors, voting for an illegal strategy, is a Rubicon they will not cross – even if they have to give up seat and party standing.

This means in Haringey, for example, that the hard left would lose its control as Labour councillors sided with Conservatives on those items declared illegal by the borough treasurer. No ostensibly illegal policy is going to get through the ILEA or the GLC.

Confrontation next April, even in Hackney, is not certain. Much depends on councillors hanging together, on the willingness of boroughs to adopt a similar line, on the rate determinations made by the Environment Department.

In a controversial open letter to Ken Livingstone, his deputy at the GLC Mr John McDonnell speaks new left doctrine when he says: "We have effectively used our administration to mobilize, strengthen and increase the confidence of both our party and our class in combating capital." The name of the game next spring, he says, is to defeat the Government by defeating rate-capping.

Mr McDonnell's revolutionary boasts are easy to dismiss. But for the Government the prospect remains that, win or lose the coming season's conflict with coucils, "civic management" now stands under some considerable threat.

Local heroes

Small worlds: an occasional series on unlikely magazines

Among the many things I never knew before reading *Local History* was that "one of the medieval offices surviving into early modern England was that of water bailiff". Some water bailiffs "whose jurisdiction terminated at a seaport frequently developed into harbour-masters": others presumably stayed put.

One such, on the Arun River in Sussex, was the appointee of the Duke of Norfolk in the early eighteenth century, and much of his work apparently involved mediating disputes over swans. There were 16 swan owners of the "High Streame of Arundell" as it was then known, and each had his own mark to be branded on various portions of the hapless birds' anatomies. John Apsley of Pulborough really went the whole hog with his swans, which were "butted on the left winge and burned with a boate key … on the left side of the Beake neere the Eye and a round hole on the outer blade of the left foot".

Meanwhile (well, a good hundred years earlier, actually), "an old man visiting Sir Philip Sherard of Teigh in Rutland … was taken ill and died. He was buried in the churchyard of Holy Trinity, the village church". Or was he? No monument can be found, and in any case he lived only about 50 miles away in Northamptonshire. Perhaps he was buried inside the church …? Or was he buried at all?

The interesting thing about the old man, Jenkinson by name, was not only whether and where he might have been buried but that he was, or had been, the first Englishman ever to penetrate Central Asia. At one stage he travelled overland to Moscow, to dine there with Ivan the Terrible, who "spoke my name with his own mouth". Later he met the Tartar King of Persia and later still suggested to the Queen that Cathay might be reached via a North East Passage. Not long afterward, "being weary and growing old", he retired.

He was not displeased with himself. "Which of the kings of this land before Her Majesty had their banners ever seen in the Caspian Sea?" he wrote. "Which of them had ever dealt with the Emperor of Persia, as Her Majesty hath done, and obtained for Her merchants large and loving privileges?" Anthony Jenkinson, "merchant, sea captain, explorer and traveller par excellence", that is who.

"Often in our own backyard we can find links with distant places", note the magazine's editors. Here a memorial to a death in Gallipoli, there another on some Flanders field, "and at Preston there are trees and other relics from the Holy Land". Readers are urged to keep an eye out for similar connexions in which time and tide have conspired to yield a local incongruity.

Robert and Susan Howard of Nottingham are sufficiently passionate about such matters to have raised £6,500 of their own money to produce *Local History* in their spare time. He is a county Councillor and she was until recently curator of Mansfield Museum and Art Gallery. Their magazine seeks to bring together as much as possible, if only by noting their existence, the enormous range of activities and publications generated by local historians throughout the land.

"Our aim is to work full time on *Local History* and to offer our subscribers more than just a magazine." Among other things, they have decided not to enforce copyright, have compiled a guide to local history publications by county and have put a "loan collection" at the disposal of schools, libraries and local societies.

Two bi-monthly issues have emerged so far, and the next is already full. A "Noticeboard" insert in each issue mops up the bits the articles cannot reach: courses, exhibitions ("Birmingham Jewry: More Aspects 1740-1930"), and appeals for information or arcane records of one kind or other.

In the September issue, an archaeozoologist named Barbara Noddle appeals for archival information on "reproductive performance, growth rate, milk yield, etc" of domestic animals long deceased: another reader notes the imminent publication of "Bygone Quorn in Photographs", and a librarian in Rhyl will take old cafeteria bills off your hands.

The current issue also offers, in addition to such delightful arcana as Fife's Floating Railway and a contentious look at the propriety or otherwise of a Dutch publishing house which all but corners the market in books of old picture postcards, a long essay on the implications of the abolition of the Greater London Council and the metropolitan county councils for archive services in those areas.

Elizabeth Berry, archivist to the joint committee of the West Yorkshire Archive Service and a member of the Society of Archivists, urges the Government to reconsider its plans for the metropolitan county record offices "before it is too late". The editors apoligize for the excessive length. "We did think about editing it quite severely, but came to the conclusion that the issues involved are too important."

Tony Samstag

Local History 1 and 2. Published by Susan and Robert Howard, 3 Devonshire Promenade, Lenton, Nottingham NG7 2DS (0602-700369), £1.50 (inc p&p) or £7.50 subscription (six issues). Overseas £19 sterling equivalent.

Philip Whitehead

Learn the facts before you cut

Today the Inner London Education Authority meets to set a rate for 1985-86. If the Government has its way ILEA itself will be harried out of existence in that year, to be replaced at unnecessary public expense by a similar body on a new site. The new rate will be set for modest growth in some areas, sensible efficiency savings in others. Its percentage increase will be considerably less than the rate of inflation.

In hard times, that would satisfy me, and most other ILEA parents and ratepayers. But it does not please Mr Patrick Jenkin. Under his rate-capping legislation ILEA, which does not get a penny piece from him in grant, is supposed to make cuts of £65m. ILEA's members, he blusters, will be breaking the law. They will face "surcharge, bankruptcy, disqualification and disgrace".

Now it is true that the loudest sound in the British political arena for some years has been the persistent thud of Mr Jenkin hitting the canvas. But louder yet will be the roar of derision at the ringside from the parents of ILEA. I write as one such.

I have a beady eye for extravagance. I do not see on the sodden playing field which my sons' school shares with several others, a polytechnic, and every dog in North London. Nor does it stare me in the face as O-level homework waits on the shared textbook and the harrassed teachers' time. Should I be grateful that Mr Jenkin and Sir Keith Joseph, dedicated parents both, are avid to cut?

Do they really know what the ILEA does, or do they simply see it as the running dog of the GLC, the body that teases and taunts this Government to fury? One in three of the children in our schools in London have free school meals, one in four comes from a broken home. One in six does not have English as the mother tongue. There are 30 per cent more handicapped children in London than nationally.

They talk glibly of motivation and underachievement. The remarkable Hargreaves Report is the ILEA's own searching self-examination of this problem in secondary schools, and how it can be tackled.

So what should go? At our local secondary school the young headmaster has applied to be one of the pilot schools for the Hargreaves study. Do we tell him to forget it, while we prate of underachievement? Or do we stop financing improvements for the small girl with spina bifida, barely ambulant but plucky beyond belief, who wants to attend her local primary school. Are there £65m just begging to be saved in the schools I see? Mr Jenkin cannot have plucked this figure from the air.

Unfortunately, no one seems to agree with him. My elected representative, not of my persuasion, does not. Nor do the parents or ratepayers of Inner London, according to a MORI poll last month, which showed 78 per cent in opposition to the cuts.

Most of these people, like me, will feel that the ILEA is acting perfectly legally today by setting a rate. It then has four months to appeal, again perfectly legally, by the process of derogation to Parliament. The ILEA leader, Frances Morrell, met Sir Keith Joseph yesterday to tell him just what the cuts would mean.

We do not know if Sir Keith has has actually read the ILEA officers' consultation document. We do know that one of his junior ministers, the hapless Robert Dunn, at least got as far as page 37, paragraph 2(g), which deals with possible closure of the Merchant Navy College at Greenhithe – a potential saving of £300,000. We know because Mr Dunn, under pressure from his constituents, has urged ILEA to keep it open. So that's all right then; make it £64,700,000 in cuts.

I would be very happy to make common cause with Mr Dunn. I would like to see the institutions of further and higher education supported by the ILEA (at disproportionate cost because of the anomalies of "pooling") kept open, especially when we are calling for an easier return to education. That does not stop at Greenhithe, however, with the minister's constituency interest, but £13m further down the line. The ILEA is actually spending less of my money on education than I would want, since my taxes go in rate suppport to other authorities, but not to mine. Mine, says Mr Jenkin, is one of the most "irresponsible" in the country, because it has dared to double its expenditure on education since 1978 while its primary and secondary population has fallen.

Curiously this argument is never used about the police, on whom national expenditure has risen. The differential between the ILEA's spending and that of the non-metropolitan counties is indeed 52 per cent. But the differential between spending on the Metropolitan Police and on the non-metropolitan forces is 133 per cent. We never hear ministers declaim about profligate expenditure on policing.

So let us hear the facts, over the next four months, about what the ILEA spends and why. The people it serves are deciding on how their own, not Mr Jenkin's money is spent. He would do better to listen rather than threaten Draconian revenge. Even Draco, as far as can be ascertained, did not draw up his death lists in the dark.

The author was Labour MP for Derby North, 1970-83.

Roger Scruton

Campus mobs that must be stopped

Universities since their foundation have played an ambiguous role in society. While devoted to learning, they also became by an inexorable process, centres of power and privilege, integral components of the domestic economy, servants of the civil and military establishments, and the breeding ground of politicians. Their devotion to knowledge is also a devotion to power – to the most adaptable and abundant power that can be imparted easily to those who do not already enjoy it. So inevitably, they have a high political profile, and politicians (whether amateur or professional) may seek to gain control of their operations.

The traditional British approach to the problem of universities can be summed up in a single word: autonomy. Universities are regarded as self-governing charities, devoted to "education, religion, learning and research", controlled by charter and by the general provisions of the law. The state now provides the major part of university funds, but it continues to respect the autonomy of all such institutions, on the wise assumption that learning would not otherwise flourish. The autonomy of universities has been regarded as a necessary safeguard of free and open discussion; and without free discussion the intellect advances only slowly into unfamiliar domains. What, then, should a government do, if it finds that a university is allowing open debate to be stifled within its precincts?

Consider the University of Nottingham. Three times during the past 12 months, the students' Conservative Association has had important meetings destroyed by left-wing thugs, and on no occasion did the authorities prevent the disruption.

The South African ambassador was turned back from a hall crowded with jeering and belligerent leftists, when the police had been forced to conclude that they could not guarantee his safety. Mr Tebbit was drowned out by the shrieks of a similar crowd, who also added to their animal noises the occasional egg or other missile. In no case was any student disciplined.

The most recent case, on October 26, is also most clearly indicative of the problem. Mr David Hunt MP had been invited (before becoming junior energy minister) to address the students' Conservative Association. During the week before the meeting, the university was flooded with flysheets and posters urging that the occasion be disrupted, as a gesture of support for the striking miners. The Labour Club told students to "Give David Hunt, Minister for Coal, a hostile reception", while the Socialist Workers Students' Society announced more bluntly: "Target – David Hunt, Minister for Coal".

The officers of the Conservative Association urged the university registrar and chief security officer to take precautions too safeguard the meeting. They were told that the university security personnel were too few to prevent the meeting being disrupted, and that the police could not be invited on the campus unless serious disorder occurred.

The students courageously went ahead with their arrangements, and provided stewards to supplement the six university security men at the doors of the hall in which Mr Hunt was scheduled to appear. Shortly before the meeting was due to begin the doors were stormed by about a hundred screaming thugs, who assaulted the security guards to gain access and occupied the platform. They proceeded to unfurl pit banners and to make speeches in support of the NUM. Mr Hunt arrived on the campus, and was told by the authorities that his safety could not be guaranteed.

Mr Hunt gave his talk to a handful of students in the registrar's office, where he was waiting in vain for a meeting hall to be found. Again no disciplinary action was taken against those responsible.

Evidently, universities are in a dilemma: they lack the means to maintain order themselves, and are fearful of summoning the police to maintain order for them. The correct solution is to expel the students who violently disrupt the intellectual life of the university. However many academic authorities would rather allow the silencing of free discussion in politics, than take such a provocative course. But in this way, they allow the politicization of the university and abuse the privilege of autonomy.

What, then, is the remedy? The case of the North London Polytechnic shows how ineffectual civil action can be.

The remedy must therefore lie elsewhere in direct government action. The Government must penalize offending institutions by a reduction in their grant: and the reduction should be severe. The beneficial effect of this would be twofold. First, the university authorities would be provided with what they do not presently have: a motive to abide by the spirit of their charter. Secondly, long-term abuse will lead of its own accord to the bankruptcy and closure of the institution concerned, so depriving the thugs of their field of action.

Only pusillanimity would prevent the adoption of such a remedy; on the other hand it is also pusillanimity that has created the problem.

The author is editor of the Salisbury Review.

THE TIMES
P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

CALLING ALL SHAREHOLDERS

Many more people are likely to look carefully at the prospectus published for shares in British Telecom this morning than at any other share sale in British history. In part that is simply because British Telecom is, by a wide margin, the biggest stock market flotation ever seen.

The Government and its selling agents were bound to make a serious attempt to tap individual savings as well as big institutional funds and foreign investors to pull together the near £4 billion they hope to raise from BT shares between now and 1986. In this process, however, there is a far greater prize to be won. The issue could bring in enough new stock market investors to achieve a breakthrough towards the Government's long-standing goal of mass share-ownership, property owning-democracy to match that already achieved in house property. In particular, it may at last help to realize the original hope that the state-owned sector of industry would be converted into a new sector, in which millions of ordinary people own a direct stake in basic national assets – a different but equally genuine form of public ownership.

Individual share ownership by millions of people helps to spread the awareness of a direct stake in industry in a way that ownership through pension funds never can. It would make more people aware of the need for profit and productive investment and the perils of inflation and high interest rates. It would also be an aid to stability in the structure of industry. The more shareholders British Telecom can muster, the harder it would be for a future government to renationalize it, or, incidentally to break the company up if the new supervisory regime proves inadequate to curb monopoly excesses.

Share ownership has become progressively narrower in Britain. Only one in 25 owns shares directly compared with one in five in the United States. That has undoubtedly affected our attitudes to business profit, even though most of those profits accrue to the less rich through pension schemes and insurance policies.

The privatization programme represented a unique opportunity to reverse this trend. Thus far, the Government's half-hearted attempts to bring in new small investors have been embarrassing flops. Many lessons have been learnt and the Government has finally pulled out all the stops to achieve a breakthrough with British Telecom. It is an ideal candidate. Millions of telephone subscribers provided an ideal market. The enormous cost of advertising and special fringe benefits for small shareholders, which would have looked excessive in other privatization issues look insignificant beside the effect of a small movement in stock market prices on the proceeds from selling British Telcom. Moreover, a near-monopoly utility calls out to be widely owned by the public and is a relatively safe business for those new to company investment.

Some of the marketing ploys used to sell the shares seem alien to traditionalists in the City, creating false precedents. But ignorance and fear of City mysteries have created such a psychological barrier to share ownership that could not easily be breached by conventional means. All the evidence suggests that they have succeeded in creating unprecedented awareness of and interest in the shares.

If millions do buy British Telecom, it will be no more than a start. A share portfolio consisting of only one share is not to be permanently encouraged. It must be seen as part of a continuing process along with participation by employees in the shares of their own company. It should also be seen as an attempt to whet people's appetite for stock market investment as an alternative to interest-bearing deposits at one end of the spectrum and gambling on premium bonds or horse races at the other. A sharp fall in stock market prices over the next year could rapidly sour the experiment.

At the moment, mass share ownership runs against the logic of stock market economics, which have encouraged investors into unit trusts to spread risks and lower costs. The Government has negotiated special low charges for small investors selling British Telecom shares, but the underlying economics will change only when the experiments in electronic share trading from home or High Street start to lower the real costs of small-scale investment. Mass share ownership on any scale will also require a much more radical development of the Government's programme to reform the tax system, which currently channels savings into institutions. But nothing would more encourage small investors than seeing an instant profit on their British Telecom shares.

VALUE FOR MONEY

In the Commons debate about foreign aid on Thursday, Mr Timothy Raison, the Minister of Overseas Development, is expected to announce a Cabinet decision to give formal notice of Britain's withdrawal from Unesco. Britain's departure from Unesco would not take effect for 12 months and whether or not it actually occurs depends on the readiness of that international body to put its house in order. In other words, for the first time in its history, there is some pressure on Unesco to account for itself on pain of losing some of its major contributing nations if it does not do so – an American withdrawal already taking effect next month.

The Unesco exercise may thus provide a useful model for how Britain should apply stricter rules of scrutiny and more realistic demands of accountability to the international bodies which manage so much of the funds devoted to foreign aid. In the early years of this Government public ministerial speeches promised a shift from multilateral to bilateral aid but the exact opposite has occurred. The share of multilateral aid in total British aid increased from about 28 per cent in 1978 to 45 per cent in 1983 and may soon reach 50 per cent. It is curious that MPs of all parties should apply such uncritical criteria to the question of taxpayers' money being spent on aid when they demand the strictest accountability for every aspect of public spending; yet in Thursday's debate there will doubtless be few voices raised on behalf of the taxpayer.

The possibility that Britain's foreign aid budget might be cut as part of a general Government effort to contain the growth of public spending would always bring out the lobbies in protest, though their clamour should not be confused with the authentic voice of the long-suffering taxpayer. This autumn that clamour has an extra dimension to it caused by the coincidence of the discovery of an Ethiopian famine.

However, the question of long-term foreign aid should not be confused with famine programmes or disaster relief. Disaster relief of any kind is a humanitarian operation which, on the evidence, inspires spontaneous action in the West both through privately funded charities of all kinds and through Ministers responding to public demand by taxpayers' money.

Disaster relief of this kind should not become a permanent operation, however, without some consideration of the consequences. There is no point in attempting to provide open-ended relief without some evaluation of the local conditions which have contributed to the disaster. Even if those conditions are entirely natural, and not man-made or officially induced to the extent that they are in so much of Africa, the donor would be quite justified to suggest that some adjustment were made in the stricken areas, the better to equip local societies to cope with their environment without permanent recourse to the begging bowl.

Because so much emotion is caused by the spectacle of starving humanity or extreme poverty, the aid debate suffers at the start from distortion. Such acts of charity, even when they involve public money, legitimately escape political argument, but the same cannot be allowed for long-term transfers of taxpayers' money to Third World governments, either directly or through international organizations for subsequent reallocation by them without any further scrutiny or accountability in London.

Some tighter process of monitoring and evaluation should be restored to this expenditure. Yet most supporters of aid claim a monopoly of compassion and encourage an uncritical approach to the results of aid though it is the results alone which can justify or fail to justify the original transfer. The relevance of aid must include some assessment of the domestic, social and economic policies pursued by the recipients of aid, since they must affect the efficacy of official transfers.

The aid programme, therefore, should be subjected to just as much critical analysis as every other aspect of Government spending. The assumptions behind it are clouded with emotion and rhetoric. The results are at best elusive and at worst downright contradictory. The techniques owe more to the arguments of pressure groups or to diplomatic influence than to the desire to promote the interests and prosperity of the peasant in much of the Third World. There is nothing so sacred about the aid budget that it should avoid the kind of scrutiny without which there is no guarantee that it is value for money.

VOTE COUNT OR COUNTERFEIT?

It is a hallmark of a democratic state that the voting system for the national parliament is uniform throughout the state. Northern Ireland, in the familiar phrase, is an integral part of the United Kingdom. Therefore the rules by which it returns members to Westminster should be the same as the rules that return members from other parts of the kingdom. Does the conclusion admit qualification? Yes, provided there are strong and special reasons for variation, and provided the variation does not touch the franchise or the essence of the voting system.

Two Bills are coming before Parliament this session to which that test has to be applied. The first is already due to be taken in committee on the floor of the House of Commons today. It provides measures and penal sanctions against personation. The malpractice is not unique to Northern Ireland, but it is endemic there. So much so that that it had almost achieved the familiarity of a harmless abuse, each side having the measure of the other, with the personators for the most part robbing only dead or otherwise absent subscribers to the electoral register.

The irruption of Provisional Sinn Fein is held to have altered the picture. It is even officially suggested that as much as 20 per cent of that party's vote is stolen property, and stolen as often as not from people who present themselves to the polling clerks only to be told that their vote has already been cast. It can be unwise in those parts to kick up a fuss.

The Ulster unionist MPs who are opposing the measure as it stands may be right to be cautious about the full extent of those claims. They are probably right too to be sceptical of the efficacy of the measure and to see in it fertile soil for forms of chicanery yet to be cultivated. They also have telling points to make about the inadequacy of the assortment of official personal papers proposed as means of identification in the polling booth. But on the whole the measure may be expected to do more to purify than muddy elections in Northern Ireland, and since it does not touch the franchise of the essence of the system, there is no objection in principle.

The other Bill on the way will contain nationwide amendments to the electoral law including a provision to extend postal voting to electors who expect to be absent on holiday on polling day. The White Paper that preceded the Bill said that the facility would not be extended to Northern Ireland because of the likelihood of abuse there, and the Bill in its initial form is expected to make that exception.

A voter who plans to be far away from home on a day that turns out to be polling day has the option, if denied the post, to cancel his arrangements and exercise his right to vote. Nevertheless, his position is so different from that of someone who has the alternative of voting by post as to amount to a disparity of franchise. To withhold from voters in one part of the kingdom a real and important opportunity to vote that is being granted voters in other parts is something against which Parliament should set its face.

There would then be a choice: either to get down to devising the hideously close regulation that would be required for Northern Ireland in order to contain exploitation of the new postal provision to "an acceptable level of abuse"; or to reconsider the case against holiday postal voting, which goes somewhat further than the calculation of differential party advantage.

Postal voting on that scale amounts in effect to a general alternative method of registering one's vote, because of the sheer impracticality of invigilation in the time allowed. The House of Commons might care to consider, with more attention than its select committee or the Government has paid to the matter, the scope for electoral malpractice provided by an open general postal alternative – and the unlikelihood in days to come of Northern Ireland's having no imitators in the theory and practice of fraudulent voting.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Research funding to better effect

From Professor J. M. Irvine

Sir, The present crisis in the funding of British scientific research centres on the balance in spending between basic, or curiosity driven, research and strategic, or applications driven, research. The UK public-sector research and development budget is approximately £6.3bn per annum.

As a fraction of our GNP this is in line with the USA, Japan and the rest of Europe. The funds available to the SERC (Science and Engineering Research Council) are less than £300m per annum and almost one third of this is spent on applied research with the result that the UK spends a smaller fraction of its R and D budget on basic research, the seed corn of tomorrow's technologies, than any of its major industrial competitors.

The question should surely be, do we get value for the £6bn plus that we spend each year on applied research? A larger fraction of our applied research is defence orientated than in any other country, including the USA and the USSR. This damages our economy in a number of ways: much of our defence research spending is in defence establishments so that the expertise developed there is locked away from the commercial world.

British companies have found it easier to compete for defence contracts than to compete with foreign firms in the market place. Since commercial constraints are relaxed in the development of new technologies for defence, the results are often not suitable for competitive commercial exploitation.

Fifteen years ago the UK community of high-energy particle physicists decided that the future of their subject lay in CERN. They invested all their eggs in that one basket. In recent years that investment has paid off. CERN is now without doubt the most successful high-energy physics laboratory in the world.

The major achievement of the past two years has been a unification of our understanding of electromagnetism and nuclear radioactivity, akin to the achievement of Maxwell and Faraday in unifying the understanding of electric and magnetic phenomena.

When Gladstone asked Faraday what was the use of his research, he replied, "Sir, one day you will be able to tax it."

Yours sincerely,
J. M. IRVINE,
Department of Theoretical Physics,
The Schuster Laboratory,
The University, Manchester.
November 14.

Religion in Ethiopia

From Mr Hugh Kay

Sir, The front page story by David Cross in *The Times* today (November 15) on the Ethiopian Government's policy towards religion implies that a secret government blueprint for a campaign against Christianity has just been issued.

In fact, however, the document appears to be the one we published in our magazine in September, 1982. It had already been publicized through Freedom House in New York by the Ethiopian Orthodox Archbishop Mathias, formerly of Jerusalem, and had evidently been issued some months earlier.

There is a danger that your story will mislead readers into thinking that the Ethiopian Government is at this very moment building up a campaign to suppress the Ethiopian Orthodox Church or the Coptic community. It would be horrible if this were to affect the intentions of those who would otherwise have given generously to the funds for the relief of Ethiopia's starving people.

In fact, while realizing that the tensions between the Derg and the Christian bodies are endemic, we have no information at the moment about new initiatives against the Ethiopian Orthodox Church or the Coptic community and without specific investigation it is hard to say exactly how far the policy outlined in the secret document has been implemented.

Even if all the implications of your story were true, however, it should have no bearing whatsoever on the need to relieve the victims of drought and famine.

Yours faithfully,
HUGH KAY, Editor,
The Month,
114 Mount Street, W1.

Helping hand

From Cordelia Lady Vanneck

Sir, Some people in public life are noted for the move-along handshake. This constitutes grasping the proffered hand of the arriving guest at a two o'clock angle and forcing it round to 10 o'clock or vice versa which can be helpful to the shy, useful in managing those who want to gossip, but unwelcoming to the ordinary citizen. Is there a satisfactory alternative without slowing things down too much?

Yours faithfully,
CORDELIA VANNECK,
36 Meadow Road, SW8.
November 12.

Uneasy linkage of Church and miners

From Mr Bruce Hargreaves

Sir, I sympathise with those members of the clergy who have become involved with the present industrial conflict. There must be considerable dilemma, especially for those members from the North and Midlands who are constantly confronted by the distress which threatened closure of pits causes, but who nevertheless fundamentally acknowledge the need to preserve society and its law and order.

Recent overtures to the Church of England for open support by those who may be responsible for civil unrest put me unhappily in mind of relationships between the religious orders and revolutionaries at the time of the French Revolution.

I do not support the suggestion, as some do, that the strike in the mining industry has, as a chosen objective, social or political revolution. I do not, indeed, expect a successful Mr Scargill to imprison the archbishops in pontoons at Rochefort or to deport them to latter-day French Guiana.

I do, however, feel that though worthy intentions may exist on both sides, the risk to the reputation, indeed to the credibility of the Church of England, is so great that the miners' request should be rejected. Whilst I am suspicious that, in the nature of their calling, the clergy may not be capable of truly perceiving the hollowness or duplicity which may lie in the call to arms, it is not this line of thought which preoccupies me.

Rather I look to the time when the alliance ceases, perhaps because the objectives of the lay organisations have been attained, or more especially have not been achieved. In that event the Church would lie wounded, the subject of critical exposure and this at a time when unity, not division, should be paramount.

Yours faithfully,
BRUCE HARGREAVES,
Church Villa,
Morden,
Wareham, Dorset.

From Mr Ian McKittrick

Sir, The Government should not underestimate the strength of the bond between the bishops and the striking miners. Both groups have much in common, not least in the loss of morale each has suffered as a result of the decline in public demand for the product of its labours, religion and coal respectively.

This alliance could provide the solution to the problems of the coal industry if only the Government were willing to back it. The coalfields should immediately be handed over to the bishops, Durham to Durham, South Yorkshire to Sheffield, Kent to Canterbury and so on; thus, at a stroke, placating the miners, providing work for under-employed members of the episcopate, providing financial support for the Church of England, and, perhaps, ensuring for the rest of us a little respite from rhetoric.

I am, yours faithfully,
IAN McKITTRICK,
68 Magdalen Road,
Exeter, Devon.

Leaving Unesco

From Dr D. R. Stoddart

Sir, You can scarcely be proud of Professor Gould's support (November 10) for your leader of November 5 advocating British withdrawal from Unesco. Professor Gould tells us of his association with the UK national Commission for Unesco: his letter reveals that he is incapable of appreciating the challenge and opportunities that the institution presents.

Why on earth not in an international organisation celebrate Lenin's birthday? Tragicomic (as Professor Gould asserts)? Grotesque? Sinister tomfoolery? Whatever Professor Gould's private political views, Lenin has affected the educational, scientific and social life of something like 10^9 more people than have ever heard of Professor Gould – and in the last analysis probably for the better.

The fact that we have people in public life, involved in giving advice about Unesco, who are utterly out of tune with what the Third World so desperately needs and which Unesco – temporary difficulties to one side – is uniquely fitted to provide is perhaps one reason why her Majesty's Government now seems on the verge of one of its most lamentable and demeaning decisions.

Unesco has just published a monograph on how to study mangrove swamps for the benefit of those countries whose shores are fringed by them. It is what the institution is all about, why it matters so much, and why it requires our support. Sadly, I suspect that while Lenin himself would have approved wholeheartedly of mangrove research, the Goulds among us lack the vision to recognise the real issue when they see it.

Let us hope that ministers can rise above the self-interested parochialism of much of the correspondence on this subject in your columns and recognise with Professor Skilbeck (November 8) what the important issues are.

Darwin, Freud, Marx, Mao – and Lenin: who on earth else has set the frame of our twentieth-century lives?

Yours faithfully,
D. R. STODDART,
2 Chesterton Hall Crescent,
Cambridge,
November 15.

The voice of faith

From Canon Alan Wilkinson

Sir, Your Religious Affairs Correspondent (November 5) points out that modern English does not seem to possess the resources to express what the churches wish to say when they revise their liturgies. The result is often banal or hollowly rhetorical.

The problem seems to have been largely created during the First World War, when politicians and churchmen used religious imagery to promote the national cause. After the war, disillusionment with the war discredited the language with which it had been promoted.

A character in Ernest Hemingway's novel, *A Farewell to Arms* (1929) remarked:

> I was always embarrassed by the words sacred, glorious, and sacrifice . . . I had seen nothing sacred, and the things that were glorious had no glory and the sacrifices were like the stockyards at Chicago . . .

Yet the poetry of (say) T. S. Eliot, R. S. Thomas and C. H. Sisson indicates that genuinely modern English *is* available for the expression of religious themes. But the faith which such poets convey is expressed obliquely, wryly and with a full awareness of the counter-statements which can be made against it.

Genuine faith, they imply, has to be struggled for and cannot be simply affirmed in a loud, confident voice. After Auschwitz and Hiroshima, it is surely right that the language of faith should be halting.

Liturgical revisers would be well advised to study not only modern poetry but also the Psalms. The Psalms often sound more genuinely modern than the *Alternative Service Book*, for the psalmists' faith included, and did not evade, a full recognition of the many aspects of life which make faith difficult:

Clouds and darkness are round about him (Psalm 97).

Yours sincerely,
ALAN WILKINSON,
The Vicarage,
Darley,
Harrogate,
North Yorkshire.
November 5.

Nicaraguan conflict

From Mr Herb Greer

Sir, Lord Kennet (November 12) fails to mention that the Sandinistas received more American aid than did Somoza during the entire period of his rule. It was their reversion to totalitarian politics, suppression of opposition, and interference with other countries in the region that caused this aid to be stopped, not – as some British journalists like to suggest – a simple change in the American Presidency.

This reversion, be it noted, took place when the Americans were *helping* the Sandinistas.

Yours,
HERB GREER,
124 Fog Lane,
Didsbury.
Manchester.
November 12.

University tuition

From Professor Conrad Russell

Sir, As one who has recently been made aware of the crippling burden of debt with which many Americans end their university careers, I cannot help viewing the Chancellor's desire to make parents contribute to university tuition fees as the thin end of a somewhat alarming wedge.

The Chancellor might reflect, moreover, that the American system of university finance is not readily combined with normal British salary levels: if moves towards an American system of university finance were to be accompanied by strong pressure for American salary levels, the Chancellor might find that his supposed saving was in large measure illusory.

Moreover, in attacking one of this country's greatest glories, the Chancellor is not doing so because we cannot afford it. He is doing so in order to finance a tax cut whose effects, for most of us, will be marginal at best.

Eating the seed corn may be necessary in famine years, but doing so for the sake of a marginal increase in current consumption would appear to be unnecessary.

Yours faithfully,
CONRAD RUSSELL,
78 Jessell House,
Judd Street, WC1.
November 13.

Theatre at risk

From the Chairman of the Arts Council of Great Britain

Sir, The Arts Council is keen to help the Manchester Royal Exchange Theatre develop its work. We have in fact already given them a supplementary £100,000 this year and a conditional increase of £100,000 next year; despite great difficulties, the Greater Manchester Council, with whom we have been working, has also given a supplementary grant this year of £100,000.

This is an increase in our grant of 50 per cent over a three-year period and promises public funding of £1.1m for a 750-seat theatre in 1985-86. That is very high funding, as other less generously subsidized theatres will know. Even if one takes the much greater commitments of the Royal Shakespeare Company, the RSC's current subsidy is £1,590 per seat as against the proposed £1,470 for the Royal Exchange.

The increase has not been easily achieved and represents the most generous treatment of any British theatre this year. The 13 eminent theatrical figures write that this funding "shows the working of the Arts Council in the worst possible light"; they are plainly misinformed.

In truth the problems facing the Manchester Royal Exchange Theatre are not solely problems of public funding, nor are those problems the most important. They have sadly lost Michael Elliott, a great director, and such a loss is not easily made good. They do not have a management record to equal their artistic one and the Arts Council, of course, wants proper budgeting and a reduction in the deficit. Other regional theatres now have as great current artistic promise and – to put it bluntly – stronger management.

I feel very much like the lifesaver who has been struck smartly by the drowning man on the jaw. I still sympathize with his misfortune but begin to have doubts about his judgment.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM REES-MOGG,
Chairman,
Arts Council of Great Britain,
105 Piccadilly, W1.
November 19.

'Indecent' books seized in raids

From the General Secretary of the National Council for Civil Liberties and others

Sir, Customs and Excise have seized biographies, political and social works, drama and contemporary fiction from a wide range of bookshops and voluntary organisations serving the lesbian and gay communities. These include a fourteenth-century devotional book written by Christine De Pizan, a nun, and represents a notable example of recovered feminist writing. The Pizan work, together with many other seized titles, is already published in this country and the rest are widely circulated in North America and in Europe.

How can it be that a work that is lawfully published in this country and is available in libraries and university reading lists can still be subject to seizure by Customs officials? The answer is that Customs police have wide-ranging discretionary powers, and are able to prevent the importation of materials which in their view are "indecent".

"Indecent" is a widely drawn and vague term, to be found in the 1876 Customs & Excise Act. It can be interpreted as "offensive", contrary to morals and the like. It is a far less strict standard than pertains under the Obscene Publications Act, which is the law which governs literature published in this country; that Act uses the standard "obscenity", and does not ban "indecent" material.

This is censorship of the kind we thought we in Britain had left behind and takes us back to the position where books of high literary quality are seizable because they offend some portion of the community.

The series of raids in all parts of the country on lesbian and gay establishments poses the question whether an already insular minority community can be left to live their lives and read the books they choose as they wish and without interference. The books have been subject to censorship and in their way are no more offensive than anything that is already fully accepted in our society in the heterosexual context.

If prescriptions are useful we would suggest that Customs law be brought into line with the law pertaining to books in this country that only books which are obscene and without any redeeming social and literary value should be subject to censorship. In the meantime the directors of Gays the Word bookshop and many other small booksellers face the unconscionable, but *real and imminent*, threat of criminal prosecution. Surely we cannot allow them to face imprisonment for society's intolerance?

Yours,
LARRY GOSTIN (General Secretary, NCCL),
DAVID WHITTAKER,
FRANK DELANEY,
PHILIP ATTENBOROUGH,
GEORGE MELLY,
JOHN GOLDSMITH,
MARK Le FANU,
GRANT PAYTON,
ANGELA CARTER,
c/o National Council for Civil Liberties,
21 Tabard Street, SE1.
November 15.

Reversing alarms

From Mr C. P. Hanson-Abbott

Sir, We are the originator of the reverse warning equipment referred to in your report of November 12, and nearly all the "illegal" alarms to which you refer are ours.

The Transport and Road Research Laboratory today confirmed that your quoted statistics for injuries caused by reversing (including fatalities) refer only to accidents on the public road. These account for a mere 10 per cent or so of the total.

The other 90 per cent occur off highway, where reversing happens much more frequently and people are less alert.

Car, bus and lorry parks, workshops, docks, warehouses, loading bays, private roads and driveways are the high-risk areas. Extrapolated, this gives a figure of around 30,000 serious and/or fatal reversing accidents a year.

The Department of Transport's contention that under current legislation reversing bleepers are illegal has never been tested in the courts. About 150,000 of these devices are now in service.

The majority of these are on Government refuse vehicles and buses, which thus comply with section 2 of the Health and Safety at Work Act, which requires provision of a safe working environment. It is this anomaly that has caused the department at long last to "legalize" their use.

Yours faithfully,
C. P. HANSON-ABBOTT,
Managing Director,
Brigade Electronics Ltd.,
Brigade Works,
Brigade Street,
Blackheath Village, SE3.
November 12.

Paper pounds

From Mr Peter Burton

Sir, Is it significant for science in this country in its present underfunded state that the Government has chosen to abolish the £1 note, which bears the portrait of Sir Isaac Newton, "the father of British science"?

I remain, yours faithfully,
PETER BURTON,
1 Kingfield Court,
21 Kingfield Road,
Sheffield,
South Yorkshire.

From Mr John Cadell

Sir, At least with a metal pound we can hear it falling.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN CADELL,
1A Holly Terrace,
Highgate West Hill, N6.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
November 19: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Chancellor of the University of London, this morning attended a Service in Westminster Abbey to celebrate the launching of the new Charing Cross and Westminster Medical School.

Her Royal Highness was received upon arrival by the Dean of Westminster (the Very Reverend Dr Edward F Carpenter).

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, President of the Save the Children Fund, this afternoon received a cheque on behalf of the Fund, from the National Westminster Bank from the proceeds of the sale of "Branch Out with Cookery", at the National Westminster Tower, Old Broad Street, London EC2.

Her Royal Highness, President British Olympic Association, this evening attended a reception given by the National Olympic Committee at the Waldorf Hotel, London WC2.

Mrs Andrew Feilden was in attendance.

CLARENCE HOUSE
November 19: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, accompanied by The Prince and Princess of Wales, was present this evening at a Variety performance given at the Victoria Palace in aid of the Entertainment Artistes' Benevolent Fund.

The Lady Grimthorpe and Sir Martin Gilliat were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
November 19: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon was present this evening at a Gala performance given by the Royal Ballet School and Eton College Orchestra at the Farrer Theatre, Eton College.

The Lady Glenconner and Major The Lord Napier and Ettrick were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
November 19: The Duke of Gloucester today opened the Carlisle City Centre Redevelopment, Carlisle.

His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Bland was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE,
ST JAMES'S PALACE
November 19: The Duchess of Kent, as Patron, this evening attended a concert in aid of the Voice of the Cathedral Appeal at the State Apartment, St James's Palace.

Miss Sarah Partridge was in attendance.

Tomorrow is the thirty-seventh anniversary of the marriage of the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh.

A memorial service for Charles Lillingston will be held today at 4.30pm in Harrow School chapel.

A memorial service for the Hon Mrs Patrick Wills will be held today at noon at International Students' House, Great Portland Street.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Sir Francis Spencer Portal, Bt, will be held at St Mary's Church, Overton, Hampshire, on Saturday, December 1, 1984, at 2.30pm.

Luncheon

Fuellers' Company
The Fuellers' Company held its first luncheon since being granted livery, yesterday at Fishmongers' Hall. The Master, Mr Charles St G. Stephenson Clarke, presided and the principal guest and speaker was Rear-Admiral J. S. Grove, Chief Naval Engineer Officer. Other guests included Sir Colin Cole, Garter Principal King of Arms, the Master of the Arbitrators' Company, Alderman F. McWilliams, and the Deputy Master of the Lightmongers' Company, Mr K. W. H. Last.

Dinners

Garrick Club
Members of the Garrick Club held their annual dinner on Sunday. Lord McAlpine of Moffat proposed the toast of the guest, Mr Frederic Lloyd, and Mr Norman R. Willcox presided.

National Sporting Club
The National Sporting Club held a boxing dinner at Grosvenor House last night at which Mr John Francome was the guest of honour. Major-General Sir James d'Avigdor-Goldsmid, Bt, was in the chair and the other speakers were Mr Peter O'Sullevan and Mr Kenneth Wolstenholme, secretary of the club.

Institute of Measurement and Control
The President of the Institute of Measurement and Control, Mr A. E. Parritt, was host at a dinner held yesterday at the Naval and Military Club. The principal guest was Sir Andrew Huxley, OM, who had earlier delivered the Thomson Lecture on "Measurement in the Biological Sciences" at the Royal institution. Other guests included Professor H. Nicholson, Professor D. E. N. Davies and Mr K. Carr-Brion recipients respectively of the Sir Harold Hartley Medal, the Callendar Medal and the Alec Hough-Grassby Memorial Award.

Wolfe Society
The Wolfe Society's annual dinner, to mark the 257th anniversary of the birth of Major-General James Wolfe, was held in Westerham last night. Mr J. St A. Warde presided and General Sir Anthony Farrar-Hockley was the guest of honour.

Association of British Chambers of Commerce
Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, was the guest at a dinner of the Economic and Industrial Committee of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce held at the Café Royal yesterday. Mr R. T. S. Macpherson, chairman of the committee, presided.

Lecture

Incorporated Society of Valuers and Auctioneers
Sir Donald Tebbit, Director General of the British Property Federation, was the guest speaker at the fifth Hamptons Lecture at the Incorporated Society of Valuers and Auctioneers last night. His topic was "Reality and unreality in real estate". Mr John M. Phillips, president, presided.

Marriages

Dr E. Pleydell-Bouverie and Dr N. Wood
The marriage took place on Saturday, November 10, at St Matthew's Church, Brixton, of Dr Edward Pleydell-Bouverie, elder son of the Hon Reuben and Mrs Pleydell-Bouverie, of The Dower House, Slindon, Sussex, and Dr Nichola Wood, daughter of Dr and Mrs John Wood, of Blackheath, London. The Rev Barry Thorley officiated. The honeymoon will be spent in Australia.

Mr M. C. B. Douglas and Mrs S. Snow
The marriage took place on November 16 in Maidstone between Mr Michael Charles Bingham Douglas and Mrs Sandra Snow.

Mr R. Gillott and Mrs K. Carrdus
The marriage took place in Alderney, on October 22 of Mr Robert Gillott and Mrs Kathleen Carrdus.

Mr J. M. Holt and Dr A. G. Newell
The marriage took place on Saturday, November 17, at Emmanuel Parish Church, Plymouth, between Mr Jeremy Holt, only son of Commander and Mrs G J. Holt, of Bridport, Dorset, and Dr Antonia Newell, elder daughter of Dr and Mrs P. O. P. Newell, of Plymouth, Devon.

Mr E. Lesley and Mrs S. Sinclair
The marriage took place quietly on November 16, 1984 at the Unitarian Chapel, Hampstead, of Mr Earl Lesley, of Kalaloch, Washington, United States, and Mrs Serena Sinclair, of Hampstead, London.

Forthcoming marriage

Mr D. G. Knowles and Miss A. S. Pennington
The engagement is announced between David Goodall, younger son of Mr and Mrs J. C. Knowles, of Broadway Farm, Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire, and Alison Shelagh, daughter of Mr and Mrs C. J. Pennington, of St John's Hill, Shrewsbury, Shropshire.

Birthdays today

Mr M. C. Alexander, 64; Mr Denis Allport, 62; Mr P. K. Archer, QC, MP, 58; the Hon Hugh Astor, 64; Mr Alistair Cooke, 76; Miss Dulcie Gray, 64; Mr Aubrey Jones, 73; Mr Bobby Locke, 67; Sir Rex Niven, 86; Sir David Price, MP, 60; Mr A. M. Rees, 72; Professor Sir Austin Robinson, 87; Sir Reginald Sharpe, QC, 86; Sir William Walker, 79; Viscount Ward of Witley, 77; Sir Edgar Williams, 72.

Christening

The infant son of Mr and Mrs James Taylor-Dickson was christened Thomas James Robert on Saturday, October 13, at St Dionis, Parson's Green, SW6, by the Rev John Fowler. The godparents are Mr Crispin Hay, Mr Richard Noel, Mr Donald Ogilvy Watson, Mrs Felicity Guinness, Lady Milnes Coates and Mrs Michael Henigan.



Mrs Sheila Beverley, of the Poulton-le-Fylde branch of the National Westminster Bank in Lancashire, meeting Princess Anne, President of the Save the Children Fund, at the bank's headquarters in the City yesterday. Mrs Beverley's book of recipes raised £4,500 for the fund and the bank handed over a £10,000 cheque to the Princess (Photograph: John Manning).

£600,000 Xerox gift for Cambridge

More than £600,000 of computer equipment is being given to Cambridge University's computer laboratory by Rank Xerox, it was announced yesterday.

The grant, one of 13 being made as part of a £10m international programme, is the only one the American company is giving to a British university.

It will provide Cambridge's computer laboratory with the Xerox Development Enviroment, an advanced software and hardware system.

Latest wills

Sir Harold Grime, of Poulton-le-Fylde, Lancashire, editor-in-chief of the West Lancashire Evening Gazette, left estate valued at £650,194 net.

Mr David Christopher Yorke, of Hammersmith, London, left estate valued at £446,266 net. After bequests he left the residue equally between the Royal National Lifeboat Institution and Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Cleary, Mr Michael Joseph, of Dore, Sheffield, £835,232.

Wilson, Mr Rueben, of Pontefract, West Yorkshire, £618,113.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Professor John C. Brocklehurst to be President of the British Geriatrics Society, in succession to Dr R. E. Irvine.

University news

Edinburgh
Dr Lyn Carey Thomas has been appointed to the chair of management science from a date to be arranged. He succeeds Professor H P Williams, the first holder of the chair, who moved to take up the chair of mathematics at Southampton University.

London
King's College
Grants
Coordinating Research Council: £89,287 to Dr S Neidle as a continuation of an existing grant.
Medical Research Council: £45,900 to Professor C B Reese and Professor P F Baker to support research on unambiguous synthesis of myo inositol phosphates of bioogical interest.
Royal Society: £75,000 to Dr D J Moss for a research fellowship.
Science and Engineering Research Council: £89,800 to Dr F A Rogers for an advanced fellowship; £153,186 to Dr R B Burtt ad Dr J E Nicholas for research of lifetimes and rate cowfficients in the RF plasma gas phase.

Manchester
Appointments
Senior lecturer
Diagnostic radiology: R J Johnson.
Lectures
Chemistry: A J Masters; Computer science: Victoria J Bush; Diognostic radiology: A Edwards; electrical engineering: P Bridge; intertestamental literature (department of biblical criticism and exegesis): G J Brooke; law: D K Marrington; mathematics: A J Wilde; occupational health: A R Scott; organic chemistry: T K M Shing; otolaryngology: S P O'Malley; physics: C J Lister; physiology: A J Cross; psychiatric social work (department of psychiatry): E Jennifer M Webster; psychiatry: D J F Dodwell; psychology: I Leudar; Russian: A M Russell.

Grants
Arthritis and Rheumatism Council: £175,546 to Professor D L Gardner for research into articular and connective tissue diseases.
Cancer Research Campaign: £40,000 to Dr Jillian M Birch for research into a) sarcomas and adrenal cortical tumours in young people and patterns of malignant disease in their families and b) the morphology of breast cancer in relation to family history of breast and other cancers; £37,186 to Dr Patricia H Morris Jones for the establishment of offices for the UK Children's Cancer Study Group; £32,455 to Dr Jillian M Birch for research into paediatric neoplasms.
Medical Research Council: £68,106 to Dr A R Crossman and Dr M A Sambrook for research into neural activity in the globus pallidus and related nuclei during experimental dyskinesia in the monkey; £60,000 to Dr J A Chapman, Professor M E Grant and Dr D J S Hulmes for research into structural properties of connective tissue macromolecules; £43,092 under Professor Roger Green for research into chloride reabsorption in renal proximal condvoluted tubules; £42,394 to Dr P S Handley for research into immune electromicrscopy in the study of S sanguis adhesins.

Nuffield Foundation: £42,783 to Mr C V Horie for research into deterioration and strengthening of mammal skins of historical zoological specimens.
Royal Society: £72,850 to Professor C D Garner for a Royal Society research fellowship.
Science and Engineering Research Council: £569,500 to Professor F G Smith for research into galactic and extra-galactic radio emission; £250,000 to Professor R M Case, Dr I S MacKenzie, Professor P A Payne and Dr R D Waigh for research into high resolution NMR imaging and spectroscopy of living tissues; £189,888 to Dr Michael Ibbotson ad Professor P G Murphy for research into elementary particle physics; £68,390 to Dr G C M King and Professor F H Read for research into electron impact excitation of atoms and molecules.

UMIST
Mr P. A. Thompson to be professor of civil and structural engineering.

Warwick
Dr Christopher Voss has been appointed Alan Edward Higgs professor of manufacturing policy and strategy from January 1, 1985.

Stirling
Mr Charles Rattray and Dr David Budgen, of the department of computing science, have been awarded £70,250 plus two ICL Perq computer systems by the Science and Engineering Research Council for a project forming part of the Government's Alvey programme in software engineering.

The aim of the research is to develop an intelligent knowledge-based system for constructing computer programs of good quality from high-level descriptions of the required software.

Open
Mr Andrew Blowers, senior lecturer in geography since 1976, has been appointed to a new single tenure chair in social sciences (planning).

Dr M Susan Hurley has been appointed director of the Open University's north regional office, which covers OU activities in Cleveland, Cumbria, Durham, Northumberland, and Tyne and Wear. She succeeds Mr Peter Miller.

Grant
The OU and British Telecom have jointly been awarded a £300,000 grant from the Alvey Directorate to develop a range of expert systems, computer software that will help BT technicians diagnose hard-to-find faults in telecommunications systems.

Trent Polytechnic

The following name was omitted from the list of first-class honours degrees at Trent Polytechnic: Miss Susan Anthony (BA, business studies).

Sir Anthony Berry

A service of thanksgiving for the life of the Hon Sir Anthony Berry, MP, will be held at St Margaret's Church, Westminster, at noon on Wednesday, December 5. Admittance will be strictly by ticket only. Applications for tickets should be made in writing to the Chapter Clerk, 20 Deans Yard, London SW1, by Friday, November 23. Tickets will be posted on November 28. Please send an addressed envelope.

Meeting

Royal Over-Seas League
The Hon William Douglas-Home was the guest speaker at a meeting of the discussion circle of the Royl Over-Seas League held yesterday evening at Over-Seas House, St James's. Miss Madge Gill presided.

Clare Hall, Cambridge

At the Privy Council held on September 12, the Queen approved the grant of a charter of incorporation to the President and Fellows of Clare Hall. An amendment of the statutes of Cambridge University, recognizing Clare Hall as a college of the university, took effect from the same date. The Charter for Clare Hall was sealed by the Queen on October 22 and the statutes of the college came into force on the following day.

The first visitor of the college is Sir Robert Megarry, Vice-Chancellor of the Supreme Court. The first president of the incorporated college is Sir Michael Stoker, FRS, and the first fellows of the college are the fellows of the previous approved foundation of Cambridge University.

Science report

Tapping energy sources beneath the ground

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

A new machine had been built at the City University, London, which converts into electricity the renewable energy in geothermal hot rocks beneath the ground, or the energy discarded in industrial waste, steam and hot gases.

After more than 12 years of experimental work, a group under Dr Ian Smith has built a demonstration prototype machine to industrial design standards. It produces 30 kilowatts of electricity.

The development is more than the invention of a novel electrical generator: it is an example of how a technology created in a university research department can be prepared for commercial exploitation.

The machine called project Sphere (single phase heat efficient recovery of energy), was converted into a practical power generation system through collaboration with Solmecs, a new organization formed to exploit energy technologies originating in academic laboratories, the university, Howden Compressors and Kvaerner Engineering.

Dr Smith believes the most immidiate application for the system is in the conversion of geothermal hot water at temperatures in the 100 to 150 degree Centigrade range. Those temperatures are considered to be too low to be economically useful, other than for heating. The same argument applies in the field of industrial waste heat.

The attraction of the City's system is that the new convertor, which is called a wet vapour trilateral cycle system, should extract more than twice the energy for conversion to electricity than existing systems, which are based on the Rankine steam engine cycle.

The Smith trilateral cycle works like this. Hot water or gases transfer heat to a volatile liquid which boils at a low temparature. Commercial refrigerants are used.

The trick lies in the fact that energy transfer is arranged only to the point when the hot volatile liquid begins to evaporate. Then the mixture of liquid and vapour is made to "flash" by passing it through a positive displacement expander.

The machine incorporates a shaft which rotates when the vapour expands, and that movement drives an electrical generator.

The design rests largely on data gathered over 15 years by Dr Smith, a specialist in the thermodynamics of heat engine cycles. He has assembled a suite of computer programs to select the best working fluid to give the highest energy transfer for both Rankine and trilateral cycle systems.

The development has received support from the finance for innovation programme of the Department of Trade and Industry. The possibility of using such a machine for power recovery from hot dry rock in Britain is being studied by the Central Electicity Generating Board.

OBITUARY

DR PHILIP WILLIAMS
Historian of modern political systems

Dr Philip Williams, FBA, who died suddenly on November 16 at the age of 64, was a distinguished analyst of modern French politics, on which he had written copiously. He was also the author of a substantial biography of Hugh Gaitskell.

Philip Maynard Williams was born on March 17, 1920 and educated at the Stationers' Company School, Hornsey, and Trinity College, Oxford. He took a first in modern history in 1940.

Apart from his war service, and leave periods at Columbia University and at Princeton, his whole working life was spent at Oxford. He became a lecturer at Trinity in 1946 and a Fellow of Nuffield in 1950. He was a Fellow and Tutor of Jesus from 1953 to 1958, when he returned for good to a Fellowship of Nuffield.

Stimulating and immensely thorough as a supervisor of graduate students, he was also a good lecturer and graduate seminars were his forte. He brought to one of Oxford's newest colleges the depth and the human concern, of the best among the old-style batchelor dons, watching over his students' interests unceasingly.

Politics in Post-War France (1954) established Williams at once as a leading authority on modern French institutions. His delineation of the parties and the manoeuvring was magisterial, and it showed his powers of assimilating and organising material. His "fundamental argument", in his own words, was to attribute "The difficulties of French government . . . to historical and social, rather than to constititutional or temperamental factors".

Yet his belief in parliamentary and democratic methods made him too kind to the Fourth Republic. The book was completely rewritten for the third edition, entitled *Crisis and Compromise* (1964). With characteristic candour Williams wrote in the new preface: "I seriously over-estimated the stability of a regime which had yet to face a political and emotional challenge as grave as the Irish question in Britain or the problem of the South in the United States".

French politics remained William's principal interest during most of the 1960s and for this studies of De Gaulle's Republic he found continual collaborators in Martin Harrison and David Goldey.

By the end of the decade, however, he was well embarked on his life of Hugh Gaitskell. This long and authoriative work was delayed first by his extreme concientiousness as Dean of Nuffield (1968 to 72), and then by two serious illnesses; but when published in 1979 it was acknowledged as a masterly political biography.

It was followed by a shortened version in paper-back and, in 1983, by an edition of Gaitskell's diary. Williams was prolific in writing articles and reviews and in contributing to symposia. The last of these chapters to appear concerned the changing party system of the United States and had been planned as the prologue to a major study of American politics.

Williams had belonged for many years to the Labour party's Gaitskellite wing and was active during the early 1960s in the Campaign for Democratic Socialism. He signed the Limehouse Declaration and joined the Social Democratic Party on its foundation.

PROFESSOR JOHN OSBORNE

Professor John Osborne, who died on November 16 at the age of 73, was the first Professor of Dental Prosthetics in the University of Birmingham, an appointment which he held with distinction from 1948 to 1973.

Born on April 6 1911, he was educated at Bishop Vesey Grammar School, and at the University of Birmingham Dental School. For several years after qualification in 1933, he worked in hospital and general practice gaining a wide experience in clinical dentistry which proved invaluable in his future career.

This began in 1937 when he was appointed Lecturer in Dental Prosthetics at the University of Sheffield. It was in Sheffield that he began his first major work leading to the development of methyl methacrylate resins as a material for the construction of artificial dentures. The aesthetic superiority and the mechanical and handling properties of this material soon rendered the traditional vulcanite obsolete.

For his thesis based on this work, he was awarded the PhD degree of the University of Sheffield, a rare distinction in those days for a dentist.

In 1946, Osborne returned to Birmingham as Senior Lecturer in Dental Prosthetics and in 1948, he was elected to the chair in the subject. His immediate task on appointment was to introduce into a clinical discipline which up to that time had been essentially mechanical and technical, a crucially important biological component.

This he achieved by an intense programme of teaching, and the publication of a series of textbooks which for many years were foremost on recommended reading lists of all the British dental schools and many overseas schools into whose languages the books had been translated.

By the 1950s, it had become clear that for economic and other reasons, an alternative material to gold had to be found for the construction of the metal base of partial dentures, particularly those of skeleton design. Osborne was in the forefront of the development of the cobalt-chromium alloys which eventually superseded gold and are now generally used in the making of metal dentures throughout the world.

Osborne published extensively in the national and international dental literature, his papers always being succinctly written and of clear practical value.

As a lecturer he was in extensive demand; amongst his many overseas visits, he was Visiting Professor at Northwestern University in Chicago 1956-57; University of Adelaide 1971 and University of Malaya 1973-74.

As a teacher, he was greatly respected by his students who were impressed with his profound knowledge of the subject. None appreciated this more than the ex-servicemen coming up to the university in the two or three years after the end of World War II.

This understanding of students made him an especially sought-after examiner and amongst his many examinerships were appointments at the Royal College of Surgeons of England and Ireland, and the Universities of Liverpool, Durham, London, Manchester, Glasgow, Dundee, Bristol; Edinburgh, Sheffield; Belfast, Malaya, Lagos and Singapore.

For many years, he was an active member of the British Dental Association and amongst the various offices held were Scientific Adviser to the British Dental Journal, and President of the Central Counties Branch. For his work with the Association, in 1981 he was awarded the Tomes Medal.

John Osborne is survived by his wife Virginia whom he married in 1937, and their son and daughter.

MR HAROLD NEWGASS, GC

Mr Harold Newgass, GC, who died on November 17 gained his George Cross for his work over two days from November 28-30, 1940, for defusing a German mine which had dropped on Garston Gasworks, Liverpool. Not only was the defusing of the mine itself one of the most delicate and dangerous assignments of its type carried out during the war, but, had the mine exploded the gasworks would have been wrecked and Garston Dock and a good deal of industry in the immediate area put out of action. As it was industry over a large area was paralysed, 6,000 people were evacuated from their homes and neighbouring railways and docks were closed during the operation.

The mine, dropped by parachute, had fallen through the roof of a large gasholder containing two million cubic feet of gas, and come to rest with its fuse pressed against a roof support making it necessary to rotate the mine before defusing work could be started.

Newgass, then a lieutenant in the RNVR, insisted on tackling the assignment on his own, and in an atmosphere full of gas donned self-contained oxygen apparatus and climbed down to begin the task. Continually having to return to replenish his oxygen cylinders which had a life of only half an hour, he lashed the mine to prevent it slipping and then succeeded in turning it, a herculean task for one man encumbered with self-contained breathing apparatus.

Suffering increasingly from fatigue he nevertheless removed fuse, primer and detonator and finally after two days work, the clock. Had this started during the operation nothing could have prevented what would have been a devastating explosion.

This feat not only won him the immediate award of GC but a gold cigarette case from the gas company and a set of cufflinks from its employees. But he treasured most the little presents which were given to him by the people in the neighbourhood whose houses had been saved from destruction.

A Dorset landowner before the war, Newgass returned to his county afterwards, enjoying country pursuits and being active as a councillor in local government.

COLIN WALCOTT

Colin Walcott, an American Jazz musician who recorded extensively under Miles Davis, has died in an East German hospital near Berlin from injuries received in a road accident on November 8.

Well-known as an avant-garde instrumentalist who played Drums and Sitar, Walcott had studied under Ravi Shankar and later recorded about a dozen records with Davis. He had also recorded with Oregon, a modern jazz ensemble, and with the trio Cadona.

THE ARTS

Galleries

Shrewd Victorian impressions

James Tissot
Barbican

Rural and Urban Images
Pyms

Ye Ladye Bountifulle
Christopher Wood

James Tissot is an enigma, and was, even in his own lifetime. And, as with most real enigmas, more knowledge does not dispel the mystery, but rather enables us to see still more contradictions and creates as many subsidiary puzzles as it resolves. Very soon after his death in 1902, Tissot was swept out of public memory along with antimacassars and *The Monarch of the Glen*, a superficial artist who failed to make the most of his (even Ruskin admitted) spectacular gifts and concentrated instead on exploiting the rapidly passing appeal of "vulgar society". As soon as the clothes and the looks of his pretty ladies went out of style, so it was presumed, all the slight interest his pictures might once have had for serious people vanished too.

When the indefatigable James Laver tried to revive interest in him in 1936, it was apologetically, as raw material for social history rather than for any truly aesthetic qualities. A faint whiff of this prejudice still persists: it has been difficult to make up our own minds without access to a large body of Tissot's actual work. But now the Barbican Gallery has filled the gap with a finely comprehensive show (until January 20) which at least enables us to decide what we think of Tissot as a painter, and maybe takes us closer to the heart of his mystery as a man.

The two are in practice inseparable. Even Tissot's contemporaries puzzled over his motivation. Was he, in his pictures of bourgeois society, a subtle social critic or a cynic pandering to the lowest tastes of his audience, a gossip columnist in paint? When he left France at the time of the Commune, to spend 12 key years of his career in England, was he really a respectable political refugee, or had his involvement with the Commune been merely that of an opportunistic turncoat? Was his abandonment of religious subjects early in his career and his much-publicized return to them in the 1880s a genuine history of the prodigal repentent, or just an astute response to market pressures?

Was there, for that matter, any truth at all in the terrible tales, circulated by Arnold Bennett among others, of his driving his London mistress to suicide before he went back to France? None of these questions, admittedly, would have anything to do with his technical abilities as a painter, but they might throw some light on his curiously ambiguous attitudes to his subject-matter, sacred or profane.

They might, but they probably do not. Nowadays, after Michael Wentworth's admirable biography and the book/catalogue which accompanies this exhibition (£6.95 at the show), we can give reasonably reliable answers to all of them, but the work still holds its mystery, and has to be judged for itself. Just to look at the many pictures which feature the mistress in question, Mrs Newton, in the various stages of her slow decline towards death from consumption, we must know how deep his devotion to her was, and how likely it was that he would have a sincere reversion to the religion of his childhood after her death. There are not enough of the religious works from the *Life of Christ* cycle and the Old Testament series which occupied his last years for us to judge the artistic weight of his religious feelings, but personal sincerity is after all something else again.

And what of the social pictures which were the source of his fame and, later, the reason for its eclipse? We really cannot tell whether he was more admiring or critical of these gilded butterflies; the ambiguity confirms his special quality as a truly disinterested observer. Tissot was a close friend of Manet and, though he seems to be not at all influenced by Impressionism, his attitude to his subject-matter is quite similar to that of Manet in his portraits: that is, he can from time to time be quite taken by the glitter and glamour, but he never seems to be taken in.

Look, for instance, at the extraordinary painting of *The Empress Eugénie and the Prince Impérial* at Chislehurst, c.1874: what we are shown is a weedy young man who can hardly manage to grow a moustache, and a very frumpy middle-aged lady who might be a concierge. Clearly Tissot is not unmoved by their plight, and not unconscious of the glamour that has fled, but equally clearly he would have cast a cold eye on them even at the height of their glory.

In the same way, one cannot be wrong in detecting a melancholy undertow in even those pictures which seem most completely to celebrate worldly pleasures: the reception at which *L'Ambitieuse* is showing off her stunning pink dress does not, if one examines the details, look like a very pleasant place to be, and most often Tissot's characters are caught in a sort of *temps mort*, as dusk falls, "waiting for the ferry" metaphorically as well as in one famous case (featuring the ill-fated Kathleen Newton) quite literally. There are also elements of humour in his depiction of society, as in that monument to social embarrassment *Too Early*, and real unsentimental affection in his pictures of children.

In this context even such a familiar painting as the National Portrait Gallery's *Frederick Gustavus Burnaby*, lolling negligently, the picture of *élégance militaire* off-duty, gives off unexpected resonances which make it seem (especially if compared with superficially similar Sargents) vividly and unexpectedly modern. Now that we are far enough away from Victorianism and the reaction to Victorianism to see Tissot without prejudice, he emerges at last as an artist of importance as well as a superficially lively recorder of the Victorian scene. It is the sort of revolution in regard that only a major retrospective can bring about, and this show does it beyond a shadow of a doubt.


The literal metaphor: Kathleen Newton pictured by Tissot *Waiting for the Ferry*

It is some measure of Tissot's singular quality as it emerges here that one realizes immediately how unfair it would be to measure against Tissot the contents of two other current shows in London which might well (though neither of them does) include Tissot in their terms of reference: **Rural and Urban Images** at Pyms Gallery and **Ye Ladye Bountifulle** at the Christopher Wood Gallery, both in Motcomb Street, Belgravia, both until November 30. The Pyms show is devoted to British and French pictures of life in town and country from 1870 to 1920; Christopher Wood's show, more light-heartedly, looks at women and children in Victorian art, with the accent on the prettiness of the subjects and the picturesqueness of their circumstances.

It is, indeed, not always clear whether the plein-airists in the Pyms show have any particular social axe to grind or not. The countryside they depict is sometimes spectacularly beautiful, even when it consists mainly of what was probably in fact a fairly mucky farmyard, and the peasant lasses who largely people it mostly have an air of wistful melancholy more redolent of idleness and uninterrupted contemplation than of hard slogging work. Even in towns the life depicted seems little different: in the prize of the show, Dagnan-Bouveret's *Sur les Quais de Paris en automne* (1880), we may surmise that the pretty laundress is exhausted from her toil, but she looks quite comfortable, resting there oblivious of the admiring gaze of a couple of mashers passing by.

So be it: we are not here dealing with social criticism, and why should we be? The painterly qualities of such as Clausen, La Thangue, Millet, Jules Breton and others more than suffice, and the social message, if any, in the show's one really uncomfortable picture, Orpen's *The Rape*, seems in this context something of a liability.

Christopher Wood's show, though it includes a couple of excellent Rossetti drawings, is for the most part unashamedly nearer kitsch. Painterly the Hon John Collier may be in *The Laboratory* (pretty lady accepting a philtre of some kind from an apothecary), but the picture can be appreciated only as superior camp. Many of the other subjects are not so much pretty as prettified – though I would make an exception of Charles Spencelayh's genuinely charming child portrait (with gigantic deer hound) *Little Red Riding Hood*.

Comment, beyond a few appreciative aahs and oohs, is at a premium – which is absolutely fine unless one comes to the show with the richness and complexity of Tissot's attitudes in mind. But then, as I said, we now know for sure that Tissot is, within his range, incomparable.

John Russell Taylor

Opera

La clemenza di Tito
Metropolitan, New York

The Metropolitan Opera has completed the task of presenting the major Mozart operas with its first production of *La clemenza di Tito*. The performance, conducted with a combination of caressing delicacy and dynamism by James Levine, was produced by Jean-Pierre Ponnelle. It essentially repeated and elaborated on several prior productions, most recently one at the Salzburg Festival. But the effort here strayed even further into giganticism.

Ponnelle's decisions, such as having the costumes of the eighteenth century, were understandable, but too much of his business mixed genres to no coherent purpose. The opera opened as if it were *Rosenkavalier*: Vitellia in a negligée in bed, and Sesto, dressed as Octavian, beside it. This stage picture is entirely foreign to *opera seria*, and to the characters involved in this opera. The first-act finale – the burning of Rome – was turned into a light show with appearing and disappearing statues, and at the beginning of the second the detritus onstage suggested a full-scale Visigoth sacking.

One of the work's finest musical moments, the basset-horn rondo, was treated as a romantic *scena* replete with a pool of light in which the Vitellia, Renata Scotto, bathed with sinuous gestures and sweet-toned pianissimos. She made of the rondo a whole meal, giving it the importance of Lucia's Mad Scene.

It must be added, however, that elsewhere Scotto gave a strong and restrained performance. Her secco recitatives were excellently handled – here was truly the stuff of drama – and until she had to put pressure on the voice, or carry it too high, she sang with grace and poise, albeit without much fioritura.

Ann Murray at the last moment stepped into the role of Sesto for an indisposed Tatiana Troyanos (Miss Murray was to have sung it later in the season). The voice – well-produced but with a perceptible background tremolo that occassionally obscures pitch – is a trifle undercharacterized, but her youthful ardour and stylistic sureness were assets. Ariel Bybee, who took over Annio from Murray, sang very well, with a more masculine presence than Murray's.

Kenneth Riegel's tenor, always under strain and never a pleasing sound, was tested to its limits as the clement Tito. There were moments at the end of the second act aria "Se all' impero" when one felt he would not be able to finish.

Patrick J. Smith

Concerts

Where the music is still deeply felt

Amadeus Quartet
Festival Hall

The balance of the Amadeus Quartet is unique: three supremely reliable chamber music players matched by one wayward genius. It follows that the success or otherwise of their concerts tends to depend on the wayward genius rather than on his colleagues. On Sunday, playing in the inhumanly large arena of the Festival Hall, Norbert Brainin was, until the last couple of movements in the concert, gloriously on form, and the all-Beethoven programme provided some of the most satisfying Amadeus playing one could imagine.

The term "Amadeus playing" is imprecise, but anyone who has ever heard them will know what it means: something to do with depth of sound, with the savouring of every note, with expressive nuances so carefully studied that they are second nature, yet found newly created. You could not guess how to inflect the rising semi-quaver scales near the start of Op 59 No 2, where to make the tiniest breath, unless you had some of the Amadeus' 37 playing years behind you; you could not calculate the exactly matched rising intensity of those syncopated chords at the end of the first half of that movement unless you had four-way intersensory perception.

But the character of their playing is essentially Brainin's. It is he who animates the Lento of the Op 135 Quartet with a deep vibrato which is never cloying, always controlled. It is he who bounces his way hysterically through the cross-string dance of the Vivace. And it is he who rises into the mists of leger lines with that rhapsodically eloquent tone of which he is master.

Occasionally he slips, and the result is a mess; towards the end of Op 59 No 2 there were signs of tiring, and the skittish pungency of the first violin line in the finale was not projected with such effortless skill as that in Op 18 No 4.

Occasionally for a movement, or for a few pages, one feels the ensemble slip on to automatic pilot, as if the act of recreation has become effortful. But the wonder is, with such a limited repertory as the Amadeus', that this does not happen all the time. Whatever else the Amadeus may be, they are not too fluent or too superficial: deep down, the music is still felt, and it shows.

Nicholas Kenyon

London debuts

Rich yet agile

Winning the GKN English Song Award 1984 gave the baritone **Michael Pearce** a Wigmore Hall opportunity which he seized with considerable flair. His bold programme, mainly avoiding hackneyed "hey nonnies" in favour of rare delights like John Eccles's "The jolly, jolly breeze" or the sophisticated lyricism of Frank Bridge, was delivered with a full-bodied yet surprisingly agile tone. An intermittently tense upper register showed itself in Vaughan Williams's *Songs of Travel*, where "The Vagabond" was perhaps too fleet-footed – more a jet-set jogger than a noble tramp. Yet in Priaulx Rainier's taxing, unaccompanied *Cycle for Declamation* Donne's ringing rhetoric was projected with an admirably unforced gravity.

Pearce added some calculated comic touches to Rebecca Clarke's bathos-laden "The Aspidistra" – hammy, but genuinely funny. It was a pity, then, that he did not risk a more extrovert characterization in other songs, particularly Purcell's "Let the dreadful engines", which was placed too early in the programme for such a *tour de force*.

Christine Bunning made the same error in her Wigmore début, opening with Purcell's quicksilver "If music be the food of love" before her faculties were properly warmed. But the Schubert songs that followed, intelligently phrased to give a big, rich voice the space to muster its full vibrancy, made obvious this soprano's great potential.

Four Rachmaninov songs, delivered in fine Russianate style, were the musical highlights, but Miss Bunning showed a winning personality in the humorous "Storchenbotschaft" (that rare thing, a Hugo Wolf joke) and in the brittle ironies of the Britten/Auden cabaret songs. Experience will bring a greater flexibility of timbre to her French repertoire, though here there are already good things, notably a well-pointed response to Poulenc's quirky wit.

In the Purcell Room, the American soprano **Susan Gregory** was at her best in Debussy (including the marvellous "De Reve") where she produced some cultivated tone that stood up well to the demanding contours. Elsewhere, especially in Samuel Barber's evocative *Knoxville: Summer of 1915*, she seemed unwilling to acknowledge that song texts consist of consonants as well as vowels, and her often tenuous grasp of intonation was unequal to the challenge of Brahms.

Richard Morrison

Sustained urgency

LPO/Handley
Festival Hall

There is no more savage war requiem than Prokofiev's Sixth Symphony. Totally without rest, yet never resting even in its restlessness, its tensions and paradoxes were entirely grasped on Sunday night by Vernon Handley and the London Philharmonic in a performance of powerful understanding.

Handley's skill lay in generating and sustaining urgency in a work which often seems, until the finale, to be hauling itself along, borne down upon as if by intolerable weight. And in the finale, propelled by the very motive which was for Prokofiev the force of evil itself, Handley was as merciless as the composer in drawing his players up to the full agony of the climax which precedes the dry, truncated ending. Just as earlier on he would catch the slightest nerve movement on the face of the work, so the LPO were eager to realize it in superbly characterized wind solos and deftly articulated string and percussion playing.

As if to sharpen the symphony's raw shock mechanisms, Eugene Sarbu had given a benign, reassuring performance before the interval of Brahms's Violin Concerto. The work was presented full face on, broad, expansive, holding few secrets and making few revelations. What it lost in wonder it gained in resolution. The three relentless beats of the orchestral introduction were all but lost in Handley's long, lustrous line and bold paragraphing, making sure that the soloist knew well, perhaps all too well, exactly where he was going.

More sense of individual spirit filtered through, curiously enough, in the violin's role as accompanist in the slow movement. Phrases were shaped and subdivided lithely, ensemble was freely and finely pointed, before the driving force of a finale firmly on the western side of the Austro-Hungarian border.

Hilary Finch

Zukerman/Neikrug
Barbican

The three Beethoven violin sonatas played in this recital by Pinchas Zukerman and Marc Neikrug represent the composer in relatively gentle vein. That is not to imply, however, that they are works without the jaggedness or outrageous gestures that mark Beethoven as individualist supreme. Even in the E flat Sonata, Op 12 No 3, strictly a late eigthteenth-century piece, the music had begun to free itself from the straightjacket of a purely classical expression. The Adagio reaches particularly deep, and here it was given weighty expression by Zukerman's rich penetrating tone and finely judged tempo.

Beethoven still adheres to the tradition of a lightweight finale to provide an easy exit from such depths. By 1800 and the "Spring" Sonata, Op 24, all that was changing. Here first and last movements are more or less in equilibrium, neither of them without its more stormy moments, for all the work's overall tranquillity. Zukerman and Neikrug understood well the elements of light and shade in this music; they appreciated, too, the rough-edged humour of the catch-as-catch-can Scherzo.

A dozen years on from this, Beethoven, at the height of his powers, was able to combine simplicity and complexity, lightness and depth, without contradiction in the G major Sonata, Op 96. The finale, a set of variations on a straightforward little tune, manages to combine sonata, adagio, scherzo and rondo, while the Adagio proper is as moving as anything Beethoven wrote, and the curious ideas that are the basic components of the first movement are miraculously built into a gently contoured yet imposing edifice.

Zukerman and Neikrug were at once mellow and alive to every nuance here, and one could apportion the blame for the piano's fuzzy image to the odd acoustic of this hall. But more disquieting was the feeling that everything came just too easily to these artists. Even this sort of Beethoven needs some degree of blood, sweat and tears to give it spontaneity.

Stephen Pettitt

● Britain beware investment blunders

COMPUTER HORIZONS

● Edited by Matthew May

● No real yen for Japanese system

Another wait for Windows

By Chris Rowley, New York

The hazards of the software industry are illustrated by the news that Visicorp, who had the first big microcomputer hit with VisiCalc has merged with Palladin Software.

Visicorp has had difficulties this year, with the long court battle over VisiCalc, with the designers of that program, Software Arts which was settled out of court. Then Visicorp sold off its much heralded VisiOn software technology.

Recently Visicorp was said to be rich, but with poor ideas, and Palladin was seeking money to continue development of an artificial intelligence data base product.

Also in the news was Microsoft, which announced another delay on its "Windows" product, which will not now be released until next June. Microsoft first announced that "Windows" would be ready for the market last November. Questions are now being asked, about whether it will ever appear.

One new software product that does seem likely to be on the market soon is the new Wordstar from Micropro. To be called Wordstar 2000 the new program represents a significant change of approach by Micropro.

Old Wordstar is one of the best sellers of microcomputer software, with at least one million copies sold. However the new Wordstar 2000 will be different in many respects from the old.

For a start it will be for the IBM PC and one of the closest of the clones, the Compaq. Wordstar 2000 is leaving the 8 bit, CP/M world behind, the so-called "lower end business users" will have to make do with Wordstar version 3.3. An upgrade of that is promised as well, but Micropro aren't saying when it will become available.

Wordstar 2000 will offer such things as proportional spacing, an "undo" command, a three part split screen, multiple line headers and footers.

But only for the 16 bit IBM world, at least for now, though Micropro is developing versions for the Macintosh and Unix systems. Wordstar 2000 will retail initially at $495 (£390).

Office automation experimental group offer manufacturers a wish-list

How does office automation impact on people in the office? Does office automation demand a new breed of office worker, with all that that implies for recruitment, training and redeployment?. What does office automation do to the quality of office life and the environment? What reaction do unions have to office automation? What hidden costs and benefits are incurred?

Those are the questions which have been posed for an experiment by the National Coal Board and Wang (UK) in bringing a combination of technologies for moving towards the near-paperless office.

The scheme is one of the ventures supported by the Department of Trade and Industry's office automation pilot projects, each of which is backed by £250,000 of Government money. In return each of the guinea-pigs, of what has become known as the 21 Club, document the experience for the benefit of any other potential user of new technology in the office.

The projects are arranged so that in each case a user, supplier and specialist computer consultant work together. Most of the organizations have reached the halfway stage of the trials, and the results of their experiences are being reported throught the *Bulletin*, a quarterly publication from the Department of Trade and Industry and available to any interested group.

The latest issue published contains an account of the experience of several users who are exploiting personal computers as an addition to their office automation strategies. It explains how PCs are linked into the general office automation systems.

The users that have employed this strategy include the BBC personnel department, Brighton Health Authority, British Telecom long range and strategic studies division, the NCB, and the Greater London Council scientific services branch.

The intriguing thing about the PC is that even in the rigorous arrangements of the pilot projects it allows individuals the scope for "doing their own thing".

One of the generic issues made obvious by the pilot projects is that the vision of office automation as shown in the manufacturers' glossy "tomorrow's world" brochures is not a true reflection of the state of the art.

Certainly, the *Bulletin* present a 'warts and all' account of the way the partners have massaged their ideas of office automation into practical day-to-day systems. For instance, Ian Cowing of Strathclyde Regional Council, and one of the experienced users, talks not about suppliers in particular, but rather the whole concept of office automation

THE WEEK

By Pearce Wright
Science editor

which gives a misleading impression that there are systems already available which provide all the functions that the user needs.

One thing emerging from pilot projects is that success depends upon a high degree of commitment by all the participants. Another veteran, Tam Fry, was concerned that the use of the word 'pilot' might give people involved the idea that it did not matter if the scheme did not work. His pilot at the BBC meant 'life or death in that if it didn't work, *Breakfast Time* was not going to work!

One of the results of the trials has been the creation of a customers "wish list" of things which the users are compiling as necessary for shaping the design of future products.

In another effort to stimulate the exploitation of new technology in the office, the department has sponsored, with the Institute of Administrative Management, a comparision of organizations who have introduced or rejected information technology.

The findings were the subject of a conference of the institute which met on Friday.

The conclusions the meeting faced were that a clear correlation existed between the financial performance of a company and its application of information technology.

The evidence shows that companies lagging in the use of information technology are six times more likely to have poor financial performance within their sector of industry than the companies which are at the leading edge of exploiting technology.

The degree to which technology sharpens the competitive edge is spelt out in *The Barriers and the Opportunities of Information Technology, a Management Perspective*,* which was prepared for the conference by Tom Bovington and Max Hand of A. T. Kearney Management Consultants.

Companies in heavy and light manufacturing, construction, chemicals and oil, retail and distribution, finance, and local government were interviewed.

The conclusions were that many companies have failed to align their IT strategy with that of their business. A disturbing number of firms are said not to see or recognise how IT could make a contribution to their business.

But the successful users, and none of those believed they had reached more than 80 per cent of the potential benefit available from technology, in management could identify clearly where their competitive edge had been sharpened in areas of reducing costs and improving customer service.

**Bulletin. Office Automation Unit, Information Technology Division, Department of Trade and Industry, 29 Bressenden Place, London SW1E 5DT.*

**IAM, 40 Chatsworth Parade, Petts Wood, Orpington, Kent BR5 1RW.*

The new way to cut costs

By Frank Brown

A large oil company requiring a distributed computer system for a subsidiary was advised to purchase hardware worth £175,000 and to commission specially-written programs when a consultant was called in to advise on procurement. However the parent company's computer specialists rejected the proposal because they said that it was an out-moded and expensive way of tackling the problem.

They consulted a small firm in Preston which took the opposite approach by considering software needs first and choosing hardware to suit. They proposed a system that was half the cost and had twice the flexibility and processing power.

The remarkable thing was that the Preston firm, Atlas Computer Consultants, produced its findings in less than a day, even though it had analysed the thousands of operating systems and applications packages available and the hardware offerings of all the distributed processing producers.

Atlas has enlisted the help of a computer to radically improve the procurement of computers and created a database of the vast amount of hardware and software on the market. The database, believed to be the first of its kind to be offered as a commercial service, contains salient details of 2,000 suppliers, their products and services, which includes some 50,000 software packages in 400 applications areas.

The client completes a questionnaire which helps to establish his immediate and future computing requirements in the form of 25 different parameters which are used to interrogate the database. The analysis can be completed in minutes and a short list of about six possible suppliers is printed. Atlas consultants then reduce the list to two and submit it to the client.

Customers pay either a consultancy retainer of £350 a day, plus expenses, or a £750 deposit repayable when the client buys or leases a system, with Atlas taking a commission from the supplier.

The client can insure against the possibility of the chosen system not meeting requirements. It guarantees the performance against the agreed specification and provides for installation of an alternativce system. Cost is a once-only payment of £23.50 a £1,000 of system cost.

Some 300 clients of all sizes have used the system for procuring systems costing between £6,000 and £2.5 million.

Atlas managing director Maurice Hamlin estimates that of the 30,000 companies that sought computer systems by traditional methods last year, at least half subsequently found they had bought inadequate systems. "Thousands of single-user systems were sold to people who needed multi-user systems because the vendors had no such systems and trained their sales people to convince customers that larger systems were unnecessary.

Disappointing sales for MSX system

By Simon Scott Plummer, Tokyo

The MSX home computer system, adopted by 13 major Japanese companies and a recent arrival on the European market, has not done as well as expected in its first year. However, the participants remain optimistic about its chances of becoming the world standard for personal computers.

According to Ken Suzuki, managing director of the Japan electronic industry development association, sales since last November have amounted to about 320,000 units. This compares with a forecast of between 400,000 and 700,000 by Kazuhiko Nishi, father of the MSX project.

The companies involved have put about 30 machines on the Japanese market, Prices range from nearly one hundred and fifty thousand yen (about £500) for a Sony computer with a floppy disc drive to under thirty thousand yen (about £100) for a Casio model with only 8k ram and no printer interface, which is aimed at the video game end of the market.

With the exception of Fujitsu, the largest Japanese computer company, the MSX members are consumer electronics manufacturers which wanted to get into the field of home computers and were attracted by the idea of compatability.

All MSX machines are designed around a Zilog Z8OA 8-bit microprocessor, a general instrument audio chip, a Texas instruments video chip and a 32k rom containing Basic developed by the American company Microsoft.

This means that peripherals or software developed by or for any one MSX company can be used with all computers bearing the MSX label. "Until now computer production has had a history of incompatibility", said Masao Morita of Sony, the son of Akio Morita, the company's co-founder and chairman. "We are confident that MSX will become a world standard."

Compatibility will enable MSX companies to offer a wide range of software, hitherto a weakness of Japanese home computer makers. They hope it will also prove attractive to retailers and consumers who are at present faced with a bewildering array of incompatible programs.

Another selling point for the MSX system is its expandibility, so that a purchaser who first wants it simply for video games can later use it for word processing, spread sheets, electronic mail and other functions.

JVC's HC-6, for example, will help in the editing of videotapes, while Yamaha will offer a music synthesizer which can be clipped to the bottom of the computer.

Companies which have joined the MSX project are Matsushita, Sony, Hitachi, Toshiba, Yamaha, Mitsubishi, JVC, Sanyo, Canon, Fujitsu, Pioneer, General and Casio. NEC and Sharp, which, with Fujitsu, are the biggest Japanese personal computer manufacturers, have so far stayed out. Overseas, Goldstar, Daewoo and Samsung have adopted MSX in South Korea, and Philips has licensed the right to make MSX-based computers in Europe.

The creator of the new standard is Mr Kazuhiko Nishi, a 28-year-old computer engineer and entrepreneur who is a vice-president both of Microsoft in Bellevue, Washington and of ASCII Corporation in Japan, the country's largest supplier of microcomputer software and magazines.

In an interview with *The Times* has said he expected that one million MSX machines would have been sold by the end of 1985. MSX models would be exhibited next January at the Las Vegas consumer electronic show and would be launched on the potentially huge American market in time for Christmas. By then a good choice of software would be available.

In the meantime the manufacturers' sights are on pre-Christmas 1984 sales in Britain, West Germany, Italy, Holland and Spain, all countries which have adopted the PAL system for television broadcasting.

Mr Morita of Sony said it would be difficult to succeed in the British market, given the dominance of Sinclair and the BBC Micro, but there had already been a good response to MSX for British software houses.

Sony will initially offer two computers, the HB-55B and HB-75B, which sell in Japan for about fifty-five thousand yen (£180) and seventy thousand yen (£230) respectively. Both have 16K ROM built-in software to make them easier to use for newcomers to computing. The more expensive version has 64K RAM.

The difference a computer can make to the school's cross country run

By Mike Skinsley

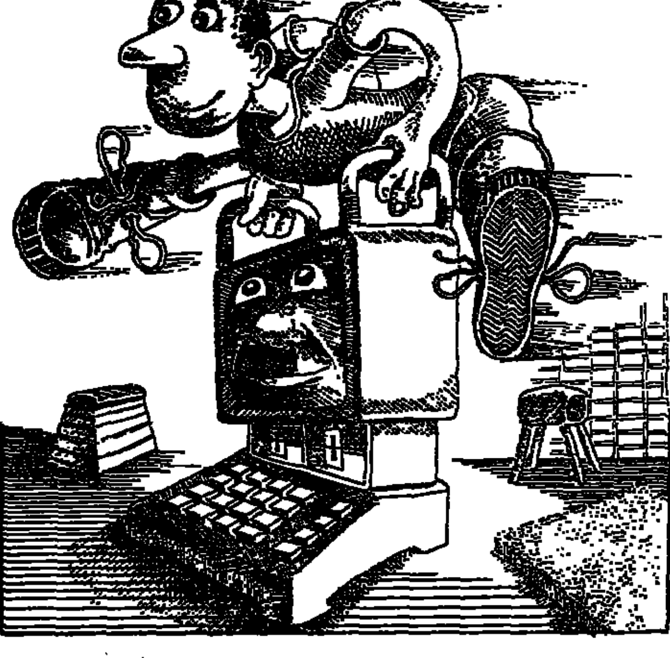
"When are we going to use the computer in the gym again, sir?" An unusual question, but it is part of a success story of how a micro has enchanced the curriculm within my subject in my school.

It is in complete contrast to the gloomy picture Paul Davies painted (Computer Horizons, 9 October) of his failures with a computer and its word processing facilities. Not all computers, word processors and printers have faults: care in selecting well-tested hardware will bring the rewards of satisfaction and success in developing a computerised 'teaching assistant'.

Some manufacturers' claims can be misleading and their manuals may not always make sense. Some software, including word processors, may be too complex for general school use and a more simple version may be quite adequate for most needs. In my limited experience I soon realised that the computer could be of great value to my pupils and to my curriculm as well as to myself.

As a head of physical education I am probably the last person expected to use computers and word processors regularly for school work but there are areas where the computer can be of great assistance to a teacher.

Its efficient at what I call "number crunching" and "name manipulation", since it will produce lists or tables which would otherwise take me (or someone else) hours to produce. I can now produce printed lists of pupils alphabetically whenever the need arises.



The computer can also sort out my PE options – an operation which used to take several hours to calculate. Then the lists had to be hand-written.

Teachers should use word processors regularly but it is unlikely to occur for some time. All staff rooms and departmental offices should have a WP facility which is regularly used by all the staff for all their written material and we ought to make such facilities available to the pupils for some of their written work. In typing letters, minutes, worksheets, teaching and in the first place – instead of using the word processor to originate this material.

I produce an annual 22-page faculty handbook on the word processor. It is saved on disk and is easy to amend.

Some areas of the curriculum have software commercially available though one could argue about some of the quality. There is little in the way of software to help the PE teacher. There are those occasions when results have to be analysed, announced and printed for display. In particular there is the cross country race sports day results and I have had to write my own programs for these. These are retained on disk for future years.

Playing 'games' on home micros tend to be mainly of the 'zap' and 'pow' variety but various sports are appearing such as cricket and tennis and after Daley Thompsons' Olympic success; the decathlon. Little in these games has to do with technique: they rely on luck. After trying some of these programs I am convinced they have potential as a teaching aid.

PE requires software writers who can produce high quality graphics programs which will be user-determined and pose him or her with realistic questions related to technique, such as if I play a forward defensive stroke to a short ball in cricket what will happen compared with a hook shot to the same ball? We may be some years off producing such sophisticated software but physical education, like any other aspect of running a school, must not miss out on the use of this modern technology.

Computers are only as good as their makers, their software writers and their users. Errors may occur anywhere along the chain and children are remarkably good at making what seemed to be an 'idiot proof program' crash magnificently! The current generation of teachers must not be afraid to catch up with this new computer era when some of our pupils may have more computer knowledge than ourselves. We argue that all our pupils ought to learn keyboard skills without considering that the teachers of today need to acquire these skills as well. We have a duty to future generations to persevere with occasional technical problems.

There are still times when slide projectors, film projectors, televisions or videos break down. Let us not be put off by the occasional tale of woe: let us grasp this new tool and use it to the betterment of our pupils education.

A blunder we cannot afford

By Alan Benjamin

Is the British investment community about to commit the blunder of the century by disinvestment from the information technology sector. Can we blame them for what is already being called the "computer shake out".

Well-publicised American failures, such as Victor Sirius, Osborne, Gavilan and the "flat" results from several of IBM' competitors, have unnerved their investment community.

Acorn's results – a profit of £10 million on sales of £90 million "have disappointed". Yet this is being said about a company that hardly existed four years ago. Several setbacks in the USM market, particularly for microcomputer assemblers or distributors, have led to fashionable money in London seeking new pastures. Public relations and advertising are expected to be the next craze.



Alan Benjamin is chairman of the NEDO long-term prospectus study group and a director of the CAP Group. He was also chairman of Information Technology Year in 1982.

Typical of the way we dabble

Vast funds are required for information technologies which will enable Britain to modernise its industry, streamline its service economy, create new occupations in new technologies and run its administration and social infrastructure. It will be a massive blunder if the investment community switches off large-scale funds with long-term horizons.

Current activities in venture capital, such as those of Prutech or the Electra Fund, are useful, even vital beginnings, but I submit are typical of the way we dabble.

Over the next 20 years our needs in education and training, research and development and new methods of delivering health care will be largely based upon or aided by information technology. Some of our future industries – those based upon knowledge, design, highly-automated manufacture and information services – can only be successful, indeed can only be created, if we invest in information technology.

The investment community of the future will itself be dependent for its success upon creative, high-speed, flexible information handling. The fund managers with such systems will simply be better equipped to outperform those without. Furthermore, managers with IT support will reduce their risks and react more quickly on a global scale since they will be networked into global communications.

One expensive option is to import the technology, but British managers with sufficient long-term investment backing are equal to any in the world.

No marks for research work

Companies will argue that long-term investment may dip dividends and you do not get marks on your annual report for research and development – that must be written off as valueless. "Prudent accounting" requires the application of brainpower to be written off without value or measure, while we happily gaze upon our "assets" – buildings, plant and machinery, patents etc.

We ignore the coming telecommunications revolution that will enable people to work wherever they like and the consequent effect upon office block values. We ignore automation and robot technology that with new microprocessor aided-design is driving a coach and horses through plant and machinery values. And patents? With today's rate of technological change what is the value of a patent today, other than a minimal lead time?

We need to raise our sights not only in terms of the size of future investments into information technology, computer-integrated manufacturing, design, and all the technical infrastructure that surrounds it, but also the nature of the return and its time scale. No publicly-quoted company dares to engage in long-term large scale research and development because their profits will be reduced or eliminated. One result is to keep what research and development does take place separated from marketing strategy. Even worse marketing strategy is created without the benefit of the research trends.

New age of entrepreneur s

Though this scale of research would ensure future growth and create many jobs, it is not acceptable financially. The result is that research is largely the domain of the university and lacks the critical market link that is the potency for future product success.

The impact of a British Telecom issue every year, with perhaps £2 billions targetted at long-term investments into the high technology industrial and service sectors, would be a real stimulus. The availability of such funds and the encouragement resulting from their long term nature would create a new age of British entrepeneurs and new organizations. It would give hope to the young – to the designers, the engineers, the scientists, the musicians, the investors, the teachers, the craftsmen and above all the business man whose activities in the twenty-first century will create wealth and gainful occupations in the nation.

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● Avoid the salesman's booby-trap:

COMPUTER HORIZONS

● £10m bid to capture Office managers: Page 16

Japanese may regret 'intelligent computer' hype

By David Watts, Tokyo

World experts have been in Tokyo to assess progress in Japan's glamorous fifth generation computer project. And the verdict of British experts is a rather guarded "so far, so good."

The conference was hosted by the Japanese government-backed Institute for New Generation Computer Technoloty (ICOT), developing the so-called "intelligent" computer with the help from the best private sector computer brains.

The image of the Japanese sweeping to success with hardly a backward glance is just as superficial and misleading in the world of computers as it is anywhere else. There may be more single-minded determination to achieve their goals but the Japanese project – announced three years ago – is likely to encounter just as many difficulties as similar projects elsewhere.

Dr Kazuhiro Fuchi, the leading brain behind the Japanese effort, has about 40 people working on the project directly through ICOT and unknown numbers of others working in parallel in the private sector.

The ICOT budget is $450m (£350m) over ten years compared with the £275m Britain plans to spend over half that time with the Alvey programme. Although Brian Oakley, director of the Alvey programme, feels those figures are "slightly disengenuous" since only four-fifths of the money is fed to Dr Fuchi through ICOT and the 40 staff is by no means the total Japanese effort engaged in fifth generation computer work given the parallel programmes particularly at Nippon Telephone and Telegraph.

Money and staff are likely to pose problems for Dr Fuchi, though he acknowledges that money has not been a problem to date. His budget has to be fought for every year as it comes up in an atmosphere governed by need to reduce government expenditures.

The pressure is on Dr Fuchi to produce the goods. "The Japanese may be regretting that they launched the whole thing with such hype partly because it has provoked the competition," said Mr Oakley. "But Dr Fuchi is now under extreme pressure on a time-scale during which he is extremely unlikely to succeed. He's now extremely conscious of the world-wide reputation that has been attracted to him – not necessarily of his own choosing."

So far he has been able to produce the first hardware on time. The project's first personal sequential inference machine went on line just three days before the conference began, but the initial three years was the easy part. It did not break any fundamentally new ground for the ICOT scientists and the major test will come over the second, four-year, element of the ten–year plan.

Mr Oakley reports that the focus of the Japanese programme is a narrow one. ICOT'S whole approach is inflexible by British standards, concentrating on a single computer language, Prolog, and aiming immediately at the building up of computer power.

"They've chosen a narrow path in parallel processing and they'll get along fast, but it depends whether it's the right road", he said.



Brian Oakley, director of the Alevy Programme, wonders if the Japanese are on the right road to producing the fifth generation computer.

Mr Oakley believes that Japanese claims that ICOT'S work will have no commercial application is slightly misleading since any number of spin-offs could find commercial applications through the participating companies.

The possibility of British co-operation with ICOT seems unlikely. When it was first offered by the Japanese the British side was reluctant because they felt that they had to get their own house in order. When they had reached that point and the question of co-operatioin was broached the Japanese made it clear that they had in mind was co-operation between the academics of the two countries a bargain which would certainly benefit the Japanese more than the British.

Britain is more likely to propose private sector co-operation between British and Japanese companies.

LSE hope game plan will help teenage problems

By Paul Walton

Researchers working on advanced information processing at the London School of Economics are applying for funds to produce a computer game adventure that will help teenagers to come to terms with their own personal image or social problems.

Dr Patrick Humphries explained that some 40 hours' worth of integrated games – the Body Awareness Resource Network (BARN) programs first designed by a 13-strong team of psychologists and computer scientists at the University of Wisconcin – "address all the worries which teenagers have about their image, their bodies, sex and so on".

The high-flying decision analysis unit at LSE, more at home producing systems that help interpret political crisis rather than puberty, has applied for a grant to the Nuffield Foundation.

The programs, which incorporate both questions to answer and graphical illustration of what might happen in certain situations, are intended "to help young people become better at making very important decisions," explained Dr Humphries, "perhaps to make them more rational, more moral".

How to avoid software salesmen's booby-trap

Computerized businessman Alex Scott continues his advice for those new to the mysteries of microcomputing in the office.

There are three classes of software – the programs which determine what the computer does – those that sell in their thousands, those in hundreds and those in tens. The more that have been sold and the longer they have been on the market the better chance that they will work satisfactorily.

The first category will be general programs and are a good buy. The consist of word processors, spreadsheets and data bases which have so many users that they almost all run faultlessly, otherwise they would not have sold. Being general programs, they are capable of performing a variety of tasks in the office and are therefore an excellent purchase if you are not sure what you want to do. Spreadsheets for example are so useful in our office, even the accounts department use them.

Programs which sell in their hundreds are usually dedicated to specific applications, such as payroll and estimating. This means that the rules of operation are designed into the program and you can't change them. They work well, but are only of use if the inbuilt rules match up precisely with your *office practice. It takes a long* time to generate a change in the way you do business and you can be sure that the office manager is not going to accept change simply because your software won't be acceptable without it, although your dealer almost certainly thinks he will.

My first application was payroll and I bought the package – a brand name on the shop's advice without adequate checking. In the event, it accepted wage rates only to three decimal places and rates were in four. The works manager could not possibly be persuaded to negotiate the rate revisions with the shop stewards with all that such bargaining entailed even for a few pence in the wage packet. An hour's discussion with the wages clerk after the payroll run would have exposed the software limitations and given me a few records to use in demonstration.

The software industry has enormous problems with pirating, which leads them to security systems which can give you no end of trouble. It manifests itself in two ways: either the program disk cannot be copied or the program used without some reference to a user serial number. If you are offered a disk which cannot be copied, don't buy it, because if somebody sits on it or uses it as stand for their coffee cup, its going to cost you money and more importantly time to replace it.

When it happened to me I think the dealer sent to California for the replacement, *and by the time it returned I* bad almost forgotten what it was supposed to do.

The serial number method is more subtle and is a delayed action booby trap. In some programs the data files cannot be accessed by other programs which initially might not bother you too much. But having subsequently disevoered the power of good operating systems and word processing packages, which are fast in the amendment and updating of large files, it's disconcerting to discover that your package won't give them access. An alternative method is the "dongle", a plug which fits into one of the ports at the back of your computer, contains your serial number and is referenced from time to time by the program.

If it doesn't find the dongle correctly attached, it stops and won't run. This means that if you have a need to run the same program on two machines you have to buy two packages. Expensive if you're developing a database on one machine while operating on another.

The dealer demonstration is, of course, critical and is only satisfactory if it runs some of your data, whether it be a letter to test a word processor or a few wages cards to try out a payroll program. Never accept a package on the basis of the dealer's data. It will run perfectly if the salesman has done his sums – though most don't. It is too late having accepted the package to discover that it won't do precisely what you want, although it worked well when you tried a similar system.

Having ordered the computer and software, it is essential to have them demonstrated – preferably on the dealer's premises. You must see your application and data disks inserted in the drives and the program menu or banner appear ready for use. To achieve this will only take the dealer an hour, but could take you a week of frustrating searches through manuals.

All of the information you need is somewhere in the manuals, provided you can find, understand and apply it, and have the time. Watch the salesman go through the setting up procedure and don't be afraid to ask questions.

A two day course at your local technical college to learn how to use operating systems is money well spent. You can, of course, wade through the manuals and suffer the constant interruptions of the business day.

Crisis over 'new blood'

JOB SCENE

By Edward Fennell

The Government's attempts to solve the information technology skills shortage by increasing the number of academic lectureships and research posts is being frustrated by the low calibre of candidates for many of these so-called "new blood" vacancies.

In contrast to other appointments in higher education (which are flooded by well-qualified and talented applicants) the advertisements for the IT opportunities seldom produce much interest. When John Butcher's IT skills shortage committee reported in the summer it conceded that one of the major constraints was the availability of teachers. As the report commented: "With the highest salaries currently commanded by experienced staff in industry, the recruitment of teaching staff is already a problem, as is evidenced by the relative difficulties experienced by universities in recruiting staff to fill posts under the Department of Education and Science's new blood initiative."

There is cynicism in the colleges with the bitter knowledge that they are trying to fill the unfillable. At St Andrew's College of Higher Education in Glasgow they are advertising for the third time a lectureship in information technology. As a weary college spokesman said: "We've not had any satisfactory candidates so far and I wouldn't be surprised if we didn't get any this time either. Our IT experts in the college first advised us to advertize in the computer magazines. Now they're advising us against the computer magazines and to advertise elsewhere instead."

Meanwhile at Southampton University (which has one of the strongest reputations in the country for its work in the IT field) they have been trying for some time to attract applicants for the second of its two posts.

The university's staffing department said: "We managed to recruit for the first post from a small field but just couldn't fill the second. It's very frustrating because the post involves very interesting work on optical fibres in collaboration with British Telecom".

The irony is that Telecom (which funds a professorship at the university) is itself fighting hard to attract graduate researchers.

In total 46 IT posts were allocated to British Universities under the new blood scheme for the current academic year, making 116 since the programme started. The University Grants Committee (which makes the allocation) is keen to stress the importance of quality appointments and recommends the institutions to defer filling posts rather than appointing second-rate candidates.

A spokeswoman for the UGC said that they would be reviewing the scheme at the end of the year but their calculations showed that about one third of the jobs were unfilled. Given the inflexibility of the university salary scales, perhaps the only answer is the one recommended by the Butcher Committee – to ask industry to loan highly qualified staff to help in teaching. In other words, if you can't afford to buy them you are forced to borrow.

£10 million bid to capture office manager market


This is the machine ICL hope will capture the manager.

ICL, the British computer company, has spent £10m developing a combined telephone and personal computer for managers known as the One Per Desk (OPD). The system, built with help from Sinclair Research and the software company Psion is ICL's attempt to make personal computing acceptable to more senior office workers. The company estimates that only four per cent of British managers actually have personal computers.

The reason for this, according to ICL's managing director Peter Bonfield, is that few personal computers fit in with the way that managers work. Their fidgety style of working leaves them little time to concentrate on a single task. So, like other firms, ICL has tried to design its personal computer so that its users can flit from one program to another. The OPD has four programs, for word processing, graphics, spread sheet and filing, stored in Read Only Memory (ROM). Users can move between these programs, which were written by Psion, with the help of three buttons which start and stop programs and enable users to inspect the applications and data in the OPD.

Data is stored in the system on Sinclair Microdrives, cartridges containing small loops of magnetic tape, which can hold the equivalent of 30 A4 pages of text. Data can also be retrieved from ICL mainframes, from public or private viewdata systems and from British Telecom's Gold electronic mail service. The system's keyboard has a telephone handset mounted in it with its own dialling buttons.

The computer is connected to the telephone line by an integral modem. The telephone is also equipped with memory which can hold up to 500 names and numbers, a voice synthisizer which can be used to leave messages and a loud speaker. Calls can be automatically dialled.

ICL believes that in future the majority of office computers will include a telephone like the OPD. Meanwhile, the company sees a British market for 600,000 OPDs. "Two thirds of managers want computer support for graphics, word processing, spread sheet and graphics," says Mr Bonfield.

Prices start at £1,200 for a basic monochrome system rising to £1,800 for a colour system. This competitive pricing has been achieved by the use of microdrives which are much cheaper than the more conventional floppy discs – but they are also subject to some criticism as to their suitability for the robust and consistent use required in business.

The computer show for Olympians

By Geoffrey Ellis

As the Compec exhibition, held at Olympia last week, continues to grow, the actual search for specific information becomes more and more tiring, despite the automated index on offer.

For the hardened exhibition goer, prepared to do battle, not with dragons and witches, but saucy young ladies and space age stands, there was the usual quota of new and not so new technology on display.

The Acorn stand attracted crowds, anxious to see the new ABC business machines. Interest was keen, though prospective buyers were unhappy to find that prices were unavailable.

NEC took advantage of the show to announce a price cut on their PC 8201A lap-held micro, dropping its price to £340, which must place it in a strong position for someone looking for a portable machine to use as a communications terminal and portable word processor. Triumph Adler, part of the giant VAG group, unveiled their new low-cost daisy wheel, selling at £430. It is compatible with most micros, including the IBM, Apple, Sirius and it will run Wordstar.

The Eastern bloc, represented by Hungary, were showing software from three companies, offering packages for a variety of computers ranging from mainframes to micros. West Germany and Austria form the bulk of business for the Hungarians, but they are now taking the British market seriously and are adopting a more aggressive sales posture.

The low-cost Sanyo MBC550 series of machines are being extended, by the addition of two new models, offering higher capacity, taking storage on the twin-drive model to 720kB for a cost of £1,600.

THAT CLOCK MUST HAVE STOPPED AGAIN!
LET'S SEE, IT'S USUALLY TEN TWENTY
ABOUT THIS TIME OF THE DAY.
10-20

There is nothing new on the way to hold up your Christmas shopping

By Geof Wheelwright

There are no spoilers this Christmas in the home computer market. Unlike any other year since the home computer claimed a firm place in the public's Christmas buying plans, there are no new about-to-be-released machines which will put people off buying until next year.

Last year, it was the imminent release of the IBM PC junior and the Coleco Adam in the US and the imminent availability of the Acorn Electron in the UK which gave many people pause for thought in buying a computer at Christmas. Even then – established models such as the Sinclair Spectrum and BBC Model B were thin on the ground – and many people either waited until after Christmas or got their second choice machine.

And those second-choice machines appeared to be Commodore's aging Vic-20 and the equally antique Sinclair ZX-81, which were snapped off the shelves in record numbers. Even the then recently discontinued such as Mattel's Aquaris and Texas Instruments' TI-99/4a sold in comparatively big numbers as people couldn't get hold of anything else.

This Christmas, the story is different. The IBM PC junior did poorly when it arrived in the US (it never even made the leap to the UK) and the Adam is now sitting in bargain bins on both sides of the Atlantic. There are far fewer players in the micro market and they are either fat and firmly established or scraping by and hoping that Christmas will provide the financial miracle which will let them survive another year.

Commodore, Acorn and Sinclair are among the former, while the newly-purchased Atari corporation is among the latter. None of the companies have announced the release of any new machines they don't expect to have before Christmas. And the big concentration seems to be on selling old machines cheaply and clearing stock, rather than heavily promoting new machines.

COMPUTERS for CHRISTMAS:
A Special Report will appear in The Times on Thursday

Yes Commodore has released the C-16 and Plus 4 – but C-16 just takes over the spot vacated by the VIC-20 and Plus-4 'tests the water' in the serious home market and provides Commodore with a machine to advertise against the Sinclair QL. Sinclair has also launched the Spectrum+, but it's just a slightly repackaged Spectrum with a real keyboard that sells for £50 extra.

The bulk of the Christmas market battle is taking place with machines such as Atari's 800XL – which at £169 sells for almost half the price it did last year – and Commodore's 64, which is heavily discounted by retailers, although the recommended price still sits close to £200.

There's also a big movement toward "building in value" instead of price-cutting. Both Acorn and Sinclair have added some bundled cassette software to the base price of their big sellers, the BBC and Spectrum, respectively. And Acorn has also thrown in a cassette recorder in the BBC package – presumably because its biggest price competitors, the Amstrad machines and the Sinclair QL, both have built-in storage devices (a cassette recorder on the Amstrads and two microdrives on the QL).

But even with the discounts and "extras", the Christmas market will still be the single-biggest money-spinner for any of the major home computer companies. Though none would want to see the kind of price war that left so many companies bruised and battered after yuletide 1983, there's no doubt that bigger market share figures are on all their Christmas wish lists.

Micros not capable of meeting demands for training

By Phil Manchester

The market for computer-based training in the UK is growing at a rate of 35 per cent per annum with a forecast value of £138 million by 1987, according to a survey by Intra Systems. The market is almost evenly split between educational applications and industrial training applications (£63 million to £75 million) and there is a growing trend for hardware and software suppliers to include "educational" software with their products.

IBM's recently announced personal computer, the AT, included a tutorial called "Exploring the IBM Personal Computer AT" as part of the package.

The use of computers in educating and training is already big business but it is trivial in comparison with what is on the way. Roger Llewellyn, managing director of the training company, Wicat, notes that the British Army spends around 10 per cent of its budget on training and is anxious to find ways of cutting the cost. There is also a growing trend to regard computers as a way of cutting schools and college education costs.

Various government initiatives aimed at putting micros in schools have been aimed more at the use of computers in teaching students about computers, rather than using them as a basis for general education. There are doubts whether micros are appropriate for basic education and in the United States, where the use of computers in education is more advanced than in the UK, they are now cosidering the best approach.

Immediate impact

"In our experience the problems that people see in advance of the introduction of computer based training aids are less than half of the problems that they actually encounter in practice," says Mr Llewelyn. He adds that the immediate impact of computers is going to be in industrial training but he does not believe that will be achieved with personal microcomputers because they are not capable of the level required.

There is interest in using personal computers for computer-aided education and training and a number of products are available for the Apple and the BBC micro.

The National Computing Centre has produced a comprehensive overview of available systems and current case histories in the training area. It covers the application of computers from training clerks in credit card procedures at Barclays Bank to training flight navigation in the RAF.

Mesmerised by mystique

One pressing problem is providing the facilities to develop comprehensive training courses using computers. These are prepared using so-called 'authoring' systems (Superpilot and Combat are examples) which are special-purpose programming languages geared to the needs of course preparation. The more powerful systems, such as CDC's Plato and the Wicat systems, require large computers.

Elwyn Rees, a training consultant, is concerned that the market could attract inexperienced developers with a lack of understanding of the evolution of educational technology. "Hosts of teachers on the one hand seem mesmerised by the mystique and are being successfully courted on all sides by instant experts with their eyes on the main chance".

Stopping break-ins

■ The recent accounts of the dangers and apparent ease with which unauthorised access to computers is gained is likely to provide a boost in the interest for a new data protection system from Berkshire based Steebek Systems. Called Horatius the system will, claim its inventors, "completely deny access to the computer in question to unauthorised persons".

It offers different levels of security including modems with unique identity codes that cannot be modified by users, a facility where the Horatius unit disconnects the caller while it verifies access authority and then automatically phones back and, at the highest level, the encryption of transmitted data. According to managing director Bob Jones, "we've arrived at a solution which is external to the computer itself and which therefore does not occupy costly computer time in access verification".

interactive audio system. Tandberg, the Norwegian firm specializing in language laboratory equipment and Mast Learning Systems, a London-based firm which compiles computer-based training packages, are involved in a pilot study to perfect a program which develops "computer-friendliness" in trainees. The personal computer operated by a trainee is linked to a recorder running a simple audio cassette on which is recorded a set of instructions. The program directs the cassette to ask the trainee to carry out simple functions using the computer's keyboard. The interaction occurs when the trainee makes a mistake. The program relays this back to the tape, which will vocally correct the trainee who continues to carry out the transaction until he or she gets it right.

ICL is testing its program Personnel 20 for trainees in personnel management on an interactive audio system. But many features have to be sorted out before such a program could be marketed and the research is in its infancy.

■ The Canadian subsidiary of one of Japan's largest electronics parts manufacturers, Alpine Electronics hopes to increase its sales growth by selling car components that use fibre optics for the computerised and digital car of the future. Alex Ronanov, vice president, said: "Based on population, Canadians seem to want high-end car audio systems, no matter their income or regional background," and company officials predicted that the use of fibre-optics in car electronic systems will treble in the next five years. In the not-too-distant future, the company contends, a car will have one central electronic nervous system that ties everything together at the dashboard. "These products," said Mr Romanov, "will perform many new and more complicated functions, such as monitoring the climate in a car, engine performance, a car's ride, permit sophisticated communications and, perhaps, one day, navigate."

COMPUTER BRIEFING

■ Wang is bringing down the cost of its own deluxe word processing system to attract small businesses and will for the first time also offer an IBM PC-alike version of its Professional Computer (PC). At this week's Computer in the City exhibition Wang will unveil a 4-terminal office automation system, based on a VS15 minicomputer, for £18,000. Each terminal shares functions like Wang word processing, 512K of disc storage and a 33 megabyte hard disk. The following week the company shows off its latest microcomputer peripherals and software. A board that allows its PC to run the older release of IBM PC Dos 2.0 will cost a new machine. There will also be PC to IBM data communications software, graphics cards and some fancy peripherals like a cheap laser printer on show.

■ One of the men who helped launch the Spitfire during the Second World War is to lead a new American computer attack on Europe. Mr Albert Smith, part of the Spitfire design team in 1937, has been made MCS chief in Europe. Before joining the Americans, Mr Smith was with British Aircraft Corporation. MCS – Manufacturing and Consulting Services – are setting up European headquarters in Andover, Hampshire.

UK events

Penwith Computer Club Exhibition, St. Pauls Old School, Penzance, November 24
Intl Exposition for Technology Transfer, Metropole Hotel, Brighton, November 27-30
Electron & BBC Users' Show, New Horticultural Hall, Westminster, London SW1, December 6-9
CADCAM, Intl Show, NEC, Birmingham, Jan 8-10
High Technology & Computers in Education, Barbican, London, Jan 23-26
Which Computer?, NEC, Birmingham, Jan 15-18

Overseas events

Computer China, Xiamen, China, November 25-December 1
DEXPO West, Anaheim, USA, December 11-14.

Computer Appointments

This engineer's calculations were amended on site in a force nine gale.



It's blowing a gale and absolutely throwing it down.

You've collected just about all the information you can on site.

But what use is it until you get back to the office?

Not a lot.

So take your office with you. Or rather, take along an Epson PX-8.

"A what?" You say.

An Epson PX-8, sir, the most portable, powerful computer in the world.

Oh, yes, it is.

That's it there below.

In real life the Epson PX-8 is only 1½" deep and no larger than an A4 sheet of paper.

All it weighs is about 4 lbs. Compare that to your briefcase fully loaded, as it usually is.

If you are taking your briefcase, in fact, sling the Epson in there. With the PX-8 you'll be able to leave the actual paperwork behind anyway.

Without going into all the usual 'RAM, ROM, K and BYTE' jargon, it's simpler to say that the Epson PX-8 can do almost anything your desk top computer can do.

But it doesn't need a desk.

It runs on rechargeable batteries (for 20 hours non-stop).

It also runs off the mains in the office, the site hut or at home.

This engineer's calculations were amended on an Epson...



The Epson PX-8 comes complete with all the software you need to do business letters, documents, reports, forecasts and projections, as well as all kinds of record keeping.

And writing your own programmes is, of course, a doddle with a Basic chip you also get with the PX-8.

A built-in micro cassette makes the Epson PX-8 powerful enough to store what you normally keep in a couple of filing cabinets miles away from site.

You can link into a mainframe or other micro computer easily enough by phone (using an equally portable Epson acoustic coupler), even if you're working abroad.

Or, of course, it's a very compact micro terminal itself to have on the desk when you are in the office.

Even on every day things the Epson PX-8 makes life easier.

Tell it, for example, exactly what your day's, week's or month's diary looks like.

Then *it* will tell *you* when you've got appointments and meetings, using a series of alarms.

Now just get your £798 (+VAT) ready and you can have an Epson PX-8 of your very own.

Look around first, if you like. Nothing like it exists for the money.

As soon as you've squelched back to the site hut or the office, though, pick up the phone.

Then ring 01-200 0200 for more information on the Epson PX-8 portable computer and details of where you can buy one.

EPSON

It's the only way to work.

...on site in a force nine gale.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Equities dull

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§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

THE TIMES Portfolio

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3	Audio Fidelity	
4	Amstrad	
5	Jones Stroud	
6	First Castle Elec	
7	Chloride	
8	Dale Elec	
9	Electronic Rentals	
10	Newman	
	BUILDING AND ROADS	
11	Finlan (John)	
12	Trent	
13	Brickhouse Dudley	
14	UBM	
15	Wilson (Connolly)	
16	Wettern Bros	
17	Roberts Adlard	
18	HAT	
19	Lawrence (Walter)	
20	Ibstock Johnsen	
	INDUSTRIALS A-D	
21	Dalgety	
22	Avon Rubber	
23	Christies Int	
24	Bestobell	
25	Booker McConnell	
26	Ashley	
27	Brown (John)	
28	Caparo Ind	
29	Bath & Portland	
30	Desoutter	
	PROPERTY	
31	Apex	
32	Bairstow Eves	
33	Rosehaugh	
34	Trafford Park	
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THE TIMES
FINANCE AND INDUSTRY
Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

The bell rings for British Telecom

Today the chips are down for the British Telecom issue, unique in both size and shape in the history of the London Stock Exchange. There is every indication that there will be more than enough chips for the issue to be judged a success.

For the merchant banks and brokers who had to gauge the market and price the issue; for the advertising and public relations firms who have created an unprecedented awareness of a share issue and a degree of warmth toward it that cynics did not believe was possible; for the Treasury in whose ears the proceeds (£3.9 billion) make divine music; and for the Government whose twin political objectives of privatisation and wider share ownership are greatly served by it. After the British Telecom issue, it will be difficult, if not impossible, for a future Labour Government, if there is one, to roll back the private sector or deny the buyers of shares in denationalised corporations the return on their savings and the rewards for their risk-taking that is their due.

There are two ways of looking at British Telecom shares. If one judges them with their telephone vouchers and/or free share bonus attached, they are unquestionably an irresistable investment at 130p a share. Not totally without risk of course, but almost.

The other way of looking at the stock is as a straightforward share, priced at 130p, standing on a price/earnings ratio of 9.35 and promising a dividend yield of 7.14 per cent. There is scope here for more argument about the share's merits. In a nutshell, as my colleague Jonathan Davis put it last Friday: "Is British Telecom a high tech growth business" – in which case the shares are cheap – "or a plodding utility?" If the latter, then the shares too will, at best, plod too.

British Telecom will have only itself to blame if it does not succeed in transmuting its enormous monopoly strengths in the United Kingdom market and its incalculable opportunities in the burgeoning telecommunications market into gold.

For the foreseeable future, government regulation, ostensibly to protect the consumer, will sit lightly on BT's back, such competition that is allowed will be deliberately reined in; and the price-cutting power BT has to repel any competition, particular in special services, is such that it would probably expand the total market and not merely restore BT's share of it.

The problems with BT are basically two. For all the progress an essentially new management has made so far, the management is still largely non-proven. Secondly, BT, especially in its domestic telephone network service, is inefficient. It is appallingly overmanned and has had no experience of making the labour economies it must make to justify a growth rating.

Expectations that BT shares will fly are probably premature. The stock market has been heavilyu massaged to help the launch – a process that will obviously not continue. But general market movements aside, the downside risk at 130p is very small and the prospects, however soberly assessed, are good enough to justify an investment, appropriate to individual circumstances, in this unique stock exchange vehicle.

Currys resorts to Tilling's defence

The Currys/Dixons bid battle took a new turn yesterday as a fresh bidder for the High Street retailer emerged – Curry itself. This is the effective impact of the group's mooted capital reconstruction involving the formation of a new holding company, Currys Holdings.

Existing Curry's shareholders will receive shares in the new holding company on a one-for-one basis, plus a capital sum of 150 in cash which, as the offer document states, represents a transfer direct to shareholders of a major part of the value of Curry's property portfolio. The cash outlay of some £71 million will be funded via sale and leaseback of the property portfolio, which is now valued at £134 million.

The Currys' board also forecasts: a significant improvement in 1984-85 profits, compared with the estimated £26 milion up to the end of October this year; an effective improvement in the dividend of 51.4 per cent; and an aggressive expansion programme over the next two years. Currys bids fair to rise like a phoenix from the ashes of its threatened self.

The snap reaction by Currys' shareholders to the second defence document must be one of relief. In theory, the cash offer of £1.50 ought to provide a prop to the Curry's shareprice which might, assuming that Dixon's offer fails, fall back sharply to the 248p-or-so level at which it was languishing before the bid. Curry's share price closed last night at 484p, down 13p.

Old City takeover hands, however, must feel a slight sense of déjà vu when they survey the new terms. The idea of making a capital distribution to shareholders is remarkably reminiscent of the tactics deployed by Warburg, acting for Curry's, in the Thomas Tilling defence to the BTR bid, when Tilling shareholders were offered some 52p in cash from the sale of Cornhill Insurance. Not only did the defence fail, but Tilling subsequently failed to meet its projected profit.

The Currys/Dixons bid battle may not go the same way, but the idea of making a capital distribution to shareholders focuses on the issue underlying the struggle: management. The Dixons camp alleges that it can manage the Currys assets better, and last night condemned the move as a desperate bid by Currys to break up the group.

It alleged further that by suggesting such a distribution Currys was publicly recognizing its inability to earn a proper return on its assets. But the Currys board reckons that even after the cash payment it has enough management strength to move ahead sharply.

The Dixons offer closes on Friday and the institutions will likely leave their decision until the last moment. It is also quite likely their decision will tip the scales of the bid outcome.

Guinness Peat in frost and fen

In a little more than a year, five directors of Guinness Peat have left or have indicated that they intend to leave: Dr Giorgio Rossi, Mr Robert Kissin, Mr Graham Hill and now Mr Albert Frost, who joined only on January 1 as chairman of Guinness Mahon, GP's banking subsidiary, with a service contract running to the end of 1986, and Mr Richard Fenhalls, who joined originally as chief executive of Guinness Mahon in November 1981. A sixth director, Mr Mark Hoffman, is expected to leave in the not distant future.

He may not be the last to go (Mr Richard Caine has reached the ripe age of 70 years) but he would be the last of the departed directors who have not seen eye to eye with Mr Alastair Morton, who came as group chief executive in January 1982 with the blessing of Mr David Walker, a director of the Bank of England, and has proceeded to remake Guinness Peat in his own image.

Mr Morton comprehensively replaced Mr Edmund Dell, the former Labour cabinet minister, who presided over the Guinness Peat debacle which is written in the 1981 and 1982 accounts. Mr Morton also succeeded, against considerable odds, in diluting the voting power of founder Lord Kissin (now less than 10 per cent), who left the board in 1979 but who remains as president.

Mr Morton has not pretended that his work is finished, although he appears to have steered Guinness Peat back into the black. As group chief executive, he had less than a fulltime job while Guinness Mahon remained, at the instigation of Mr Fenhalls and the Bank of England, outside his working orbit, and Mr Geoffrey Knight, in the many ways the most remarkable figure on the board, was in sole control of the profitable Fenchurch Insurance subsidiary.

The suspicion that Mr Fenhalls has been less successful, especially in the bank's offshore activities, than everyone had hoped may have given Mr Morton his chance to complete the group "restructuring" close of his heart.

However, not even Mr Morton would claim to be a banker of the first rank (his experience at Drayton had mixed reviews) and formally he will be the bank's executive deputy chairman, with the former Whitehall mandarin Lord Croham, the group chairman he brought in, doubling up as bank chairman. Mr Bruce Ursell, a minor figure in banking, has been made managing director but not a main board director.

How these latest moves affect the credibility of Guinness Peat and the standing of Guinness Mahon remains to be seen. Mr Morton, at least, has arrived at the position where he may claim all the credit, or must shoulder all the blame, for what is effectively now his own creation.

Barclays leads clearers with cut in base rate to 9.75%

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

Barclays Bank cut its base rate from 10 to 9.75 per cent yesterday. This marked the first return to single-figure base rates since the "crisis" of July, when a run on sterling and poor money supply figures forced base rates up from 9.25 per cent to 12 per cent in less than a week.

Although a reduction in base rates had been expected this week, the Barclays move came as something of a surprise. It was in line with Barclays' occasionally used formula linking base rates to the three-month interbank rate. The expectation is still for a general cut in base rates to 9.5 per cent before the end of the week, with the other three big clearing banks leapfrogging over the Barclays reduction.

The Bank of England endorsed the Barclays move by cutting the dealing rates in the two bill bands in whih it was active by a ¼ point.

Barclays reduced its deposit rate from 6.75 to 6.5 per cent, and its home mortgage rate from 12.5 to 12.125 per cent.

The trimming of base rates by Barclays came as the pound ran up against a stronger dollar on the foreign exchanges, losing 1.1 cents on the day to $1.2485. The sterling index fell 0.4 to 76.0.

However, sterling weakness was a straight reflection of dollar strength, the pound gaining slightly against the Continental currencies.

Personal incomes in the US are estimated to have risen by 0.6 per cent in October, after a 0.7 per cent rise in September. Even so, consumer spending declined by 0.1 per cent in October after a 1.7 per cent September increase.

Dealers attributed the dollar's strength yesterday to the belief that the fall in US interest rates may have come to an end and that the Federal Reserve may not now reduce the discount rate.

The dollar gained nearly 3 pfennigs against the mark to DM2.9920, within reach of the important DM3 levels.

BASE RATES, 1984	Per cent
January 1	9
March 7	8.75-9
March 15	8.5-8.75
May 10	9-9.25
June 27	9.25
July 6	10
July 11	12
August 9	11.5
August 10	11
August 20	10.5
November 7	10
November 19	9.75-10

Final figures for US gross national product in the third quarter are released today, and are expected to show a rise of around 2.5 per cent. Official gross domestic product figures issued yesterday for Britain confirmed that output remains flat in the economy.

The gross domestic product (output) data for the third quarter showed a 0.2 per cent rise over the second quarter.

The miners' strike is estimated to have reduced GDP by 1.25 per cent in the July-September period. In the first three months of the year, it reduced GDP by 0.5 per cent.

Output GDP in the third quarter was 1 per cent up on the corresponding period of 1983. Without the miners' strike, official statisticians say, it would have been up by nearly 2.5 per cent.

Hambros sells US oil interests

By Peter Wilson-Smith
Banking Correspondent

Hambros, the merchant banking group, has sold its loss-making oil and gas interests in the United States in a deal which brings in almost no cash but avoids further write-offs.

The group's 58.9 per cent stake in Hambro Gas & Oil (HGO) has been sold to InterNorth, an American company, which is buying all of HGO.

The sale of the US energy interests is the final stage in the clean-up of the group's balance sheet, which has involved huge provisions in recent years against shipping interests as well as write-downs on the energy side.

Hambros first went into energy exploration in the US in 1981 and its total investment reached about £27 million. But last year, it wrote off £18.7 million of this and the book value of the oil and gas leases now stands at £6.7 million after adjusting for trading losses of about £1.6 million since the group's end-March year-end.

Under the deal with InterNorth, Hambros, whose chairman is Mr Charles Hambro, is having to buy back certain energy leases and assets worth $1.8 million which the purchaser does not want. The merchant banking group will receive only $1.2 million net for its stake in HGO and most of that will have to be used to offset against certain other liabilities it is being left with.

However, tax reliefs are expected more than to cover any shortfall on the present book value of the HGO stake and Hambros said yesterday that no after-tax loss was expected on the deal.

Hambros will still be left with significant interests in the energy field outside the United States.

In the year to end-March, Hambros reported after tax profits of £12.3 million compared with £14.7 million the previous year. The shares rose 2p to 148p yesterday.

Charles Hambro: little cash left from the sale

£80m loan provision at Grindlays

By Our Banking Correspondent

Grindlays Bank, the international banking group for £182m by Australia and New Zealand Banking Group (ANZ), has made a special £80m provision against loans to sovereign borrowers in its latest accounts.

The provision has been made to bring Grindlays into line with the more conservative provisioning policies of its new parent, ANZ, which yesterday reported an increase in annual after-tax profits from A 198m to a $269m (£184m).

ANZ's results do not include Grindlays since the deal was only finalized in September. However ANZ has written off the goodwill arising from the Grindlays purchase which amounts to A $115m (£79m).

When ANZ announced its bid for Grindlays in June it appeared to be paying only £23m in goodwill. The much higher figure revealed yesterday is explained by the huge extra provision which Grindlays is now making.

It was being stressed yesterday that ANZ was not surprised at the scale of extra provisions needed at Grindlays to bring it into line with the parent bank and the £80m figure was described as consistent with ANZ's estimates.

However, the sums involved come as a surprise to outsiders. Grindlays results for the nine months to September 30 show a profit before special items of £11m compared with a £26m profit in the previous 12 months. Profits were struck after doubtful debt provisions of £17.8m compared with £19.1m.

After charging the special £80m transfer to general provision (there was a similar item of £15m the previous year) Grindlays made a loss before tax of £69m and a net loss of £52m.

At the end of September ANZ injected £75m of extra capital into Grindlays to bring capital and reserves up to £181m. Total capital including subordinated debt amounted to £432m while total assets were £5.49 billion. Tempus, page 20

Booker McConnell plans £30m acquistions

By Jeremy Warner

Booker McConnell, the agricultural and food group, is spending £23 million to expand its fast-growing agribusiness division. It is also seeking shareholders' approval to spend a further £7 million on unspecified acquisitions ahead of the Government's decision, expected in January, on whether Dee Corporation should be allowed to renew its takeover bid for Booker. The £233 million offer has been under investigation by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission since June.

Booker is spending £17.3 million of the £23 million to buy Agrisort, a long-established British seed company which tests, produces processes and markets agricultural and horticultural seeds. The remaining £5.7 million will increase the group's interest in Ibec, the US agribusiness company, from 80 per cent to 90 per cent.

Mr Kevin O'Keeffe, Dee Corporation director, said Dee Corporation, which already owns about 20 per cent of Booker's shares, would not oppose them.

Grovebell director 'may go'

Speculation was growing last night that Mr Williams "John" Bishop was about to resign from Grovebell, the garage and financial services group. He was appointed a director barely a month ago.

Mr Bishop was criticized in Department of Trade report in 1978 for his share dealings during a takeover of Grendon Trust, where he was a director. The report subsequently described Mr Bishop as "irresponsible" and "devious" while appearing as a witness during the investigation.

Mr Vasant Advani, Grovebell chairman and joint managing director, said last night: "Mr Bishop is a director of the company at this moment. There are nine directors on the board, eight of them are entitled to write their letter of resignation at any time."

Mr Bishop was unavailable for comment last night.

SR Gent blames mild autumn for poor first half

S R Gent, the clothing manufacturer which sells 90 per cent of its turnover to Marks & Spencer, says that half-year profits to the end of December will be disappointing.

The mild autumn weather is to blame, the company says. Retailers, including Marks & Spencer, Burton and Evans, decided at the end of October to cut prices to get stocks moving and S R Gent has been asked to bear its share of these cuts. The company is, however, reasonably confident of the prospects for the second half and has promised to maintain the dividend.

Sales so far this year are up by 9 per cent in Britain but below the company's targets. In 1983-84 Gent made taxable profits of £6.1m. The shares fell 2p to 158p yesterday.

Lobbying at Dunlop

Small shareholders of Dunlop Holdings will meet executive directors of the company today for the first time since their campaign to be heard started two years ago.

The Dunlop Shareholders' Association was formed to see that both small shareholders and employees were adequately represented during a capital reconstruction designed to save the company from its £385 million debts to 46 international bankers.

Three small shareholders, Mr Edward Stevens, Professor Robert Pritchard and Mr Malcolm Gee, will meet Mr Robin Biggam, Dunlop's financial director and Mr Roger Holmes, who is responsible for strategic planning and communications.

The association has sought support from all share holders with more than 5,000 shares. After a fortnight, the group now holds proxies for more than 2 million shares. Its target is to gain support from those with 15 million shares – representing 10 per cent of the Dunlop equity.

Shareholders fear that their holdings will be diluted by about 75 per cent under the restructuring plan whereby the bankers would convert £250 million-worth of short-term debt into equity.

Fraser may call meeting to oust Lonrho men

By Philip Robinson

Lonrho looks set for another clash with the House of Fraser stores group. Despite a formal request to resign, Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland, chief executive of Lonrho, made it clear last night that neither he nor Lord Duncan-Sandys, Lonrho's chairman, would go from the Fraser board voluntarily.

Fraser's directors are due to meet on Thursday. The board is almost certain to call a special shareholders' meeting to oust the two Lonrho representatives if the matter is not settled beforehand.

A spokesman for Fraser said: "We would like to settle this quietly. We have said nothing publicly in the past week so as not to inflame any situation. But the question of the board directors will be on the agenda on Thursday."

Lonrho now holds only six million Fraser shares (4.5 per cent) having sold a 29.9 per cent stake almost four weeks ago to the Alfayed Investment and Trust company owned by the Egyptian businessmen Messers Mohamed, Salah and Ali Al-Fayed.

The Al-Fayed brothers want two representatives on the board but will not join until the Lonrhon directors are gone. They have assured Fraser directors of their backing when it comes to a shareholders' vote. With such a sizable stake it is unlikely that Lonrho could muster sufficient shares to outvote the Al-Fayeds and other institutions loyal to the Fraser board.

However, observers point out that a test of the Al-Fayed's support for Fraser might be demonstrated by their requisitioning the special shareholders' meeting to oust Lonrho rather than just supporting a vote at a meeting convened by the Fraser board.

Meanwhile, the Office of Fair Trading is still studying whether the Al-Fayeds stake has any merger implications or falls within any section of the Competition Act.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1167.4 down 6.1
(high: 1167.5; low: 1162.9)
FT Index: 919.1 down 0.9
FT Gilts: 83.14 down 0.19
FT All Share: 552.83 down 2.0
Bargains: 20,111
Datastream USM Leaders
Index: 105.44 unchanged
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: (latest) 1,188.16 up 0.22
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 11,284.21 up 29.50
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1,067.61 down 4.18
Amsterdam: 174.5 down 3.2

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling
Index 76.0 down 0.4 (range 76.1-76.0)
$1.2485 down 1.10 cents
DM 3.7375 up 0.0025
FrF 11.4575 down 0.01
Yen 304 down 1.50
Dollar
Index 139.8 up 0.8
DM 2.9920 up 0.0280

NEW YORK LATEST

Sterling $1.2515
Dollar DM 2.9872

INTERNATIONAL

ECU £0.597813
SDR £0.798651

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 10 - 9¾
Finance houses base rate 11
Discount market loans week fixed 9⅞ - 9¾
3 month interbank 9²⁵⁄₃₂ - 9²³⁄₃₂

Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9¹¹⁄₁₆ - 9⁹⁄₁₆
3 month DM 5¹⁵⁄₁₆ - 5¹³⁄₁₆
3 month Fr F 6¹⁄₁₆ - 5¹⁵⁄₁₆

US rates
Bank prime rate 11.75
Fed funds 9⅝
Treasury long bond 101¹¹⁄₃₂ - 101¹⁵⁄₃₂

ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period October 3 to November 6 1984, inclusive: 10.616 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am $343 pm $343.40
close $342 (£274)
New York (latest): $343.10
Krugerrand* (per coin):
$352 - 353.50 (£282 - 283.25)
Sovereigns* (new):
$80.75 - 81.75 (£61.75 - 65.75)
*Excludes VAT

NEWS IN BRIEF

Matador Travel and Hanson Travel are being sold by Hanson Transport Group to Pickfords Travel, one of the top three retail travel agent chains and part of the employee owned National Freight Corporation.

It will add seven branches to the Pickfords chain bringing the number of its outlets to 225.

Matador operates in and around Hull and Hanson has branches in Yorkshire and London.

● **Coutts & Co.** the Queen's bankers has opened a new branch in Hanover Square, in the West End of London.

● **ROMANIA** has revalued its currency, the Lei, against western currencies and lowered interest rates

● **PRETAX PROFITS** at Ivory & Sime rose from £966.00 ton £1.1 million to £2.25 million. Earnings per share improved by 21 per cent to 2.52p, before goodwill write-offs. Tempus, page 20

Ex-Asda chief lifts Cullen's stake

By Alison Eadie

Cullen's Stores, the loss-making family grocer that recommended a £6.64 million bid from three former Imperial Group executives last Friday, has suddenly found itself in much demand.

Yesterday, Mr John Fletcher, the former managing director of Asda stores, announced he had raised his stake in Cullen's to 10.05 per cent of the ordinary shares and 19.75 per cent of the "A" non-voting shares. He took his first stake, of 3.6 per cent and 9.25 per cent respectively, about three weeks ago, via his vehicle, St Paul's Stores, owned jointly with Charterhouse Japhet, the merchant bank.

Mr Fletcher is not saying yet whether he intends to counter-bid. But the share price is certainly anticipating more action. The ordinary shares closed up 15p at 425p and the "A" shares up 20p at 320p, putting them well ahead of the agreed bid from the three ex-Imperial executives' company, Natling (105), at 375p and 275p.

Mr Fletcher held discussions with the Cullen's board last week and both St Paul's and Watling were well aware of each other's existence. Watling's plan is to turn the 100 Cullen's shops in the Greater London area into late-night convenience stores selling everything from newspapers and tobacco to cosmetics, food and drink.

Although Mr Fletcher is unwilling to unveil what plans he has for Cullen's before he reveals whether or not he will bid, he said he thinks it unnecessary to wipe out the old business.

Mr Fletcher, whose contract of employment with Asda was abruptly terminated last May after three years in the job and who received £111,875 in compensation, made his name in food retailing with Oriel Foods.

The Watling bid, backed by a consortium of institutions to the tune of £9 million and with acceptances for 21.4 per cent of the shares from the family and pension fund shareholders, is pushing ahead undaunted with its offer document. It has still to secure the agreement of Mr David Cullen, a former director who holds about 20 per cent of the equity.

It remains to be seen whether Mr Fletcher will get the money needed to top Watling's bid, or whether hje will be content to push up the bid price and emerge with a handsome profit.

It also remains to be seen whether any more potential bidders are flushed out. Mr Lew Cartier, the creator of Cartier Superfoods which is now part of Tesco, is generally thought to be out of the running, although he was interested at one point.

For a company with estimated pretax losses of nearly £900,000 in the half-year to end August, 1984, the attention must be flattering.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

The wonder starts to return as Woolies hits 563p peak

By Derek Pain and Pam Spooner

Woolworths Holdings, the once ailing High Street chain stores group now being revitalized by a team led by Mr John Beckett, was the star turn of a dull stock market yesterday.

The shares jumped 20p to a peak of 563p, an advance which captivated chartists who immediately started talking about further substantial price progress.

Speculation that the group had more property sale s in the pipeline was one factor behind the strong share price. Another was a meeting, due today, between Scrimgeour, Kemp-Gee, the broker, and the top men at the B & Q do-it-yourself side of Woolworths.

The chartists, however, were particularly impressed by the Woolworths break-out above the previous peak of 550p, a level which had seemed the group's sticking point.

Woolworths is a narrow market and there was not much stock around. One buyer apparently picked up most of what there was.

Mr Robin Griffiths, chartist at Grieveson Grant, the broker, believes that the Woolworths upside is now at least £2 with a downside potential of about 10p. He said: "It's a crystal clear chart breakout".

Mr Beckett, formerly of the *British Sugar Corporation*, was drafted into Woolworths, with the object of putting some wonder back into the business, by a group of City institutions in 1982. The City consortium bid 82p for each Woolworths share. There was also a share and loan stock offer. Most shareholders opted for the cash.

Equities remained overshadowed by the **British Telecom** flotation. Even so, in thin trading, prices staged a firm recovery.

At one stage the FT 30 share index was down 8.2 points. By the close the index had cut its deficit to a mere 0.9 points at 919.1.

The FTSE share index had a much less impressive turnaround. At one time it was 10.5 points lower. By the close it had cut the fall to 6.1 points at 1,167.4 points.

The Barclays Bank base rate cut helped the recovery. But the market was a little mystified by the amount of the reduction: at least half-a-point had been expected. The failure of the other High Street clearing banks to follow Barclays immediately, dampened enthusiasm.

Tate & Lyle gained rising 12p to 413p. Market men still talk of a bid on the way for the sugar and foods group, with Dalgety named as apossible buyer.

Trading volume in Tate shares was moderate, and jobbers reported fair business but no clear signs of a single buyer. The Tate share price is now 60p higher than in mid-July, just before Tate's own, unsuccessful bid for Brooke Bond.

United Leasing, sold by tender last year at 140p, rose 5p to 305p yesterday. Mr Peter Bishop, analyst at Laurie, Milbank, the broker, believes the shares are a buy and suggests present year's profits could be £5.8 million with £8 million in the following year.

Lucas Industries Shares continue their strong run, adding 8p to 268p despite early slippage. City men believe the shares are due to hit 300p after better-than-expected full-year results was announced a week ago.

P & O Group registered the market trend, rising 4p to 306p on talk of rationalization of its shipping operations. **Trafalgar House**, erstwhile bedders for P & O and competitor in the cruise ships business is reckoned to be talking with P & O. Trafalgar House shares fell 4p to 306p.

TI Group, who last week got a boost from takeover rumours, held relatively firm, 2p lower at 234p.

Brickmakers took a knock from weekend reports of another government inquiry into the industry in the offing.

Several pence were chipped off the share prices of the industry leaders, **Hanson Trust** and **Ibstock Johnsen**, the former losing 5p to 265p and the latter 8p down at 238p at one stage.

But the Office of Fair Trading says no new investigation or report is being put together. "We are monitoring delivery prices for bricks, but that is not new. We have been keeping an eye on prices since the Monopolies & Mergers Commission report on the subject in 1976".

In the insurance sector, share prices dipped in early trade, still feeling the effects of last week's poor third quarter results from Commercial Union. Even **Royal Insurance**, whowere much in favour last week and to be the best profits bet in the sector, lost 5p to 515p, having been 9p lower at 511p at one time.

Among life assurers, prices were also soggy. **Hambro Life**, recent star of the lists on takeover rumours, fell 5p to 448p as buying enthusiasm *melted. **Sun Life**, another bid* favourite not so long ago, dropped 10p to 689p.

Spot oil prices sank a few cents lower again and took share prices in the industry with them. City men are waiting anxiously for news of the usual *seasonal* increase in demand for *fuel, which has been* delayed by the mild weather. Some anxious looks are also being cast toward next month's meeting of Opec, when the constant problem of prices and quotas will get its next airing.

By BP held up well, shrugging off an early markdow to go 4p better to 505p. Market men are still impressed by the recent third-quarter earnings results, and looking forward to the full-year figure, which is expected to be around £1,375 million against £1,300 million in 1983.

Royal Dutch moved sharply in the opposite direction, down 70p to 4068p. London stock brokers have been firmly advising both British and overseas investors to switch to British equivalents, such as **Shell**, and the effects are showing, although Shell found the sector markdown difficult to resist. The shares dipped 10p to 633p.

Lasmo kept its firm front, showing only a 2p fall to 356p as investors stayed interested in the group's overseas drilling programme and market rumours of a stake being built up.

Mr David Kirch, the Channel Islands-based property entrepreneur, continues to build his shareholding in **Leisuretime International**, the time-share and holiday group. Yesterday he disclosed that his stake had climbed to a shade below 20 per cent.

Expect Belhaven Brewery, the Dunbar group headed by Mr Nazmu Virani, to return to the dividend list soon. An interim payment is likely to accompany sharply improved interim figures. It will be the company's first dividend since 1979.

Leisuretime, which is related to the Aitken Hume financial group, was unchanged at 61p.

Mr Kirch already controls two property companies, **Dollar Land Holdings** and **Channel Hotels and Properties**. Shares of both are traded under the special dealings facility rule and the market suspects that Mr Kirch wants to merge them with Leisuretime.

Comfort Hotels International lost 1p to 67p as Imperial Life Assurance of Canada reduced its holding in the shares. Imperial now has less than 5 per cent of Comfort.

Intasun Leisure, the holiday group, has a known 14.97 per cent of Comfort and is believed to have bought some of its shares from Imperial previously.

Brown Shipley, the merchant bank and fund management group, gained 5p to 445p as the United Kingdom Provident Institution revealed an increased holding of 10.33 per cent.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● **PERSONAL ASSETS TRUST**: Half-year to Oct 31. Figs. in £000. Total inv. income 92 (80). Pretax revenue 41 (57).

● **CONCENTRIC**: Year to Sept. 30. Final 2.21p, making, 3.48p (3.31p). Figs. in £000. Sales 51,460 (44,173). Pretax profit 1,624 (1,314).

● **HOGGETT BOWERS**: Year to Aug. 31. Figs. in £000. Turnover 3,047 (2,573). Pretax profit 639 (114).

● **ADDISON COMMUNICATIONS** has acquired Tory Graphics, computer typesetting specialists, for £130,000 cash. This is Addison's first acquisition since joining the USM last month.

● **C. H. PEARCE**: The chairman Mr G. T. Pearce says in his annual statement that the group has sufficient orders and contracts in hand in the curretnt year to enable it to maintain profits similar to 1983-84.

● **GREAT PORTLAND ESTATES** reports interim pre-tax revenue of £8.29m, compared with the 1983 figure of £7.52m. Gross rental income rose to £8.99m, from £8.45m, in the half-year to Sept 30. The dividend remains unchanged at 1p a share.

● **INTERNATIONAL SIGNAL & CONTROL GROUP**: Six months to end of September (US dollars). Turnover $123.5m ($86.4m). Pretax profits $14.1m ($9.35m). Interim dividend one cent (same). Latest period reflects a full contribution from the Marquardt company, while comparable period takes in only seven weeks.

● **DDT GROUP**, one of Britain's leading microcomputer maintenance companies who came to the *Unlisted Securities Market* in July, reports record pre-tax profits for the six month period ended September 30. Pre-tax profits rose by 58 per cent to £145,000 on turnover up 29 per cent to £2.61 million.

● **ANGLO NORDIC HLDGS**: Six months to Sept 30, compared with six months to May 31, 1983. Interim 0.4p. Directors intend to recommend a final of not less than 1p which would make a total of 1.4p (1.4p for the 16 months to March 31, 1984). Figs. in £000. Turnover 24,172 (20,445). Pretax profit 222 (266).

● **SCOTT'S RESTAURANT** has conditionally agreed to acquire Drones Restaurant for £195,000.

● **BLACK ARROW GROUP**: Interim div. 1.5p (1.25p) for six months to Sept 30. (Figs. in £000). Turnover 4,222 (3,984). Pretax profit 590 (420).

● **PITMAN**: Half-year to Sept 30 (Figs. in £000). Turnover 11,463 (16,199). Pretax profit 832 (536).

TEMPUS

Growth year at ANZ despite deregulation

Deregulation of Australia's financial system does not appear to have harmed the large domestic banks. Competition from foreign banks may eventually bring new pressures, but recent results from the big Australian banks show that the past year has been a period of strong growth.

Yesterday the Australia and New Zealand Banking Group (ANZ) reported a 36 per cent rise to A$269 million (£184 million) in after-tax profits in the year to September 30. This follows last week's announcement from Westpac Banking, of a 38 per cent rise in net earnings to a record A$306 million.

Comparison is with a difficult period the previous year, but both banking groups recorded strong growth in their domestic banking activities. This appears to reflect improved net interest income helped by lower funding costs.

The Australian economy has been moving in the right direction, and ANZ has also *benefitted from a first-time* contribution from Development Finance Corporation while its savings bank subsidiary has moved ahead.

ANZ has not included any contribution above the line from Grindlays Bank, which it bought for £182 million. The deal was only finalized in September, which was perhaps just as well as Grindlays shows a profit of only £11 million (A$16.6 million) before special items in the nine months to end-September compared with £26 million in the previous 12 months, but a large loss after special items. Grindlays has made a special £80 million tansfer to general provision in relation to severeign risk exposure to bring it into line with ANZ policy.

ANZ has written off the goodwill associated with buying Grindlays amounting to A$115 million and this is the main reason net attributable profits were down from A$198 million to A$122 million.

ANZ proposes a one-for-10 scrip issue and a 15 cents final dividend to make 30 cents for the year compared with 28 cents. The shares were unchanged in London yesterday at 366p.

Brewers

The stock market thinks the brewers will not suffer too much or too long from the miner's strike. Such is the clear reading from a study of the main brewers' price relative performances during the last month. *Bass, Allied-Lyons and* Whitbread, for example, have all risen sharply agait the market, consistent with the view that normal drinking will shortly be resumed in the pits.

In other words, the sector's underperformance, which began in July with Scottish & Newcastle's comments about poor summer brewing volumes – a coded message about the impact of the miners' strike? – is now reversing itself. Yet for *the shrewder fund manager* any November rally probably offers useful switching opportunities.

As Mr John Spicer, of Grieveson Grant, points out, the biggest single force for change among brewers has been the high jobless level since the start of the decade. As a *result, beer output fell* between 1979 and 1982, more or less for the first time since the war.

The brewers' reaction to the fall in demand has been complex. New markets, like the take-home with its tiny overhead cost component, have been developed, notably by Allied-Lyons, Bass and Whitbread. The brewers have pushed lager hard, while trimming excess capacity as fast as possible; in the last five years, 15 breweries have been closed. Prices have risen very quickly.

Bass, the largest beer producer, looks to have survived this pace of change in remarkably good shape. It appears to be expanding beer market share quite rapidly, probably at the expense of the regionals, *and building up an unassailable* lead. Full year figures in December of perhaps £220 million, up 25 per cent, could herald £250 million next year.

At Whitbread, with interim figures on Wednesday, could generate most interest. Interim profits may be ahead by only 16 per cent to £58 million, but ruthless cutbacks recently in production capacity, may now make Whitbread the most efficient brewer in the sector. A marked out performance in October means the market is expecting great things.

Ivory & Sime

Ivory & Syme moved sweetly during the first six months. A 7 per cent rise in income to £2.5 *million reflects a 10* per cent increase in clients, taking funds under management up to £1.75 billion, and the client base up to 70, of which about 40 are pension funds.

The house was slightly amused that its underwriting quota on BT was scaled down, given the size of the issue, but still considers the British market offers good value. Wall Street has seen a sharp shakeout among smaller companies, which will not be reversed until the Federal Reserve Board injects greater liquidity into the banking system. Japan is still the most attractive market,

Keith Hunt investors still wait as legal action drags on

By Alison Eadie

When Keith Hunt deserted his Warwick-based financial empire in April, 1983, as the Department of Trade pressed its inquiries about his affairs, his 2,000 or so investors were understandably shocked. They were even more shocked when it emerged that about £11m had gone missing of a supposed £18m, including dealing profits, under management.

Mr Hunt has never returned to explain the disappearance and a warrant for his arrest was issued last June. In the meantime money reclaimed from bank accounts both here and overseas plus sales of property, paintings, cars and *other assets have netted a sum* close to £6m.

Liabilities stand at £16.6m £4m of which relates to profits on Mr Hunt's reported dealing activities. But the unfortunate investors have not seen a penny of their money and are still struggling to reclaim at least some of what they put in.

The creditors' meeting scheduled for February, 1984, then rescheduled for October 12 has now been postponed until January 31 next year. Investors are growing increasingly concerned that the remaining assets will be swallowed up in legal and accountants' fees and court costs leaving them with precious little.

A court case brought by the investors at the end of July to try to prove their money was held in trust, so giving them a superior claim in the share-out over trade creditors, backfired. Not only did Mr Justice Harman reject the trust status of all but one of the investors, but he also ruled that investors would be barred from voting at the first creditors' meeting, because their claims were unliquidated.

An unliquidated claim occurs when a creditor cannot state the exact amount of the claim. Mr Justice Harman ruled the claims were unliquidated because he also, in a surprise *move*, held that investors could claim the original money they put in and the fictitious profits earned.

Mr Hunt has produced no evidence of the dealing activities in the commodity futures markets, in which he claimed to be making annualized profits of 88 per cent since he set up business in 1978. The question is whether the funds were really traded in the futures markets or whether his elaborate organiza*tion of 40 technical analysts*, who spent their time plotting charts, was just a sham.

Investors will certainly appeal against the part of the decision barring them from voting at the first creditors' meeting and may make a general appeal against the whole judgment. *But they will* wait until a transcript of the judgment is available. The court transcript is still with the judge and no one has yet had sight of it.

The Official Receiver, who is also provisional liquidator for Mr Hunt's companies, is waiting to see the outcome of a possible appeal, before proceeding with the creditors' meeting. Were the written judgment still not available by January, the creditors' meeting would have to be postponed yet again.

The situation is complicated futher by the existence of *different sets of investors. Most* invested through Mr Hunt's master company, Exchange Securities and Commodities, but a good number put money with Mr Hunt's bookmaking company, Futures Index, and abouut 200 invested personally with Mr Hunt.

The Futures Index clients fared rather better than they may have expected in a court case again before Mr Justice Harman on October 5. He held that their money was recoverable, despite section 18 of the 1845 Gaming Act, which provided that no suit should be brought to recover any sum won upon a wager or "which shall have been deposited in the hands of any person to abide the event on which any wager shall have been made."

They were also not barred from voting at the first creditors' meeting.

The personal investors, who are owed £1.5m or £3.5m with fictitious profits – sums not included in the Official Receiver's £16.6m assessment of total liabilities – have fared poorly.

As creditors of Mr Hunt's personal bankruptcy, they were excluded from the July court hearing, which dealt only with company creditors. An application by Cork Gully, trustee for the bankruptcy, to be party *to July's court proceedings* was opposed by the Official Receiver.

Cork Gully has suggested the simplest and cheapest solution to the complicated web of claims and counter claims is to pool the money for the benefit of all creditors. Each should get a percentage of what was orginally put in.

The Official Receiver, however, has not responded to Cork Gully's suggestion, nor agreed to a meeting with the investors' advisors to discuss a way out of the impasse. His stance is that all must wait for the outcome of a possible appeal against the July judgment.

He has also, underlining the competition between the groups of investors, demanded from Cork Gully those assets nominally in Mr Hunt's name, saying they belong to the companies.

Mr Joe Dwek, chairman of Bodycote International and a claimant against both the companies and the personal bankruptcy, wrote to the Department of Trade and Industry in September expressing disquiet about the proceedings. He said the conduct of both the liquidation and bankruptcy were under the department's control yet "different sectious of your department seem determined to make expensive litigation inevitable, when those really entitled to the money are only too anxious to seek a simple solution".

He said the DTI was not acting in the interest of the *creditors, but in the interest of* the lawyers. A reply from the inspector general of the Insolvency Services Division at the DTI explained that the problems were more complicated than they first appeared because of all the various cross actions. The final solution would have to wait *until after the appeal*, which is still waiting for the written judgment to appear.

The moral of this extraordinary tale is to be doubly careful where you invest your money in the first place. Investors and their advisers should not assume that the new era of supervised self-regulation, which will take in commodity futures for the first time, will remove the risk of coming across individuals like Mr Hunt.

And even if there is money left after a firm has crashed or its *leader vanished into the* blue, there is a long way to go before you will receive any of it back.

COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES [illegible]

RUBBER, COCOA, COFFEE, GAS OIL, ALUMINIUM, LONDON GOLD FUTURES MARKET, LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES, LONDON METAL EXCHANGE, COPPER HIGH GRADE: [illegible]

T/O	7,850
Tone: Barley Steady.	
STANDARD CATHODES	
Cash	1061.00-1063.00
Three months	1081.00-1083.00
T/O	125
Tone: Idle.	
TIN STANDARD	
Cash	9690-9700
Three months	9685-9690
T/O:	710
TIN HIGH-GRADE	
Cash	9735-9745
Three months	9730-9740
T/O:	Nil
Tone: Idle.	
LEAD	
Cash	358.00-369.00
Three months	349.00-349.50
T/O.	3900
Tone: Barely Steady.	
ZINC HIGH GRADE	
Cash	676.00-678.00
Three months	667.50-672.00
T/O:	100
Tone: Quiet.	
ZINC STANDARD	
Cash	622.00-623.00
Three months	625.00-626.00
T/O:	5700
Tone: Steady.	
SILVER LARGE	
Cash	600.5-601.5
Three months	614.5-616.0
T/O:	15
Tone: Steady.	
SILVER SMALL	
Cash	600.5-601.5
Three months	614.0-616.0
T/O.	Nil
Tone: Idle.	

Comment: Steady.		
T-BONDS		
Dec'84	835	7107
Mar'85	–	7013
Jun'85	–	–
Comment: Firm.		
GILTS		
Dec'84	1942	10911
Mar'85	16	10823
Jun'85	–	10806
Sep'85	–	11109
Comment: Looking weaker.		
FTSE		
Dec'84	200	11710
Mar'85	–	11720
Jun'85	–	11780
Comment: Slightly weaker.		

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on November 19:
GB: Cattle, 96.26p per kg lw (–0.24).
GB: Sheep. 180.60p per kg est d c w (–12.16).
GB: Pigs, 91.56p per kg lw (–0.06).
England and Wales:
Cattle nos. down 0.6 per cent, ave. price, 96.06p (–0.26).
Sheep nos. up 0.7 per cent, ave. price, 183.44p (–10.68).
Pig nos. up 1.9 per cent. ave. price, 91.56p (–0.06).
Scotland:
Cattle nos. up 2.8 per cent, ave. price, 97.80p (–0.13).
Sheep nos. down 13.3 per cent. ave. price, 169.91p (–18.43).
Pig nos. up 23.0 per cent. ave. price, 90.18p (–1.81).

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The dollar was in keen demand in rather thin currency trading. It opened with widespread gains after sharp rises in the Far East overnight.

Progress was checked briefly at mid-morning when the West German central bank sold some three-month forward dollars, but the US currency resumed its advance towards the close.

Dealers could not find a good reason for the dollar's late strength, given the current uncertainty about US interest rate prospects, but said sentiment was again very much in favour of the unit, and that there was a growing belief that the Fed would not be in a position to cut the discount rate.

Sterling suffered along with other leading Continental currencies, closing 1.10 cent down at £1.2485. Sterling's effective exchange rate index ended with a final loss of 0.4 at 76.0.

STERLING SPOT and FORWARD RATES

	Market rates day's range November 19	Market rates close November 19	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.2476-1.2560	$1.2480-1.2490	0.04-0.01c prem	par-0.05c disc
Montreal	$1.6425-1.6510	$1.6430-1.6440	0.17-0.21c disc	0.57-0.64c disc
Amsterdam	4.1925-4.2250fl	4.2100-4.2200fl	1½-1¼c prem	4-3⅞c prem
Brussels	75.13-75.40f	75.30-75.40f	2-7c disc	11-20c disc
Copenhagen	13.4600-13.5000k	13.4825-13.4925k	1⅞-2⅞ ore disc	6⅞-7⅞ ore disc
Frankfurt	3.7211-3.7425m	3.7325-3.7425m	1⅛-1¼pf prem	3⅝-3⅞pf prem
Lisbon	200.90-204.50e	200.95-203.60e	180-560e disc	565-1708e disc
Madrid	208.90-209.45p	208.90-209.10p	58-70p disc	185-220p disc
Milan	2312.10-2320.25lr	2316.25-2318.28lr	9-12lr disc	31-38lr dic
Oslo	10.8400-10.8700k	10.8475-10.8575k	2¾-3⅝ ore disc	9¼-10ore disc
Paris	11.4200-11.4690f	11.4525-11.4625f	⅞-1⅜c disc	4¼-5⅜c disc
Stockholm	10.7000-10.7300k	10.7075-10.7175k	1⅞-2⅜ ore disc	5⅝-6⅝ ore disc
Tokyo	303.75-306.00y	303.75-304.28y	1-⅞y prem	2⅞-2¼y prem
Vienna	26.15-26.28sch	26.21-26.26sch	6⅞-5⅞gro prem	16⅞-15⅞gro prem
Zurich	3.0689-3.0980f	3.0880-3.0950f	1⅝-1¼c prem	3⅝-3⅛c prem
Dublin	1.1990-1.2046p	1.2026-1.2036p	30-46p disc	110-134p disc

Sterling index compared with 1975 was down 0.4 at 76.0 (day's range 76.1-76.0).

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

Ireland	1.0385-1.0400
Singapore	2.1515-2.1530
Malaysia	2.4000-2.4020
Australia	0.8580-0.8590
Canada	1.3163-1.3168
Sweden	8.5800-8.5900
Norway	8.6875-8.6975
Denmark	10.80-10.81
West Germany	2.9910-2.9920
Switzerland	2.4710-2.4740
Netherlands	3.3730-3.3760
France	9.1750-9.1850
Japan	243.55-244.50
Italy	1855-1857
Belgium(Comm)	60.28-60.33
Hongkong	7.8230-7.8260
Portugal	160-165
Spain	167.30-167.80
Austria	21.00-21.05

Rates supplied by Barclays Bank HOFEX and Extel.

OTHER £ RATES

Australia	1.4540-1.4569
Bahrein	0.4700-0.4740
Finland	7.7905-7.8305
Greece	182.50-184.50
Hongkong	9.7709-9.7825
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.3780-0.3790
Malaysia	2.9976-3.0025
Mexico	240-265
New Zealand	2.5257-2.5330
Saudi Arabia	4.44-4.48
Singapore	2.6872-2.6913
South Africa	2.2484-2.2543

EURO-$ DEPOSITS

(%) calls, 9⅛-8⅞; seven days, 9⅞-9¾; one month, 9⅝-9½; three months, 9⅞-9¾; six months, 10-9⅞.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Addison Comm 2p Ord (116a)	172+3
Alida Holdings 25p Ord (140a)	147–1
Appledore A & P 10p Ord (87)	87
Breakmate 10p Ord (100a)	102
Brit Bloodstock Ag 25p Ord (165a)	228–2
CVD Inc Com Stock $0.01 (105a)	130–3
Checkpoint Europe 25p Ord (a)	165
Comp Fin Serv 5p Ord (85a)	80
Craton Lodge & Knight 1p Ord (115a)	162+1
Gabicci 5p Ord (78a)	90
Hawtal Whiting 5p Ord (197a)	224
Iceland Frozen Food 10p Ord (210)	354
Instem 10p Ord (145a)	185
Klark-Teknik 5p Ord (85a)	110
Media Technology 20p Ord (117a)	145
Oldacre Hldgs 20p Ord	100
PSM Int 25p (140)	152–1
Paul Michael L'wear 5p Ord (30a)	28–1
Plasmec 10p Ord (70a)	74
Second Market Inv 5p Ord (10)	11
Shares Drug stores 10p Ord (140a)	188
Stone International 20p Ord (125)	139
T & S Stores 5p Ord (a)	111
Trade Promotion 10p Ord (75a)	80
U D O Holdings 10p Ord (110a)	125
Wates City of Lon Prop 25p Ord (100)	110

Issue price in parentheses a Unlisted Securities, * by tender.

APPOINTMENTS

Christie-Tyler: **Mr Richard Willan** becomes managing director to succeed **Mr George Williams** who remains as executive chairman.

Good Relations Group: **Mr Michael Holmes** joins the board. **Mr Roy Gilmore Kerr** joins the board of Good Relations Advertising.

Sun Alliance: **Mr W. G. Niven** is named general manager, and **Mr F. B. Nicholls**, assistant general manager, finance division. **Mr G. E. Browne** is chief investment manager, **Mr M. L. Dew** is group estates manager and **Mr T. S. Nelson** becomes group chief accountant.

Alexanders Discount: Announce that **Mr M. A. Pottle** becomes a director.

Bank of Ireland: **Dr W. J. Louden Ryan**, is named governor-designate to succeed **Dr D. S. A. Carroll**.

Rank Xerox (UK): **Mr Derek Hornby** has been appointed chairman.

Polymark International: **Mr R. R. Paterson** has been made a non-executive director.

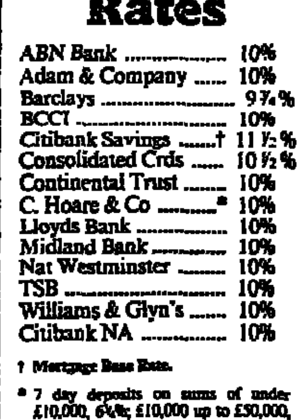
Citibank: **Mr Gordon Phelps** becomes division head for Northern Europe, and **Mr Glen R. Moreno** is regional chief executive.

J. Bibby & Sons: **Mr W. M. Shorten** and **Mr C. S. Innocent** have joined the board.

Times Products: **Mr Richard N. B. Langdon** becomes non-executive chairman.

Tesco: **Mr John Gildersleeve** joins the board.

Teacher (Distillers): **Mr John J. Blanche** becomes chairman of the Teacher Group and United Rum Merchants, **Mr Derrick Fillingham** is managing director of Teacher & Sons.



Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	10%
Adam & Company	10%
Barclays	9¾%
BCCI	10%
Citibank Savings †	11½%
Consolidated Crds	10½%
Continental Trust	10%
C. Hoare & Co *	10%
Lloyds Bank	10%
Midland Bank	10%
Nat Westminster	10%
TSB	10%
Williams & Glyn's	10%
Citibank NA	10%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6¼%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 7¼% £50,000 and over, 8½%.

MONEY MARKETS

Clearing Banks Base Rate 10-9¾

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 10 Low 9¾
Week Fixed: 9⅞-9¾

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying	Selling
2 months 9¹¹⁄₃₂	2 months 9⁵⁄₁₆
3 months 9⁵⁄₁₆	3 months 9¼

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month 9⅞-9½	1 month 10⅛-9²¹⁄₃₂
2 months 9¹¹⁄₃₂-9⁵⁄₁₆	2 months 9⅝
3 months 9⅝-9½	3 months 9⁹⁄₁₆
6 months 9⁵⁄₃₂-9½	6 months 9⁹⁄₁₆

Local Authority Bonds

1 month 10⅛-10	7 months 10¼-10
2 months 10⅛-10¼	8 months 10¼-10
3 months 10⅛-10⅛	9 months 10¼-10
4 months 10¼-10	10 months 10¼-10
5 months 10¼-10	11 months 10¼-10
6 months 10¼-10	12 months 10¼-10

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (%)

1 month 9⅞-9¾	6 months 9²³⁄₃₂-9⁹⁄₁₆
3 months 9⅝-9⁹⁄₁₆	12 months 9²¹⁄₃₂-9²⁵⁄₃₂

Local Authority Market (%)

1 day 10	3 months 9¾
7 days 10	6 months 9⅝
1 month 9⅞	1 year 9¾

Interbank Market (%)
Overnight: open 10-9⅞ Close 10-9¾

1 week 10-9⅞	6 months 9¾-9⅝
1 month 9⅞-9¾	9 months 9⅞-9¾
3 months 9²³⁄₃₂-9²¹⁄₃₂	12 months 9¹³⁄₁₆-9¹¹⁄₁₆

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 9²³⁄₃₂ 6 months 9¹³⁄₁₆

Finance House Base Rate 11

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

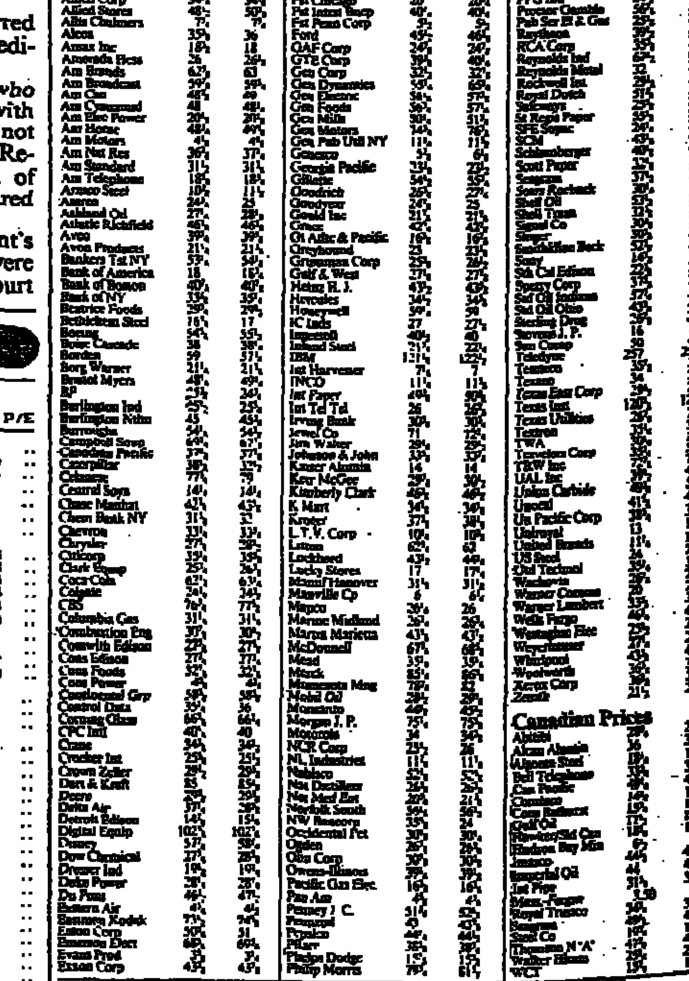
WALL STREET

New York (Reuter) – Wall Street was mixed in moderate early trading yesterday.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 2.32 to 1,190.26. The NYSE index was down 0.10 to 94.60 and the price of an average share was down 4 cents.

Declines led advances 736-417 among the 1693 issues crossing the NYSE tape.

First hour big board volume amounted to about 19 million shares compared with 21.42 million in the sa. period on Friday.



هكذا من الأصل

RUGBY UNION: THE JAGUARS MAKE A MOVE TO END THEIR ISOLATION

Argentina turns to FIRA and the French connexion is set to benefit

By Chris Thau

The Argentine Rugby Union, hamstrung by the war prosecuted by their former government and, in a different way, by the more liberal outlook of their current government, have found themselves in a sporting wilderness recently. This helps to explain reports that they have applied for membership of the French-sponsored *Fédération Internationale de Rugby Amateur* (FIRA).

According to reliable French sources, the "Argentine file" is expected to be on the agenda of FIRA's executive committee meeting on December 15. If the application met with a favourable response, Argentina would be the second Latin-American country, after Mexico, to join the 26-nation federation it seems likely, too, that other countries, such as Chile, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay, would be tempted to follow suit.

FIRA sources suggest that the Argentine application was made during a meeting between between Albert Ferrasse, president of the French Rugby Federation (and one of his country's two representatives on the International Board), and Carlos Tozzi, president of the Argentine union, in early autumn. It was at that time that Ireland, who had been due to tour Argentina next year, decided to postpone "indefinitely" any such proposition and agreed to consider, as an alternative, a visit to Japan. A tour to the Far East will be discussed by the Irish RFU on Friday.

Since the Falklands war, Argentina have found their rugby contacts increasingly constricted. They were unable to provide guarantees to the Irish for officials and players travelling on British passports (from Ulster): Wales decided not to tour there two years ago and England would not entertain the idea of touring, at least until normal diplomatic relations had been restored.

Historically the Argentine RFU has had strong links with South Africa and this year provided most of the players in a South American Jaguars party which visited the Republic. But such contacts have come under increasingly heavy government criticism, limiting still further their number of international outlets.

The Argentine RFU remain an honorary associate member of the Rugby Football Union, status which confers nothing more than a point of contact for the dissemination of information about the game. Belgium, Italy, Denmark, Portugal, Spain, the Netherlands and Switzerland enjoy similar membership.

Were Argentina to take part in the FIRA championship, it would add considerable strength to a tournament dominated by France and *Romania. Indeed, it would prove*, in terms of relative strength, an acceptable alternative to the five nations championship and might tempt the United States and Canada to establish relationships with Europe, as well as the four home countries.

Argenina would, one assumes, be *forced* by *logistics* to organize a European tour were they to become members of FURA, playing internationals with the leading countries – France, Romania, Spain and Italy.

● The Fijians will interrupt their month-long tour of Wales and *Ireland next autumn to play one* match in London, against London Welsh at Old deer Park. The 10-match tour includes games against Ireland in Dublin on October 19 and Wales in Cardiff on November 9.

ITINERARY: October: 9 v Cross Keys; 12 v Cardiff; 16 v Swansea; 19 v Ireland; 23 v Ulster; 26 v Connaught; 30 v Newport. November: 2 v London Welsh; 5 v Llanelli; 9 Wales.



Peter Morgan: captains the Scarlets in May's absence

Llanelli sustained by a rich heritage

By Gerald Davies

It has not been the best of times for Llanelli. Even at the start of the season there were those given to gloomy predictions of the season's outcome. That could be considered as simply characteristic of the West Walian, but a series of misfortunes, self-inflicted and otherwise, has contrived to make matters worse. Injuries and sendings-off have given a sense of realism to their lack of expansive talk about the match with the Australians at Stradey Park today.

The most critical hiccup to their *preparations was the sending off of* their captain, Phil May, against Swansea last month May is still under suspension and Peter Morgan, at centre, leads the team. The lock Rhys Thomas and the prop Peter Davies are two others who have suffered and will play this afternoon even though a leg injury in training has limited his involvement. Edward Ellis (wing) and Tony Buchanan (prop) have only recently recovered from injuries but have declared themselves fit. One player who has yet to do so in James Black, the Australians' full back, who *suffered a cut leg in last Tuesday's* game against Ulster.

Llanelli will be without their two flankers, Alun Davies and David Pickering and the wing, Phil Lewis all of whom are vested in preparation for Austalian on Saturday. However, there is still the formidable and inspuring presence of Ray Gravell, despite his not having trained as much as he would have wished due to the calls made upon him as Welsh-launguae commentator for F4C, the Welsh television channel.

With so many disruptions, it is difficult to see how the club can add a third victory to the two they acheived against Australian teams in 1908 and 1967. The match in *1975 ended in a 28-28 draw after* Llanelli had been leading 28-16 with only 12 minutes of the match remaining.

Nowhere, however, does the pulse of Welsh rugby beats more resonantly than at Stradey Park. With such a glorious history behind them and with the Australians holding back their best team for Saturday, the refrain from *Sospan Fach* of "Who beat the Wallabies", begun in 1908, may yet ring out with equal appropriateness this year.

LLANELLI: M Gravells, I Evans; R Gravell, P Morgan (captain), E Ellis; G Pearce, J Griffiths; A Buchanan, K Townley, L Delaney, A Griffiths, R Cornelius, R Thomas, J Cooper, M Lynch.
AUSTRALIANS: J Black; I Williams, M Burke, T Lane, R Hanley; M Hawker (captain), P Cox, S Pilecki, M McBain, G Burrow, C Roche, W Campbell, N Holt, W Calcraft, R Reynolds.
Referee: F Howard (Liverpool).

Ulster heroes honoured

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

Four members of the Ulster side which beat the Australians last week are rewarded with selection in the Irish side to play Scotland in a B international at Galway on December 1, among them Carr, the Ards flanker, who will establish an Irish record by playing in his fourth B game.

Carr will be joined by Brady (scrum half) and McDonald (hooker), both of whom are moving near to the senior international side, and McCall, the London Irish lock. All four are members of an unchanged Ulster side which will play Connacht in the second round of the Irish provincial championhsip on Saturday at Ravenhill.

There is, however, no place for Clancy, the full back who kicked the winning points against the Australians. The place goes to Barry who, after a shaky start, played a fine attacking game against the Australians for Munster in the fog last weekend.

IRELAND B (v Scotland B, December 1): J Barry (Cork Constitution); T McMaster (Bangor), J O'Neill (Waterpark), M Feely (Old Belvedere), D Aherne St Mary's College); R Keys (Cork Constitution), R Brady (Queen's University, Belfast); T Clancy (Lansdowne), J McDonald (Malone), M Darcy (Terenure), D Morrow (Bangor), B McCall (London Irish), M Tarpey (Galwegians), N Carr (Ards), D Fanning (St Mary's College).

YORKSHIRE (v Middlesex, November 24): D Norton (Headingley); M Harrison (Wakefield), B Barley (Wakefield), J Buckton (Saracens), R Underwood (Leicester); A Old Sheffield), N Melville (Wasps); P Huntsman (Headingley), P Lazenby (Morley), S Peacock (Middlesbrough), P Buckton (Liverpool), D Parsonage (Sheffield).

BOBSLEIGH

Phipps has sights on top 10 finish

From Chris Moore
Winterberg
West Germany

The first two laufs in the Veltins Cup two-man event tonight will determine whether Nick Phipps become the first British driver to attain a top 10 finish in what is traditionally the sport's opening international event of the season.

Phipps has been beating almost everyone who matters over the past week, the one notable exception being East Germany's Detlef Richter, who arrived only on Sunday.

Richter, who is driving No1 for East Germany because the Olympic champion, Wolfgang Hoppe, was injured during training at Oberhof last week, is one of the favourites along with Zintis of the Soviet Union and the world champion, Ralph Pichler, of Switzerland.

Despite being without his first-choice brake man, Alan Cearns, who was resting a calf injury, Phipps still clocked the seventh fastest time in *practice yesterday. "I've still got* something in reserve at the start, and providing I don't do anything silly, I'm looking to finish in the top six", he said.

Britain's other driver, Tom De La Hunty, the British two-man champion, discovered, only a few days before arriving at the weekend that his RAF colleague, Peter Land, his brakeman at the Winter Olympics, was unable to compete, and has borrowed a Canadian brakeman for practice.

TENNIS

The festival that dropped out of the blue and on to the summit

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

They spent £1,500 on hiring a private jet aircraft to fly Ivan Lendl from Belgium to London on Sunday evening. It had been arranged that a Concorde flight would be deferred for an hour, if necessary, so that he could spend 24 hours at home in Connecticut with his pack of Alsatians before dashing off again – this time to Australia. Lendl had just won the £156,000 first prize in the European Champions' Championship (ECC).

No other tournament offers that much to the winner. No other week-long tournament attracts so many spectators. No other tournament has leapt so swifly into the front rank. Thank goodness it happened in Europe.

From the start the idea behind the ECC was to drop on the game's summit out of the blue rather than labour up from the valleys. A group of Danes took the initiative and approached a sport promotion company in Brussels. The international ProServ organizations were called in to help. Planning began in 1979.

When prize-money of $700,000 (almost £550,000) was proposed for the first EEC in 1982, the figure was widely regarded as absurd. But the organizers felt that the only way to attract television fees, commercial sponsors, international publicity and crowds big enough to fill Europe's largest indoor stadium (16,000) was to attract top 10 players.

The only way to tempt such players to a new event played at the end of the year – and an event in which no ranking or grand prix points would be at stake – was to put up unprecedented prize-money and, morever, to pamper the players with such trimmings as police motor-cycle escorts between hotel and stadium.

It worked. The players responded to all the fuss – to the prize-money, the superb organization and the special nature of an event that combined sport, show business and the off-court aura of a trade fair – with a spirit and a level of skill that at times surprised even the players themselves. The prize-money was raised by $50,000 (almost £40,000) in 1983 and by the same figure this year. In 1985 the jump could be even higher.

Every year a temporary "village" with diverse private and public facilities is erected under canvas on an adjacent car park. The scale of the entire promotion is astounding. The Royal Belgian Tennis Federation, among others, are understandably delighted by the promotional benefits: including such spin-offs as a junior tournament, assistance for a coaching school and reserved places in the draw for Belgian and Dutch players. There could be no more heartening reminder that the organization of a great tennis festival does not demand half a century or more of practice.

The sky's the limit for Miss Hy

By Lewine Mair

Patricia Hy, the winner of last week's LTA $10,000 tournament at Telford, put in only a brief appearance on the first day of the LTA's $10,000 event at Peterborough.

The Hong Kong girl took just less than an hour to defeat Cathy Drury, of Lincolnshire, 6-0, 6-1. It was not that Miss Dury played badly: it was a case of Miss Hy starting out with plenty of confidence and picking up still more

Under what Jeremy Shales, one of the senior umpires, deemed "the worst possible lighting, froman officiating angle, I match in which Clare Wood of Sussex beat Renata Tomanova-Roth 6-4, 6-2. Mrs Georgina Clark, the tournament referee, felt it necessary to switch the man in the chair, Andrew Paterson, at the end of the first set.

"The players Mrs Clark explained "were both agreed that there had been a number of bad calls and, after watching the match for myself, I had a strong feeling that something should be done."

FIRST ROUND (GB unless stated): G Dinu (WG) bt I Liejten (Neth), 6-12, 6-1; P Hy (HK) bt C Drury, 6-0, 6-1; B Norton (US) bt G Coles, 6-2, 6-4; H Danforth (US) bt L Gracie, 6-2, 6-3; J Wood bt B Paquet (Fr), 6-3, 6-3; M Van Der Torre (Neth) bt E Jones, 7-6, 6-4; J Louis bt N Lusty, 6-4, 6-0; E Lightbody bt C Bonnet (Fr), 6-1, 6-7, 6-4; S Reeves bt M Webber (Switz), 6-4, 0-6, 6-1; C Wood bt R Tomanova-Roth (Cz), 6-4, 6-2; M Pinterova (Cz) bt D Parnell, 6-2, 6-0; I Crudo (Fr) bt S Mair, 6-3, 3-6, 6-4; C Lechner (WG) bt D Moise (Rom), 6-3, 4-6, 6-2.

GYMNASTICS

Britain hope to reap benefit from Vienna

By Peter Aykroyd

Britain's rhythmic gymnastics team returned yesterday from the European championships in Vienna determined to benefit from the experience of competing against Bulgaria, the Soviet Union and other leading countries.

While the team have bettered their marks from previous championships for both the composition and execution of their routine, the national coach, Jenny Bott, believes improvement will stem from two areas – presentation and technique.

The top gymnastic nations include ballet work in training and, while Britain's standard of group choreography has not been found wanting, comprehensive dance instruction for individual gymnasts is comparatively rare.

After the championships it was announced that the International Olympic Committee is being requested to include group work in future Olympic Games.

ICE HOCKEY

English run into trouble at hands of Scots

By Robert Pryce

Here is one sport where the Auld Enemy has not enjoyed much recent success. Last weekend, for instance, a number of records were set in Anglo-Scottish matches, all at the expense of the English. Roch Bois, the Dundee wing, scored eight goals against Southampton to equal a premier division record. Glasgow Dynamos' 34 goals at Richmond comprised a British League record score for a visiting team. And Streatham Redskins set a league record for penalties by serving a total of 126 minutes at Ayr.

Craig Melancon, the Streatham forward, said: "We were in trouble with the referee from the moment we stepped on the ice."

Streatham, were level at 2-2 midway through the game but succumbed to their first league defeat of the season, 8-3. Leggatt incurred most disfavour with Alex McWilliam, the referee, landing a match penalty for disputing the decision.

Streatham ran into more trouble at Dundee the following night. When Douglas sprained an ankle and Cloonan went off injured, Stefan dropped back into defence. Ronnie Wood exploited the resulting confusion with five goals in less then 12 minutes of the second period. Streatham lost 11-6.

Southampton made an equally unrewarding trip to Scotland, suffering two heavy defeats. They also lost the new Canadian signing, St Jean, who incurred another "gross misconduct" penalty.

Durham and Nottingham restored some English pride. Durham, who play Solihull in the Autumn Cup English final second leg tonight, won 6-5 at Ayr. Tilley accounted for their first five goals before Cooper scored the winner on a power play 55 seconds from time. Nottingham recovered from a Fife onslaught and a 6-4 deficit to draw 7-7 with the League leaders. Keward gave them a 7-6 lead with his third goal of the night before Latto equalized with 25 seconds left.

HOCKEY

Wooden spoon Shropshire for hospitality

By Joyce Whitehead

One of the happiest counties after the county championship matches in the Midlands and North at the weekend must be Shropshire. By beating Worcestershire 2-0 they have won their first two matches. Pauline Stokes and Sue Shelswell (ex-Warwickshire second team) were the heroines on Saturday, both scoring in the second half. For many years Shropshire have held the wooden spoon in the Midlands – but not for match hospitality, for theirs is second to none.

Cumberland also must be jubilant. When their attacker, Rhona Bradley, was upended in full flight, the ball ran on and Liz Hunter rushed it into goal to beat Sheffield League 1-0 in Carlisle.

Lancashire had to wait for 55 minutes before Margaret Souyave scored for them against Northumberland. It was the only goal of the match. Westmorland held Durham to a goaless draw, which is quite a feather in their cap.

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

1983/84 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOOTBALL: MILK CUP NIGHT FOR THE CREAM OF THE SECOND DIVISION

Oxford can be relied on to deliver an extra pint of effort

By Clive White

The cream which has been steadily rising to the top of the Milk Cup since the second round is in danger of going one step further by late tomorrow evening with the news that the fifth round will be poured solely from the first division.

While some people may bemoan the amount of cream spilt so far with the loss of Liverpool, Manchester United, Arsenal and the like, the fact remains tha five of the country's leading eight teams are still with us. The fourth round, to be contested tonight and tomorrow, looks heavily weighted against the small man.

Oxford United, who enlivened last season's competition with the injection of their own vibrant qualities in defeats of Leeds United, Newcastle United and even Manchester United, are again the best hope for those who like a little something extra in their cups.

The recent loss of Hamilton, their gangling centre forward, with a knee injury, has coincided with a couple of small faltering steps – by their standards – on their way towards the second division title and admission to the big man's club. But tonight at Ipswich Town Hamilton may return if Jim Smith, the manager, considers him perfectly sound. "The League is more important to us and I won't take any risks", he said. Hamilton has scored eight of his 13 goals in this competition.

Smith, who proved last season and this that first division principles can be adopted in the hurly-burly of lower life, is talking very confidently these days for a man who is not given to brashness. "We have the best record in the Canon League with one defeat in the last 31 matches and we are capable of holding our own against anyone, even on their own ground", he said.

Since home advantage did not appear to make too much difference to Ipswich on Saturday, comprehensively beaten 3-0 by Tottenham Hotspur, Oxford may not even need a second bite, but it should not be forgotten that that was Ipswich's first home defeat in eight months. With Ipswich "committed to attack as usual", as their manager, Bobby Ferguson, said, and possibly with Putney restored, it will be a close one.

One incident can turn a match and even a season, as we saw after Everton's Heath capitalized on an errant back pass by Oxford's Brock in last year's fifth round. Everton's climb to riches from that ragged state is now a well-known modern-day fairy-story. Everton are now every competition's favourite and Grimsby Town hardly seem a big enough wolf to frighten them away from their eleventh successive victory.

Deep involvement in cups can affect teams' League form differently. It can inspire confidence or cause distraction. Sheffield Wednesday, Queen's Park Rangers and Watford all have sound reason to hope for the former. Wednesday – at home to Luton Town – though still handily placed in the League, have picked up only one point in their last 12 games.

Rangers play Southampton, beaten only once in 17 games, and Watford welcome West Bromwich Albion. Watford, rejuvenated of late, must guard against the negative reaction to their League form last season during the successful FA Cup run.



Two-way stretch: Steve Archibald, the former Tottenham Hotspur forward now with Barcleona, is kept under close watch by Canillas, of Malaga, during their Spanish League match on Sunday. Archibald scored in his side's 2-1 victory

World Cup chance for Touré

WORLD FOOTBALL
Brian Glanville

Michel Platini, on the losing side in the Turin derby between Juventus and Torino on Sunday, may find consolation in Paris tomorrow when France play Bulgaria in a World Cup qualifying tie. The Bulgarians, as always, are dour, but they were lucky indeed to get away with a 0-0 draw in Yugoslavia in an earlier group match.

Giresse, who, like Battiston, is injured, will be missing from the brilliant French midfield, but Tigana is back. It looks as if the exciting Touré, who did so well against England in February, and played in the French Olympic team, will be back in the side, either in midfield or up front. He is in splendid form in a Nantes team who are giving Bordeaux a tremendous run for their money at the top of the League.

Bordeaux's veteran international forward, Lacombe, has been left out of the attack in favour of the youthful Stopyra, Toulouse. Another disppointed Bordeaux man will be the Alsatian, Specht. With the big cnetre-half Le Roux unavailable, Specht hoped to get back into the squad. He had an outstanding recent game in Bucharest where he not only made a vital save on the goal-line against Dynamo in the European Cup seconf round second leg but even went upfield to create Bordeaux's equalizing – and qualifying – goal in extra time. Senac, of Lens, is the new name in defence.

Roma, without Falcao and Gerezo, at long last had their first home win of the Italian League season on Sunday, 2-1 against Florentian, jeopardizing further the job of Florentina's Roman manager, De Sisti. But Roma still swim in a sea of controversy, much of it created by their garrulous old president, Senator Viola, thought to be on the verge of resigning.

Having quarreled publicly with Falcao and made it up, Viola has now attacked his former manager, Nils Liedholm, in the club's official magazine, alleging that the reason Liedholm left Roma last season had nothing to do with family concerns, but was caused by Viola's own refusal to make the Swedish manager a 1,500m lire loan.

Liedholm, whose AC Milan team, minus Hateley, were held to a goalless draw at Avellino on Sunday (no disgrace), responded with his customary tact. It was true, he said, that he had asked Viola to help him get such a loan, which he needed to expand his vineyards in Lombardy, but in any case the deal had fallen through. The vendors had found out who the purchaser was, and had raised the price.

The FIGC, the Italian FA, will after all take libel proceedings over the Cameroon bribery scandal. They are to sue the two magazines, Epoca and Expresso, which ran the accusations, and the Turin daily, Tuttosport, for allegations it attributed to the Cameroon goalkeeper, N'Kono.

The Bundesliga is in a strange state of flux. Bayern Munich are still on top with a two-point lead over Werder Bremen and the vastly improved Hamburg; but the Munich team have dropped three points in their last two games, and were embarrassingly beaten 3-0 away to Bayern Leverkusen, their first away defeat.

● Brian Glanville is Football Correspondent of The Sunday Times

Bremner runs into a King-sized problem

By Paul Newman

Altrincham, non-League football's most successful FA Cup giant-killers of recent years, were yesterday given the chance to claim their eighth League scalp in six seasons. The Gola League leaders, who disposed of Blackpool in the first round on Saturday, have now been drawn at home to Doncaster Rovers.

Altrincham have recovered much of their old form this year after two indifferent seasons but face a diffucult task as the attempt to reach the third round for the seventh time in 19 years. Doncaster, managed by Billy Bremner, won promotion from the fourth division last season and are now just behind the third division leaders.

Altrincham v Doncaster Rovers
Bangor City or Tranmere Rovers v Hull City
Bradford City v Mansfield Town
Brentford v Northampton Town or VS Rugby
Bristol City v Bristol Rovers
Burnley v Halifax Town
Dagenham or Swindon Town v Peterborough United
Darlington v Frickley Athletic
Dartford v Kettering or Bournemouth
Hartlepool v York City
Millwall v Exeter City or Enfield
Newport County or Aldershot v Burton Albion
Orient v Torquay United
Plymouth Argyle v Hereford United
Port Vale v Nuneaton Borough or Scunthorpe United
Preston North End v Lincoln City or Telford United
Reading v Swansea City or Bognor Regis Town
Southend United or Colchester United v Gillingham
Walsall v Chesterfield
Wigan Athletic v Northwich Victoria
Ties to be played on December 8

John King, Altrincham's manager, who played in many of the club's most famous Cup matches, said: "Doncaster are obviously a very good side and this has the makings of an excellent Cup-tie, but we have a tremendous amount to do before we can start talking about getting into the third round again".

Most of the other non-League sides who surprised League opponents on Saturday, have not been as fortunate as Altrincham. Northwich Victoria, who beat Crewe Alexandra, now travel to Wigan Athletic of the third division. Terry Murphy, the Northwich manager, said: "I'm disappointed we're away, but our fans won't have far to travel and there's sure to be a tremendous atmosphere".

Wigan, who knocked out Northwich at this stage five years ago, were famous giant-killers themselves before they joined the League in 1978 and their manager, Harry McNally, will need no lessons in the dangers of Cup football, having played for Skilmersdale United and managed Altrincham.

Bognor Regis Town, Enfield, Telford United and VS Rugby, the four non-League sides who drew to League opponents on Saturday, will all have to travel to third division clubs if they win their replays. Bognor Regis or Swansea City are paired with Reading, Enfield or Exeter City with Millwall, Telford of Lincoln City with Preston North End, and VS Rugby of Northampton Town with Brentford.

A home tie against Hull City will be at stake when Bangor City travel to Tranmere Rovers for their replay to night, but the two other non-League sides who drew at home to League opposition on Saturday are less fortunate. Kettering Town or Bournemouth will be away to Dartford and Nuneaton Borough or Scunthorpe United will travel to Port Vale.

Frickly Athletic, who have been hit hard financially by the miners' strike will welcome the prospect of a good attendance at Darlington, but the biggest gate is certain to be at Bristol City, who have been drawn against Bristol Rovers in the second round for the second year in succession. Last season City, as a fourth division club, won 2-1 at Eastville and, after their 3-0 home victory over Rovers in the third division 10 days ago, they will be favourites to advance again.

Plymouth Argyle, who reached the semi-finals last season, have a good chance of another extended Cup run. Having disposed of Barnet on Saturday, they are now at home to Hereford United.

FA Youth Cup draw

The draw for the second round of the FA Youth Cup, in which the ties have to be played on or before December 15, is:

Middlesbrough v Sunderland, York v Barnsley, Burnley v Bolton, Liverpool v Oldham, Hartlepool or Huddersfield v Hull or Wigan, Billingham v Manchester City, Leeds v Manchester United, Sheffield Wednesday v Blackpool, Newcastle v Everton, Norwich v Dudley Town, Enderby V Sheffield United, Derby v Coventry, Hednesford or West Bromwich Albion v Mansfield, Kettering v Birmingham, Walsall v Nottingham Forest, Stoke v Wolverhampton, Chesterfield v Aston Villa, Grimsby v Leicester, Brighton v Charlton, Colchester or Barking v Sutton or Orient, West Ham v Ipswich, Chelsea v Fulham, Luton v Tottenham, Queen's Park Rangers, v Brentford, Wimbledon v Arsenal, Woking v Watford, Millwall v Southend, Carshalton v Gillingham, Southampton v Bournemouth, Oxford v Portsmouth, Bristol Rovers v Reading, Plymouth v Newport or Swindon,

Addison cleared

Colin Addison, Newport County's manager, who collapsed in a Hereford hotel on Saturday, was released from Hereford County Hospital yesterday afternoon. After being admitted to the intensive care unit he had extensive tests before being given the all clear. It is understood tha he was suffering from a virus infection.

England pay for run of success

The current good form of the England team has led the Football Association to agree to pay clubs £400 a match for each player who turns out for England. Although clubs collected £750 per player in 1982, it cost the FA so much that no money at all has been paid for the past two years.

The FA secretary, Ted Croker, said: "Profits from international matches are now regrettably low, but the success of the England team means that we can expect higher gates in future. We have had such good co-operation from the clubs in recent years that we are making this gesture in return."

The new payments will come into effect for England's World Cup qualifying match against Northern Ireland in February, and will last until the end of 1986. If the money paid adds up to less than 25 per cent of the FA's international profit, clubs will collect a further dividend.

Mr Croker is confident that England will be granted the right to stage the 1988 European Championships. UEFA are to make their decision next May.

The FA have still not received an official approach from Wales for a game on January 23 or 24 but it is almost certain that a request will be declined.

OVERSEAS LEAGUE RESULTS

BELGIAN: Lokeren 2, Bruges 3; Standard Liege 2, St Niklaas 2; Beveren 3, Waterschei 0; Cercle Bruges 0, Ghent 1; Lierse 3, Seraing 0; Antwerp 1, Courtrai 1; Waregem 4, Racing Jet 0; Mechelen 4, Beerschot 4; Anderlecht 3, FC Liege 0. Leading positions: 1, Anderlecht, 24 pts; 2, Waregem, 20; 3, Bruges, 18.

DANISH: Vejle 0, Broendby 0; AGF Aarhus 6, Lyngby 0; K B Copenhagen l, Herning l; Frem l, Ikast 1; Broenshoej 0, Naestved 0; O B Odense l, Koege l; Herfoelge l, B1909 Odense 0; Esbjerg 0, Hvidovre 0. Final positions: l Vejle, 41 pts; 2, AGF Aarhus, 40; 3, Lyngby, 38.

GREEK: Olympiakos 0, Panathinaikos 0; Ethnikos 2, Apollon Athens 1; AEK Athens 1, Panionios 1; PAOK 4, Larissa 1; Doxa 1, Aris 1; Panachaiki 1, Iraklis 2; Pierikos 3, Egaleo 1; Apollon Kalamarias 1, OFI 0. Leading positions: 1, PAOK, 13 pts; 2, Olympiakos, 10; 3, Panionios, 10.

ITALIAN: Ascoli 1, Napoli 1; Atalanta 1, Lazio 0; Avellino 0, Milan 0; Como 1, Cremonese 0; Internazionale 1, Udinese 0; Juventus 1, Torino 2; AS Roma 2, Fiorentina 1; Verona 0, Sampdoria. Leading positions: 1, Verona, 15 pts; 2, Torino, 14; 3, Inter, 12.

POLISH: Ruch Chorzow 1, Baltyk Gdynia 1; GKS Katowice 0, Legia Warsaw 0; Widzew Lodz 2, Motor Lublin 0; Lechia Gdansk 2, Gornik Zbrze 1; Radomiak 0, Slask Wroclaw 0; Wisla Krakow 2, Gornik Walbrzych 1; Lech Poznan 1, IKS Lodz 2; Pogan Szczecin 3, Zaglebie Sosnowiec 3. Leading positions: 1, Legia Warsaw, 20pts; 2, Gornik Zabrze, 19; 3, Widzew Lodz, 18.

PORTUGUESE: Farense 1, Benfica 0; Penafiel 0, Porto 1; Academica 0, Setubal 0; Guimaraes 0, Portimonense 1; Salgueiros 0, Boavista 2; Varzim 1, Rio Ave 1; Sporting Lisbon 8, Sporting Braga 1. Leading positions: 1, Porto, 18 pts; 2, Sporting Lisbon, 17; 3, Benfica, 15.

SPANISH: Malaga 1, Barcelona 2; Hercules 1, Sporting 1; Atletico Madrid 1, Sevilla 1; Valencia 0, Real Valladolid 0; Real Murcia 0, Athletic Bilbao 0; Real Sociedad 0, Racing 0; Real Betis 4, Real Madrid 1; Osasuna 0, Real Zaragoza 1; Espanol 1, Elche 0. Leading positions: 1, Barcelona, 18pts; 2, Valencia, 14; 3, Sporting, 13.

SWISS: Aarau 1, Zurich 1; Basle 4, Lucerne 1; La Chaux-de-Fonds 0, Lausanne 0; Grasshoppers Zurich 1, Wettingen 1; Vevey 0, Neuchâtel Xamax 0; Winterthur 1, Sion 2; Young Boys Berne 1, Servette Geneva 1; Zug 0, St Gallen 4. Leading positions: 1, Servette Geneva, 20 pts; 2, Aarau, 17; 3, St Gallen, 15.

ROMANIAN: Jiul Petrosani 1, Dynamo Bucharest 1; Politehnica Iasi 0, FC Bihor Oradea 0; Universitatea Craiova 5, Chimia Rimnicu Vilcea 2; FCM Brasov 2, SC Bacau 1; Rapid Bucharest 1, ASA Tirgu Mures 0; FC Olt 0, Steaua Bucharest 3; FC Baia Mare 2, Corvinul Hunedoara 0; Gloria Buzau 5, Politehnica Timisoara 0; Sportul Studentesc 2, FC Arges Pitesti 1. Leading positions: 1, Dynamo Bucharest, 21pts; 2, Steaua Bucharest, 20; 3, Studentesc, 18.

SOVIET: Leningrad Zenit 1, Shakhtyor 0; Spartak Moscow 3, Dynamo Tbilisi 0; Pakhtakor 0, Neftchi 0; Army 3, Central Army 3; Shaigiris 2, Dnepropetrovsk 3; Dynamo Minsk 3, Metallist 1; Dynamo Kiev 0, Kairat 0; Chernomorets 1, Torpedo 0. Leading positions: 1, Leningrad Zenit, 45pts; 2, Spartak Moscow, 41; 3, Dnepropetrovsk, 40.

TURKISH: Galatasaray 2, Orduspor 0; Fenerbahce 0, Trabzonspor 0; Ankaragucu 2, Sariyer 2; Kocaelispor 2, Sakaryaspor 1; Denizlispor 1, Besiktas 2; Altay 1, Boluspor 1; Eskisehirspor 2, Genclerbirligi 1; Antalyaspor 1, Malatyaspor 0; Zonguldakspor 1, Bursaspor 1. Leading positions: 1, Fenerbahce, 19pts; 2, Besiktas, 18; 3, Kocaelispor, 18.

YUGOSLAV: Sarajevo 1, Vojvodina Novi Sad 0; Velez Mostar 2, Radnicki Nis 0; Iskra Bugojno 2, Osijek 0; Red Star Belgrade 6, Buducnost Titograd 0; Rijeka 1, Hajduk Split 1; Dynamo Vinkovci 0, Dynamo Zagreb 1; Sloboda Tuzla 1, Zeljeznicar Sarajevo 1; Vardar Skopje 5, Pristina 0; Sutjeska Niksic 2, Partizan Belgrad 1. Leading positions: 1, Sarajevo 19pts; 2, Hajduk 17; 3, Zeljeznicar 17.

WEST GERMAN: Bayer Leverkusen 3, Bayern Munich 0; Bochum 1, Cologne 3; Borussia Mönchengladbach 2, Stuttgart 1; Eintracht Brunswick 0, Arminia Bielefeld 0; Eintracht Frankfurt 2, Borussia Dortmund 1; Hamburg 5, Waldhof Mannheim 2; Kaiserslautern 2, Werder Bremen 2; Karlsruhe 0, Bayer Uerdingen 4; Schalke 1, Fortuna Düsseldorf 0. Leading positions: 1, Bayern Munich, 19 pts; 2, Werder Bremen, 17; 3, Hamburg, 17.

ARGENTINE–Independiente 2, Instituto 1; Estudiantes de la Plata 2, Huracan 1; Ferro Carril Oeste 1, Atlanta 0; Platense 0, River Plate 1; San Lorenzo de Almagro 2, Argentinos Juniors 2; Talleres 1, Chacarita Juniors 2; Racing 3, Temperley 0. Leading positions: 1, Argentinos Juniors, 45pts 2, Garro Carril Oeste 43; 3, Estudiantes de la Plata 43.

Fashanu asks for transfer

Notts County, bottom of the second division table, were given further worries by a transfer request yesterday from Justin Fashanu, their forward.

Fashanu, 22, was left out of the Countey team and demoted to substitute for Saturday's 2-0 home defeat by Huddersfield Town – County's twelfth defeat in 15 League games. "I feel a move is the best thing for myself and the club", said Fashanu, who joined County from Nottingham Forest for £125,000 in December 1982.

"The time is right for a move because I don't feel I fit in to the club's set-up", the former £1m player said. "I feel sorry for the club in their position, because they've treated me well, but the new manager, Richie Barker, has his own ideas, and I'm not sure whether I'll be in the side."

Barker, who took over at Meadow Lane two weeks ago, said: "I'm not prepared to let any players go at the moment. I've only been here for a fortnight and this isn't the sort of reaction I would have wanted from one of my players".

Swans in a flap

Swansea City have been warned by the Welsh FA over their poor disciplinary record. Four players were sent off in the space of two weeks last month and bookings have soared. Swansea have accumulated almost 100 penalty points. The former Sunderland defender, David Cole, has signed a contract until the end of the season.

● Les Briley, the Millwall captain, may be out for six weeks after breaking his jaw at Weymouth on Saturday. The club's leading goal scorer, Steve Lovell, who was injured in the same match, is doubtful for Saturday's match at Bristol Rovers.

FIXTURES AND FORECASTS — Paul Newman

Saturday November 24 unless stated

FIRST DIVISION
1 Liverpool v Ipswich
2 Luton v West Ham
X Norwich v Everton
X QPR v Aston Villa
1 Sthampton v Newcastle
X Stoke v Watford
X Sunderland v Man U
1 WBA v Coventry
Not on coupons: Nottingham Forest v Leicester (Sunday); Sheffield Wednesday v Arsenal (Sunday); Tottenham v Chelsea.

SECOND DIVISION
X Birmingham v Barnsley
1 Blackburn v Charlton
1 Brighton v Middlesboro
X Carlisle v Notts Co
1 Fulham v Wolves
1 Huddersfield v Cardiff
X Man C v Portsmouth
1 Oxford v Leeds
1 Shrewsbury v Sheffield U
2 Wimbledon v Grimsby
Not on coupons: Crystal Palace v Oldham (Sunday).

THIRD DIVISION
X Bolton v Gillingham
1 Bournmth v Brentford
X Bristol R v Millwall
X Burnley v Bradford C
1 Derby v Wigan
1 Doncaster v Swansea
1 Hull v Newport
X Lincoln v York
X Plymouth v Walsall
2 Preston v Bristol C
1 Reading v Cambridge U
1 Rotherham v Orient

FOURTH DIVISION
1 Hartlepool v Scunthorpe
1 Hereford v Blackpool
X Mansfield v Bury
X Peterboro v Darlington
2 Rochdale v Colchester
1 Stockport v Exeter
1 Swindon v Aldershot
2 Torquay v Chesterfield
1 Wrexham v Southend
Not on coupons: Crewe v Halifax (Friday); Port Vale v Chester (Friday); Tranmere v Northampton (Friday).

GOLA LEAGUE
2 Kettering v Enfield
1 Maidstone v Yeovil
1 Northwich v Gateshead
X Nuneaton v Runcorn

SCOTTISH PREMIER
1 Aberdeen v Dumbarton
1 Celtic v St Mirren
2 Dundee v Hearts
2 Hibernian v Dundee U
2 Morton v Rangers
Not on coupons: Albion v East Stirling; Dunfermline v Stenhousemuir; Montrose v Berwick; Queen of the South v Alloa; Queen's Park v Raith; Stirling v Arbroath; Stranraer v Cowdenbeath.

SCOTTISH FIRST
X Ayr v Brechin
1 Clydebank v Motherwell
X East Fife v Clyde
2 Falkirk v Airdrie
1 Forfar v Meadowbank
1 Hamilton v Kilmarnock
1 Partick v St Johnstone

TREBLE CHANCE (home teams): Queen's Park Rangers, Sunderland, Birmingham, Bolton, Bristol Rovers, Burnley, Lincoln, Plymouth, Mansfield, Peterborough, Ayr, East Fife.
BEST DRAWS: Birmingham, Burnley, Lincoln, Peterborough, Ayr.
AWAYS: Bristol City, Chesterfield, Enfield, Rangers, Airdrie.
HOMES: Blackburn, Brighton, Fulham, Shrewsbury, Doncaster, Hull, Rotherham, Maidstone, Northwich, Aberdeen, Celtic, Forfar.
FIXED ODDS: Homes: Blackburn, Brighton, Hull, Aberdeen, Celtic. Aways: West Ham, Bristol City, Chesterfield. Draws: Birmingham, Carlisle, Peterborough.

SQUASH RACKETS

Surrey with a top fringe

The semi-finals of the British under-23 championships, at Redwood Lodge, Bristol, fulfilled the growing tendency of this once rather secondary tournament for introducing new challengers to top level squash (Colin McQuillan writes).

Last year's champions were the 20-year-old Jamie Hickox and Susan Devoy. This year, Hickox made his way to another final but faced a severe challenge from his Surrey team colleague, Danny Lee. Miss Devoy, who went on to become world No 1 last season, withdrew with hand injuries after losing to Lucy Soutter at last month's World Masters' tournament.

Miss Soutter and Lisa Opie, the British champion, both fell in the semi-finals at Bristol to Nicky Spurgeon and Alison Cumings, both of Surrey.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

7.30 unless stated.

Milk Cup fourth round
Everton v Grimsby
Ipswich Town v Oxford United
Sheffield Wednesday v Luton Town
Southampton v Queen's Park Rangers
Watford v West Bromwich Albion (7.45)

Second division
Carlisle United v Fulham

FA Cup first round replays
Aldershot v Newport County
Bournemouth v Kettering
Enfield v Exeter City
Scunthorpe v Nuneaton Borough
Telford v Lincoln City
Tranmere Rovers v Bangor City

Tour match
Rangers v Australia

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Billericay v Sutton United; Hitchin v Slough Town; Tooting and Mitcham v Carshalton Athletic. First division: Hornchurch v Lewes. Second division north: Haringey Borough v Kingsbury Town; Letchworth GC v Harefield; Leyton Wingate v Royston; Ware v Saffron Walden. Second division south: Egham v Eastbourne United.
HITACHI CUP: Second round: Epsom and Ewell v Windsor and Eton; Farnborough Town v Hayes; Harrow Borough v Finchley; Hendon v Walton and Hersham; Staines v Croydon; Wembley v Heybridge Swifts.
ESSEX SENIOR LEAGUE: Stansted v East Ham.
MIDWEEK LEAGUE: Brentford v Northampton; Bournemouth v Peterborough.
BERKS AND BUCK SENIOR CUP: Second round: Bracknell v Chalfont St Peter; Wokingham v Hungerford.
EASTERN COUNTIES LEAGUE: Braintree v Harwich; Histon v Bury St Edmunds; Yarmouth v Gorleston.
COURAGE EASTERN FLOODLIGHT LEAGUE: Epping v Chelmsford.
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Horwich v Witton Albion. Cup, first round, first leg: Buxton v Worksop.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: AP Leamington v Willenhall; Bedworth v Witney Town. Midland division: Coventry Sporting v Aylesbury.
CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Manchester United v Nottingham Forest; Notts County v Stoke City (7.0). Second division (all 7.0): Leeds v Wolverhampton; Middlesbrough v Leicester; Oldham v Sunderland; Preston v Hull.
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Charlton Athletic v Crystal Palace (7.0); Portsmouth v Southampton (7.0); Swindon v Brighton; Chelsea v Norwich (1.30).
MIDDLESEX SENIOR CUP: Second round replay: Kingsbury v Hayes; Hendon v Feltham.
FA COUNTY YOUTH CUP: Second round: Cambridgeshire v Suffolk (Soham Town Rangers).
FA YOUTH CUP: First round replay: Orient v Sutton United.

RUGBY UNION

Tour match
Llanelli v Australians (2.15)

GOLF

US failings increase European hopes

By Mitchell Platts

The Americans left Rome on Sunday, following an embarrassing performance in the 31st World Cup, well aware that the lion-hearted Europeans are becoming increasingly confident about removing the Ryder Cup from their grip next year.

Spain won on the Olgiata course, Scotland tied for second, England and Wales shared fourth place and Ireland finished eighth as the United States scrambled home a discredited joint twelfth in the 33-nation field.

Tom Kite and Lanny Wadkins, two players of vast experience, could offer no excuse for their unlikely demise. It was the most insipid performance by the United States since the World Cup was inaugurated in 1953.

Moreover the tournament had been given a financial facelift. Kite and Wadkins could not claim that the incentives, apart from the prestige, were as meaningless as in previous years. Jose Cañizares, who also won the individual trophy, returned to Madrid with £44,000 and Jose Rivero, his Spanish colleague, partner, won almost £30,000.

What is more, the Americans were outclassed by the Europeans in spite of the absence of such players as Severiano Ballesteros, Ken Brown, Nick Faldo, Sandy Lyle, and Bernhard Lang. This emphasizes the fact that Europe now possesses greater strength in depth than the United States and that they should be capable of putting together a 12-man team which could win the Ryder Cup at the Belfry next September.

Tony Jacklin, the European captain, will be rubbing his hands with anticipation: Lee Trevino, his American counterpart, will approach the Ryder Cup with some trepidation.

As for the World Cup, it would now appear to have an excellent future, with the United States as hosts next year. The most likely venue is either Orlando or Houston. Quite rightly, it will return to Spain in 1986 at the Mijas Club on the Costa del Sol.

RABAT: King Hassan Trophy: Final leading scores (US unless stated): 289: Maltbie, 72, 73, 70, 74; D Zokol (Can), 73, 71, 75, 70; B Fleisher, 78, 73, 68, 72. Maltbie won at first hole of play-off. 293: R Streck, 78, 73, 70, 72; M McCullough, 74, 72, 74, 73. 294: B Baird, 68, 78, 77, 71

RUGBY LEAGUE

High Court decision may lead to loss of clubs and players

By Keith Macklin

The High Court decision to give freedom of movement to three former Fulham players, M'Barki, Diamond and Allen, has created a major problem for the management committee of the Rugby League. On Wednesday the committee will meet to discuss the ramifications of the High Court ruling, which has effectively blotted out their decision that the players were not free agents following the transfer of ownership of the Fulham club.

David Oxley, the secretary-general of the League, said yesterday that Wednesday's committee meeting would have to discuss ways and means of obeying the law without creating a situation where "anyone who takes over a club will only be buying effectively a strip of jerseys and two sets of goalposts."

Mr Oxley added: "The League has a duty to save clubs and preserve players' jobs. This judgment is no doubt correct in law but will make that task virtually impossible. If the Fulham situation occurs at another club a number of its players may find new clubs, but the great majority will inevitably be thrown on the scrapheap. What we must do now is to examine ways within the law by which we can make it worthwhile for people to take over clubs which are in serious financial difficulties".

The Great Britain Under-21 team will train tonight at the Huddersfield ground as they prepare for next Sunday's international against France Under-21 at Castleford. There are injury doubts about the two centres, Allen (St Helens) and Schofield (Hull), and Tate (Hunslet) is standing by.

BASKETBALL

The man who found the winning chord

By Nicholas Harling

Times were when you could not play a cup final unless John Carr Doncaster – or, as they were then known, Team Ziebart – turned up. The Yorkshire club featured in the first four finals, winning the first, since when their forutnes have changed for the worse.

That is until recently, when Doncaster, who wuld have been relegated last season had the English Basket Ball Association not wanted to increase the first division, embarked on a successful run. They have won their last eight games, including, significantly, the Kellogg's Cup quarter-final at Worthing last Wednesday, and Saturday in the league, 100-88 at Manchester, who themselves have been enjoying something of a resurgence.

Doncaster seem to have run into form in time to give FSO Cars Warrington and Liverpool Vikings a hard semi-final over the two legs on December 6 and 13. David Brantley, their new American from Oregon, who collected 35 points against Manchester, and Frank Streater (21), his compatriot, are combining so well with that prolific marksman, Bob Martin (29), that Mark Stevens, the youngest coach in the league at 28, seems to have struck the perfect chord. Manchester, it is true, were without Brookins, who had to return to Iowa, where his father is ill, and they must be banking on the American returning in time for the home leg of their semi-final on December 6 against Kingcraft Kingston, 123-104 winners in their league game at Sunderland.

Warrington, though, are resigned to being without their England international, Kevin Penny, for both legs of their semi-final. Penny strained his left knee ligaments after eight minutes of the surprising 86-83 defeat at Worthing and, with Bona in foul trouble, Warrington's eight-point lead was soon whittled away.

SNOOKER

Williams builds a handsome cushion

Bill Werbeniuk of Canada made a disastrous start in the Coral UK championship at Preston yesterday losing the first seven games against the unseeded Rex Williams. Werberniuk's miserable season continued as Williams, the former world billiard champion, gave a powerful display in their 17-frame contest with breaks of 84, 54, 57 and 62.

RESULTS: First round: A Higgins (Manchester) bt T Jones (Sutton in Ashfield) 9-7. (Higgins first): 54-68, 16-108, 71-57, 69-56, 97-24, 17-75, 81-36, 69-38, 7-74, 95-22, 58-38, 59-62, 23-74, 75-38, 48-79, 147-0.
S Davis (Romford) bt T Murphy (Newtonards) 9-1. (Davis first): 99-25, 69-37, 83-33, 65-19, 84-45, 87-24, 92-32, 88-13, 42-57, 76-30.
R Williams (Stourbridge) leads B Werbeniuk (Can) 7-0. (Williams first): 65-30, 101-16, 84-7, 111-1, 93-0, 64-40, 80-24.
J Campbell (Aust) leads J White (Wimbledon) 4-3. (Campbell first) 60-44, 31-60, 80-40, 50-68, 6-98, 82-57, 82-15.
W Thorne (Leicester) leads J Parrott (Liverpool) 5-3. (Thorne first): 75-54, 77-27, 105-4, 49-46, 79-42, 42-75, 9-99, 79-22.
D Mountjoy (Ewas Harold) leads M Hallett (Grimsby) 6-2. (Mountjoy first): 62-28, 17-82, 80-46, 48-88, 86-17, 89-61, 86-61, 88-32.




Seven up over Canada dry: Werbeniuk takes a back seat

ATHLETICS

Walkers run off the road

By Pat Butcher

The jogging boom has claimed another victim. The annual London to Brighton open walk, instituted a century ago and organized by Surrey Walking Club since 1919, is to be discontinued due to lack of entries. Dickie Green, a Surrey WC official, said yesterday: "It seems that people who might have taken up walking have turned to marathon running instead."

There were only 21 entries this year and the club have decided to come off the ever increasingly congested A23 Brighton road to hold a 50-mile event comprising five laps on September 7 at Ewhurst, near Guildford. There remains a London to Brighton walk for Members of the Stock Exchange but this is no more than a "fun walk" which attracts anything up to 100 entries.

The elite walk has followed another famous athletic event, the relay run, off the Brighton road. With club buses clogging the road at takeover points, it was las held in 1965. The comparable event, the national 12 stage-relay, is held on a closed circuit in Sutton Park, Birmingham.

The London to Brighton run with a limited entry of some 180 competitors, but it lost some of its last month when traffic congestion forced the organizers to re-route about one-third of the course around country lanes between Gatwick and Pycombe.

CROSS–COUNTRY: Kenya's national team will run in the international meeting at Gateshead on November 24.

FOR THE RECORD

CRICKET

BRISBANE: Sheffield Shield: South Australia 277 and 375 for 9 dec, Queensland 283 for 8 dec and 370 for 5 (K Wessels 144, R Phillips 55 not out, G Trimble 67 not out). Queensland won by 5 wkts.

CYCLING

PARIS: Six-day race: Fifth day: 1 B Vallet (Fr), G Fran (Den) 183 pts. One lap behind: 2, D Clark/G Wiggins (Aus), 288; 3 F Moser (It), R Pijnen (Neth), 246; 4 U Freuler/D Gisiger (Switz), 148; 5 S Tourne/E de Wilde (Bel), 125. Four laps behind: 6 F van den Haute (Bel), D Thurau (WG), 30.

FOOTBALL

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: Southern Public Schools XI 1, Arsenal Youth XI 1.
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Queen's Park Rangers 4, Oxford 1; Tottenham Hotspur 7, Millwall 0.

VOLLEYBALL

MEN: First Division: Speedwell 2, Capital CS 3; Liverpool 2, Leeds 3; Manchester 1, Redwood Lodge 3; Spark CL 3, Team Mizuno 1.
LADIES: First Division: Trident 3, Bradford 2; Britannia 3, Nottingham 1; Birmingham 1, Portsmouth 3; Speedwell 1, Ashcombe 3; Hillingdon 3, Spark 0; Trident 3, Nottingham 1; Britannia 1, Bradford 3; Birmingham 1, Ashcombe 3; Speedwell 1, Portsmouth 3.

SPEED SKATING

INZELL: West Germany: International Men's 500m: 1, A Kuroiwa (Jpn) 37.55 sec; 2, U Streb (WG) 38.69; 1,000 m: 1, G Boucher (Can) 1:15.22; 2, Y Hamaya (Jpn) 1:17.27; 1,500m 1, H van Helden (Fr) 2:00.02; 2, T Gustafson (Swe) 44.38; 2, M Holzner-Gawenus (WG) 45.61; 1,500m 1, S Smuda (Wg) 2:12.73; 2, A Hassmann (WG) 2:16.93.

LAWN BOWLS

HONG KONG: singles classic tournament: quarter finals: G Souza (HK) bt D Ross (Aus) 21-17; F Golder (HK) bt P Bellis (NZ) 21-16; J Bell (GB) bt D Dalton (Aus) 21-13. semi-finals: G Souza bt F Golder 21-18; J Bell bt B MacWilliams (US) 21-13. Final: G Souza bt J Bell 21-12.

SQUASH RACKETS

ZURICH: Swiss Masters Open tournament: Quarter-finals: R Thorne (Aus) bt M Saad (Eg), 9-2, 9-5, 9-7; D Williams (Aus) bt C Dittmar (Aus), 3-9, 9-5, 9-4, 9-7; S Davenport (NZ) bt H Jahan (GB), 9-2, 9-5, 9-4; Jahangir Khan (Pak) bt R Hill (Aus), 9-6, 9-1, 9-4. Semi-finals: Khan bt Davenport, 9-0, 9-0, 9-1; Thorne bt Williams, 9-5, 9-3, 9-0.

SPEEDWAY

BIRMINGHAM: Grand Prix Indoor Final: 1, J Andersson (Reading); 2, H Nielsen (Oxford); 3, S McConnell (Swindon); 4, J Jorgensen (Coventry).
BIRMINGHAM: England 37, Rest of the World 57.

DIVING

DERBY: English schools three-metres championships: Junior boys: A Bowdery 243.45 pts; Intermediate: T Thomas 346.60; Senior boys: R Morgan 395.85; Junior girls: J Green 254.85; Intermediate: S Ryan 288.25; Senior girls: N Bishop 335.10.

ICE HOCKEY

BRITISH LEAGUE: Premier division: Cleveland Bombers 3, Durham Wasps 10; Dundee Rockets 14, Southampton Vikings 1; Ayr Bruins 8, Streatham Redskins 3; Nottingham Panthers 7, Fife Flyers 7; Ayr Bruins 5, Durham Wasps 6; Dundee Rockets 11, Streatham Redskins 6; Murrayfield Racers 16, Southampton Vikings 5; Whitley Warriors 9, Cleveland Bombers 12.
First division: Grimsby Buffaloes 8, Deeside Dragons 7; Lee Valley Lions 6, Glasgow Dynamos 7; Altrincham Aces 2, Gl Solihull Barons 10; Peterborough Pirates 13, Blackpool Seagulls 5; Richmond Flyers 3, Glasgow Dynamos 34.
NATIONAL LEAGUE: New Jersey Devils 6, New York Rangers 0; OT-Philadelphia Flyers 3, New York Islanders 3; Quebec Nordiques 5, Chicago Black Hawks 3.

WALES CONFERENCE

PATRICK DIVISION	W	L	D	F	A	Pts
Philadelphia Flyers	11	3	3	83	45	25
NY Islanders	10	7	1	95	83	21
Wash Capitals	6	6	4	58	57	16
NY Rangers	7	8	1	67	75	15
Pitts Penguins	6	9	1	61	71	13
ADAMS DIVISION						
Montreal Can	11	3	2	62	43	24
Boston Bruins	10	7	1	68	57	21
Buffalo Sabres	9	7	2	75	64	20
Quebec Nordiques	8	10	1	70	74	17
Hartford Whalers	7	8	2	51	72	16

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

NORRIS DIVISION	W	L	D	F	A	Pts
Chcg Blck Hwks	9	7	2	83	71	20
St Louis Blues	7	8	1	56	63	15
Minnesota N Stars	4	9	5	62	81	13
Detroit Red Wings	4	11	2	61	78	10
Tor Maple Leafs	3	11	3	53	79	9
SMYTHE DIVISION						
Edmonton Oilers	13	3	3	97	55	29
Calgary Flames	11	6	1	93	69	23
LA Kings	8	7	3	71	68	19
Winnipeg Jets	8	7	2	66	63	18
Vancouver Canucks	4	13	2	66	114	10

TENNIS

DURBAN: Men's team tournament: US 12 pts, South African International team 11, Australasia 10. E Edwards (SA) bt C Lewis (Australasia) 7-6, 7-6; J Kriek (International Team) bt J Arias (US), 6-4, 6-3; E Teltscher and P Annacone (US) bt C Motta (Bra) and J-L Clerc (International Team), 6-3, 6-4.

SYDNEY: New South Wales Open, Women's Singles, first round: J Durie (GB) bt E Burgin (US) 6-4, 6-7, 7-5; C Tanvier (Fr) bt P Keppeler (WG), 6-1, 6-3; A Henricksson (US) bt R Bryant (Aus), 6-4, 6-4; C Benjamin (US) bt M Washington (US), 6-1, 6-2; B Mould (SA) bt V Nelson (US), 4-6, 7-6, 6-2; R Fairbank (SA) bt S Barker (GB), 7-5, 6-3; C Karlsson (Swe) bt S Collins (US), 6-4, 6-2; S. Walsh (US) bt I Budarova (Cz), 6-0, 6-3; G Fernandez (US) bt K Shaefer (US), 6-2, 6-1; S Graf (WG) bt L Howell (US), 7-5, 4-6, 6-3; T Scheur-Larsen (Den) bt M Schropp (WG), 7-5, 6-1; A Brown (GB) bt A Croft (GB), 7-6, 7-6; R White (US) bt A Dingwall (Aus), 6-2, 7-6; L McNeil (US) bt W White (US), 7-6, 7-5; C Suire (Fr) bt E Eliseenko (USSR), 6-3, 6-8, 6-2; M L Piatek (US) bt B Nagelsen (US), 6-2, 6-3; Y Vermaak (SA) bt A White (US), 6-4, 7-6.

BASKETBALL

ANGLO SCOTTISH CUP: Bolton v Warrington and Liverpool Vikings postponed (Bolton unable to find court, Warrington win by default).
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Portland Trail Blazers 113, Los Angeles Clippers 105; New Jersey Nets 102, Seattle Supersonics 97; Los Angeles Lakers 96, Milwaukee Bucks 89.

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION	W	L	Pct	GB
Bolton Celtics	8	1	.889	-
Philadelphia 76ers	7	2	.778	1
Washington Bullets	7	5	.583	2½
New Jersey Nets	6	6	.500	3½
New York Knicks	3	9	.250	6½
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Milwaukee Bucks	8	4	.667	-
Chicago Bulls	7	4	.636	½
Detroit Pistons	6	5	.545	1½
Atlanta Hawks	4	7	.364	3½
Indiana Pacers	3	8	.273	4½
Cleveland Cavaliers	1	10	.091	6½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

MIDWEST DIVISION	W	L	Pct	GB
Houston Rockets	9	2	.818	-
Denver Nuggets	8	2	.800	½
Utah Jazz	6	5	.545	3
San Antonio Spurs	6	6	.500	3½
Dallas Mavericks	6	7	.462	4
Kansas City Kings	1	8	.111	7
PACIFIC DIVISION				
Phoenix Suns	8	4	.667	-
Los Angeles Lakers	7	5	.583	1
Portland Trail Blazers	7	6	.538	1½
Seattle Supersonics	4	7	.364	3½
Golden State Warriors	4	7	.364	3½
Los Angeles Clippers	3	9	.250	5

HANDBALL

Men's British League: Birkenhead 17, EK 82 9; Salford 16, Liverpool 29; Leicester 22, Carlsberg 21; Robert Jenkins Ruislip 11, Brentwood 40; Great Danes 27, Ashford Tanners 17. Midland League: Lutterworth 8, Wakefield 17; Warwick Jaguars 22, Olypia Tannock 24. Women's National League: Robert Jenkins Ruislip 14, Halewood Forum 10; Kirkby 11, Salford 16.

HOCKEY

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: Army 4, Travellers 0.
HAMPSHIRE CUP: Second round: Basingstoke 1 Alton 3.
KENT CUP: First round: Marden Russets 3, Britannic House 1; Tulse Hill 6, Wellcome 0.
SURREY CUP: Second round: Cheam 5, Kenley 1; Woking 5, Haslemere 0.
WOMEN'S COUNTY MATCH: Wiltshire 5, Oxfordshire 1

RUGBY UNION

BEDFORDSHIRE CUP: Semi-final: Bedfordshire Police 0, Stockwood Park 8.
TOUR MATCHES: Grasshoppers 8, TJ Praga (Czechoslovakia) 0; Old Isleworthians 4, Brothers (Australia) 4.
COLTS COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP: Surrey 17 Sussex 4.
SCHOOLS MATCH: Sir Roger Manwood's 3, Old Manwoodians 12.

CRICKET

England humiliated all round by starlets of India

From Richard Streeton, Ahmedabad

England suffered one of the most ignomisious defeats in their touring history when the indian Under-25 XI beat them by an innings and 59 runs yesterday in their three-day match here. A faltering display of batting, for the second time in the game, gave England little chance of averting a crushing blow to their confidence. In three hours 40 minutes they were bowled out for 117 with two young Indian spin bowler, Gopal Sherma and Sivara Makrishnan, sharing eight wickets.

In the closing stages more than one England player was surprised by umpiring decision, but nothing could disguise the fact that England had struggled since their first innings collapsed on Saturday. They bowled and fielded below their best and finally succumbed.

Gower now faces a tremendous challenge to lift his team. He was suitably diplomatic after the game: "I have already said what needs to be said to the team. I just want to collect my thoughts on a number of things: collect the thoughts of the rest of them and then sort it out. At least it is better to have happened now than at a later stage. We have got some time to sort it out, though not a lot".

Apart from Test matches and one-day internationals, this was only the second time that an official English touring side has been beaten in India. Jardine's 1933-34 MCC team lost a low-scoring match by 14 runs to the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram's XI at Benares.

Gower's players have the excuse that they are still adjusting to India's blazing heat, but have only a four-day game against West Zone to come this week, before the first Test on November 28.

There were four hours left, and a minimum of 60 overs remaining, when England started their second innings 176 runs behind. The Under-25 XI had declared as soon as the left-hander, Madhavan, completed his century. In the half-hour's play to lunch, England lost Robinson, who was caught behind off Gopal Sharma. Immediately after the interval, Fowler was leg-before against the medium-paced Ghai to a ball which kept low.

It was disappointing, therefore, to see Lamb looking for runs outside the off stump. He did not give a chance, though, before he was caught at first at the second attempt from a fierce cut. Gatting had already played Prabhakar's inswingers onto his pads several times, before he played on.

England were now 71 for four after 22 overs and the hour's play to tea brought only eight runs and two more wickets. Ellison batted sensibly for 14 overs before he played across, what to him, was an off-break. Sivaramakrishnan, the leg-spin bowler, who had settled into a tidy line, drew Marks forward and had him stumped.

The half-dozen close fieldsmen and most of all, Vishwanath, the wicketkeeper, were appealing for everything, and the umpires may have been harassed into decisions. Downton was stumped and seemed hardly tohave moved; Gower was held low and one-handed by forward short leg, seemingly off his pad.

England were 87 for eight from 48 overs when the mandatory final 20 overs began with Foster and Allott together. Allott pulled away as Sivaramakrishnan bowled one ball and kicked at it, making it clear to the umpires that Vishwanath was distracting him by talking.

Both batsmen played some firm drives, but in the ninth over of the last hour, Allott was caught behind against Gopal Sharma. Pocock fell to the same bowler, held at silly point. As with Gower, the ball seemed to come off a pad.

England's 117 was not quite the lowest total scored by an English side in India: that belongs to Lord Tennyson's 1937-38 private team, who were dismissed for 94 at Madras in an unofficial Test match.

Gopal Sharma finished with four for 22 and Sivaramakrishnan four for 27, with a display of cunning and craft.

The first 80 minutes had seen Azharuddin and Madhavan advance their partnership to 240 in almost five hours together, by far the biggest fourth wicket stand ever made by Indians in their own country against English tems.

INDIA UNDER 25 XI: First innings

*S Viswanath c Downton b Allott	31
K Srikkanth b Pocock	92
M Azharuddin c Lamb b Marks	151
Gursharan Singh l-b-w b Allott	0
R Madhavan not out	103
R Khanwilkar c Ellison b Pocock	1
M Prabhakar run out	0
R S Ghai not out	0
Extras (b 1, l-b 9, w 2, n-b 2)	14
Total (6 wkts dec)	392

*R S Shastri, Gopal Sharma, L Sivaramakrishnan did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-85, 2-141, 3-145, 4-385, 5-388, 6-388.

BOWLING: Allott 27-4-99-2; Foster 2-5-59-0; Ellison 34-10-86-0; Pocock 22.2-2-94-2; Marks 13-3-34-1; Gatting 5-0-18-0.

ENGLAND XI: First innings 216 (M W Gatting 52; R S Ghai 4 for 42)

Second innings

G Fowler l-b-w b Ghai	9
R T Robinson c Viswanath b Gopal Sharma	3
M W Gatting b Prabhakar	16
A J Lamb [illegible]	34
*D I Gower [illegible]	8
R M Ellison [illegible]	3
V J Marks st Viswanath b Sivaramakrishnan	2
†P R Downton st Viswanath b Sivaramakrishnan	6
N A Foster not out	20
P J W Allott c Viswanath b Gopal Sharma	10
P I Pocock c Ghai b Gopal Sharma	0
Extras (b 1, l-b 2, n-b 3)	6
Total	117

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-12, 2-17, 3-65, 4-71, 5-75, 6-79, 7-85, 8-86, 9-115, 10-117.

BOWLING: Ghai 10-1-36-1; Prabhakar 9-3-21-1; Sivaramakrishnan 20-11-27-4; Gopal Sharma 12-6-22-4; Shastri 6-3-8-0.

Umpires: S R Bose and D N Dotiwala

Australia snatch at spinners' straw

Sydney (Agencies) – Robert Holland and Murray Bennett, the New South Wales spinners, have earned instant reward for their destruction of the West Indians batting in the tour match won by the state by 71 runs here yesterday. Within hours of the game finishing, both players were named in the 12 from which will be selected the Australian side to play West Indies in the second Test, starting at Brisbane on Friday. Each will be making his Test debut – Holland, a leg spinner, at the age of 38, while Bennett,he slow left-armer, is 10 years younger.

A third new cap is David Boon, Tasmania's 23-year-old right-hand batsman. Omitted from the side crushed in the Perth Test are Yallop, who wa not considered because of a leg injury, and the fast bowlers Rackemann and Maguire. Rackemann will stand by in case Lawson, who has a viral complaint, fails a fitness test.

The West Indians, needing 110 runs to win with only two wickets left yesterday, put up stout resistance. Clive Lloyd was the last man out, for 47, as the West Indians suffered their first defeat by New South Wales since 1960-61.

Holland finished with match figures of seven for 119, while Bennett took eight for 85.

AUSTRALIAN 12: K Hughes (captain), A Border, T Alderman, M Bennett, D Boon, J Dyson, R Hogg, R Holland, G Lawson, W Phillips, K Wessels, G Wood.



Lloyd: twice top-scorer

NEW SOUTH WALES: First innings: 287 (J Dyson 98) and 129 (R A Harper 5 for 72)

WEST INDIANS: First innings: 212 (C H Lloyd 64 not out; R G Holland 4 for 81).

Second innings:

C G Greenidge, lbw b Imran	9
D L Haynes, c Marks, b Bennett	21
R B Richardson, c Dyson, b Holland	1
A L Logie, c Matthews, b Holland	6
†T R O Payne, c and b Bennett	14
*I V A Richards, c and b Bennett	4
C H Lloyd, c Gilbert, b Bennett	47
E A E Baptiste, c Dyson, b Bennett	0
R A Harper, b Bennett	8
W W Davis, c Dyson, b Holland	11
J Garner, not out	9
Extras (lb 3)	3
Total	133

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-17, 2-31, 3-31, 4-45, 5-49, 6-68, 7-74, 8-98, 9-113, 10-133.

BOWLING: Gilbert 12-0-45-0; Imran Khan 5-1-6-1; Holland 18-3-38-3; Bennett 15.3-32-6; Matthews 4-1-8-0.

Shrugging off defeat

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

It is a fact of life that touring sides no longer defend to the hilt an unbeaten record. The Australians did not particularly mind when Tobago beat them in 1966, nor the West Indians when Ireland bowled them out for 25 at Sion Mills in 1969 and won by nine wickets. It is all very different now from the days when the Australians proudly survived in England from 1912 to 1956 without losing to a county side. Such was the excitement when Gloucestershire tied with Woodfull's team in 1930 that the match had the whole country by the ears.

Now the Australians tour so often that if they lose the odd game they shrug it off. The West Indians, volatile at the best of times, do the same, only in their case they can be relied upon to be back in top gear for the next Test match. Yesterday's result at Sydney will have been much more of a spur to New South Wales (who used regularly to beat touring teams) than "a rude awakening" to the West Indians.

What lends a certain irony to the result is that the West Indians were under the captaincy, not of Clive Lloyd, though he was playing, but of Vivian Richards, his heir apparent. Lloyd decided for these four days to hand over the reins to Richards, and the West Indians were presented with the sort of conditions in which, with the ball turning, they are comparatively vulnerable.

The last time they lost a first-class match as a touring side, other than a Test, was in Rawalpindi almost exactly four years ago; but that was after they had led the Pakistan Cricket Board President's XI by 127 on the first innings

Pakistan set for victory

Lahore (Reuter) – A patient unbeaten 41 by Javed Miandad left Pakistan poised for victory at the close of the fourth day of the first Test match against New Zealand here yesterday. When play ended Pakistan were 153 for four wickets in their second innings, 25 runs short of victory with a day left.

As Pakistan moved towards victory their captain, Zaheer, passed 5,000 runs in Test cricket in his innings of 31. He is the 21st cricketer to reach this landmark. He was dismissed to a catch behind

NEW ZEALAND: First innings 157 (M D Crowe 55; Iqbal Qasim 4 for 41)

Second innings

J G Wright run out	65
B A Edgar l-b-w Azeem	26
M D Crowe c sub b Iqbal Qasim	33
J F Reid b Qadir	6
J J Crowe b Iqbal Qasim	43
*J V Coney c Dalpat b Azeem	26
S L Boock c Miandad b Qadir	0
E J Gray c Mudassar b Qadir	6
†I D S Smith not out	11
D A Stirling c Dalpat b Iqbal Qasim	10
E J Chatfield c Qasim Omar b Iqbal Qasim	0
Extras (b 8, l-b 2, w 1, n-b 4)	15
Total	241

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-66, 2-123, 3-138, 4-140, 5-208, 6-209, 7-220, 8-220, 9-235, 10-241.

BOWLING: Mudassar Nazar 10-1-30-0; Azeem Hafeez 13-5-37-2; Tauseef Ahmed 4-0-17-0; Iqbal Qasim 30-10-65-4; Abdul Qadir 26-4-82-3.

PAKISTAN: First innings 221 (Mohsin Khan 58)

Second innings

Mudassar Nazar b Boock	18
Mohsin Khan c and b Gray	38
Qasim Omar l-b-w b Stirling	20
Javed Miandad not out	41
*Zaheer Abbas c Smith b Gray	31
Salim Malik not out	3
Extras (l-b 4)	4
Total (4 wickets)	153

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-33, 2-77, 3-77, 4-138.

Abdul Qadir, †Anil Dalpat, Iqbal Qasim, Azeem Hafeez and Tauseef Ahmed to bat.

BOWLING (to date): Stirling 13-2-41-1; Chatfield 13-7-12-0; Boock 15-2-47-1; Gray 18-0-45-2; Coney 2-1-4-0.

No-balls and wides debited to bowlers' analyses.

RACING: FRANCOME TAKES OVER ON BURROUGH HILL LAD IN NEWBURY'S BIG HANDICAP

Oughton's double helps to keep Findon flag flying

By John Karter

Whenever the sleepy Sussex village of Findon is mentioned in racing circles, the name of Ryan Price, perhaps the sport's greates showman, still springs automatically to mind, even though the master trainer has been in retirement for some two years now.

Josh Gifford, Captain Price's former jockey, and Con Horgan, Price's successor, have also done their bit for Findon. And now David Oughton, a young trainer in only his third season, is making absolutely sure that this picturesque hamlet is in no danger of fading from public eye.

Oughton warmed the Windsor crowd with two well fancied, well backed winners yesterdayt – Braunston Brook in the White Hart Hurdle and Round the Twist in the Salt Hill Chase – to bring his season's total to 11, just over half his previous best.

Both horses were ridden with style and strenght by Oughton's aptly named stable jockey, Peter Double, who had only to steer Braunston Brook home, but who excelled himself in driving Round the Twist – a possible Welsh National rival for Corbière – past Doulbeuagain in the dying strides of the Salt Hill.

Round The Twist has been galloping his heart out areound the southern circuit for several seasons now, and is unlikely ever to join the long list of Findon stars. However, Braunston Brook, a strapping individual who, before reappearing at Sandown Park recently, had been off the course for two years after breaking down badly, could do just that when his attentions are turned to fences in the new year.

If Double showed everything that is best in a young jockey, then John Akehurst provided us with a spectacular example of how a jump jockey needs to combine the *sang froid* of a kamikaze pilot with the limpet-like qualities of a rodeo rider when he won the Round Oak Novices Chase on Bright Morning.

Just as he had done when winning over the course at 50-1 on his debut, Gardie Grissell's six-year-old blazed off in front as if all the hounds of hell were at his heels. His jumping was faultless until three fences from home, when the favourite, Stray Shot, moved up to challenge.

Bright Morning dived over the obstacle and pitched earthwards to such an extent that both he, and Akehurst, seemed certain to be "buried". However, he found an extra leg and Akehurst found an amazing sense of balance and, helped by an error from Stray Shot at the next fence, they stormed back into the lead to win comfortably.

The recent controversy over stewards' inquiries was kept simmering when officials inquired into the running of the newcomer Experimenting, who finished unplaced in the second division of the Royal Borough Novices Hurdle, won by Star Of A Gunner. The five-year-old is trained by David Thom and owned by the wife of Barney Curley, the Irishman who achieved fame by raffling his mansion for £1.5m.

The stewards, in a remarkably open-worded statement, said that they had inquired into the running and riding of Experimenting, "which was allowed to lie out of his ground and given no chance of winning." They recorded Thom's explanation that he instructed the jockey that the horse should be allowed to do his best without being knocked about.

Tuck replaced for Hennessy

Phil Tuck, who rode Burrough Hill Lad to victory in the Cheltenham Gold Cup last March, has lost the ride to John Francome for Saturday's Hennessy Cognac Gold Cup at Newbury. At Leicester yesterday, Jenny Pitman, his trainer said, "John Francome rides Burrough Hill Lad in the Hennessy. The decision wasn't up to me. I was told to ask John if he could ride and he accepted."

Mrs Pitman also reported that Corbiere would miss Saturday's feature race.



Going into reverse: Brendan Powell and Warwick Blue part company in the Royal Borough Novices Hurdle, won by Averon at Windsor. (Photograph: Chris Cole)

Jenkins can count on Hello Killiney

By Mandarin

John Jenkins, setting a strong pace at the head of the trainers' championship – he is just six short of his half-century this season – should continue his sparkling run at Fontwell today with HELLO KILLINEY, who contests the E. Coomes Senior Citizens Novices' Chase.

On going forecast as soft, this three and a quarter miles event will be a severe test of stamina for these young chasers, but the Jenkins trained seven-year-old has already proved his ability to handle the soft ground and Fontwell's tricky figure-of-eight circuit by winning over two and a half miles at the West Sussex course last month.

That was Hello Killiney's first effort this season and although Paddy Madigan's gelding has subsequently twice finished runner-up, behind Green Bramble at Chepstow and Cool Gin at Kempton, he was staying on strongly on both occasions, and looks well suited to extreme distances.

The Josh Gifford-trained Ballyveragan, behind First Award when the pair finished third and fourth to East Steed at Wincanton, may reverse the placings, but Hello Killiney is napped to get back on the winning trail.

Syd Woodman's IT'S TOUGH, already twice a course and distance winner this term, is fancied to complete a treble in the Greenwich Novices' Hurdle and another Fontwell scorer, TOM TAILOR, should be followed off his present attractive handicap mark in the Wally Coomes Handicap Chase.

In the E. Coomes Handicap Hurdle, Southernair will be trying to confirm his superiority over HIZ, whom he beat by six lengths at the previous meeting here earlier this month. Hiz, however, will be 5lb better off on this occasion, and as that was the six-year-old's first run of the current campaign, Ian Dudgeon's six-year-old is chosen to reverse the placings.

The Lambourn-based Stan Mellor, who had the misfortune to lose his fine hurdler, Son Of A Gunner, who broke a leg while road exercising last Wednesday, may be partly compensated by GOLD OF A GUNNER gaining his first success in the first division of the Greenwich Novices' Hurdle.

Gordon Richards, lying second to Jenkins in the trainers' table, looks the man to follow at Southwell, where he has bright hopes of landing a double with PERCIPIENT (12.45) and WELFARE (2.45), while Monica Dickinson's LAST DEAL, against two modest rivals, has an easy task in the Hawthorn Handicap Chase.

Richards may also be on the mark at Sedgefield, where IMMIGRATE should complete his third course and distance victory in the Dick Brewitt Handicap Chase. Another likley winner at this meeting is Roger Fisher's NUMERATE in the Midridge Novices' Chase.

FONTWELL PARK

GOING: Soft

1.0 E COOMES CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS SELLING CHASE (£859: 2m 2f 110yd) (9 runners)

3 p-p401f FARRANASTIG (Mrs E Mitchell) N Mitchell 11-10-12 ... N Coleman 3
6 p0p232- KINGS SINGER (G Dennis) B Forsey 10-10-12 ... P Croucher
7 f0,03pu MIDDAY WELCOME (C) (C Holmes) C Holmes 13-10-12 ... P Mowen 3
8 f3-3220 POMPOUS PRINCE (CD) (BF) (M Bryant) S Woodman 11-10-12 ... P Corrigan 3
9 0f4600- POOR SON (B Chamberlain) R Voorspuy 8-10-12 ... –
12 p4p0-43 RIB LAW (B) (A Caton) Miss L Bower 10-10-12 ... M Palmer 3
16 000/4f3 SOCK DENNIS (BF) (R Hodges) R Hodges 8-10-8 ... S Earle 3
18 243100- BIRD STREAT (G Kent) J Fitch-Heyes 8-10-7 ... –
19 2o4430 POLLY MAJOR (A Ashford) M Bolton 8-10-3 ... D Chinn 3

1983: No corresponding race.

3 Pompous Prince, 7-2 King's Singer, 5 Farranastig, Bird Stream, 13-2 Sock Dennis, 8 Rib Law, 12 Polly Major, 15 others.

FORM: FARRANASTIG, tailed off when fell here, (10-0) beat The Surveyor (11-0) 5l at Wincanton (2m ch, 1196, firm, Oct 18, 7 ran). KING'S SINGER (11-7) 20l 2nd of 7 to Dennis Auburn (10-6) at Ludlow (2m ch, £1,359, firm, Mar 23). POMPOUS PRINCE (10-1) last of 8 finishers to Grey Tarquin (10-6) at Plumpton (3m 1f ch, £1,632, good to firm, Oct 17) when MIDDAY WELCOME (10-0) tailed off before pulled up. RIB LAW (10-6) bad last of 3 finishers to Dr Pepper (10-12) here (3m 2f ch, £1,612, soft, Oct 22). SOCK DENNIS (11-2) 28l 3rd of 8 to Who's Driving (11-2) at Plumpton (2m ch, £806, soft, Nov 1).
Selection: POMPOUS PRINCE

1.30 GREENWICH NOVICE HURDLE (Div I: £548: 2m 2f) (14)

1 04-0212 WAR AND PEACE (M Hamper) D Mills 5-11-2 ... R Rowell
2 22-0 BAD HABITS (L Fuller) B Swift 4-10-11 ... R Cambell
3 0/003-0 BOLD PAGAN (Mrs R White) C White 5-10-11 ... J H Davies
4 0-p EXPEDITIOUS (I Campbell) I Campbell 4-10-11 ... M Harrington
5 4040-0 GOLD OF A GUNNER (S Powell) S Mellor 4-10-11 ... B Powell 4
6 0-p MAJNOON LEYLA (L Vine) M Masson 5-10-11 ... M Furlong
7 09 MIGHTY STEEL (P Wright) N Lee-Judson 4-10-11 ... M Burke 7
8 3pp0-b SAUCY VULGAN (Miss E Sneyd) Miss E Sneyd 5-10-11 ... I Cox
9 4 SUMMONS (Mrs S Embiricos) J Gifford 5-10-11 ... R Rowe
11 p000/0- WARILY (A R Price) A R Price 6-10-11 ... –
12 p0000 JIM'S DARLEEN (R Entwhistle) P Duggins 4-10-6 ... N Coleman 4
14 00-pb ROYAL BUSKINS (G Allard) N Mitchell 5-10-6 ... –
15 0000-00 SHIRLSTAR MISS (N Upson) J Long 4-10-6 ... P Upson
16 TINAHUE ANGEL (A Brown) J Fox 5-10-6 ... S Moore

1983: Playschool 5-11-8 H Davies (4-6 fav) D Barons 17 ran.

11-4 War And Peace, 7-2 Gold Of A Gunner, Summons, 6 Mighty Steel, 7 Bad Habits, 10 Mapoon Leyla, Expeditious, 14 others

FORM: WAR AND PEACE (11-5) ¾l 2nd of 18 to Trumps (11-0) at Plumpton (2m h, £848, soft, Nov 12), with SUMMONS (11-8) 1l away 3rd GOLD OF A GUNNER (11-0) 1½l away 5th. MIGHTY STEEL (10-12) 7l 3rd of 15 to Red Rocky (10-12) at Stratford (2m h, £548, soft, Nov 8).
Selection: SUMMONS.

Fontwell selections

By Mandarin

1.0 King's Singer. 1.30 Gold of A Gunner. 2.0 Tom Tailor. 2.30 Hiz. 3.0 HELLO KILLINEY (nap). 3.30 Its Tough.

By Michael Seely

1.30 Gold Of A Gunner. 2.0 Benny Boy

2.0 WALLY COOMES HANDICAP CHASE (£2,343: 2m 2f 110yd)

1 4tf0-11 BENNY'S BOY (CD) (BF) (A Nolan) A Moore 11-12-6 (9 ex) ... G Moore
2 30-1002 LATIN AMERICAN (CD) (J Ritchie) T Forster 7-11-7 ... R Dunwoody
4 21pp-64 MASTER NIBBLE (CD) (C Holmes) C Holmes 9-10-13 ... A Webb
5 4102-11 TOM TAILOR (CD) (Miss S Thornton) R Armytage 7-10-13 (5 ex) ... A Webber
6 310/f-b REVOLVER (CD) (J Woodman) S Woodman 7-10-9 ... P Barton
7 2-13300 DOWNPAYMENT (CD) (Mrs S Crowe) M Bolton 10-10-0 ... R Goldstein
8 20p2-32 HOPEFUL ANSWER (B Murray) G Balding 11-10-0 ... B Reilly

1983: Sweet Kybo 9-10-3 P Double (9-4 fav) J Gifford 7 ran.

9-4 Tom Tailor, 11-4 Benny's Boy, 9-2 Latin American, 8 Master Nibble, Revolver, 10 Hopeful Answer, 14 Downpayment.

FORM: BENNY'S BOY, fell 2nd last time, earlier (10-10) beat Charters Party (10-8) by 10l at Sandown (2m 4f ch, £2,519, good, Nov 2, 7 ran). LATIN AMERICAN (11-7) 8l 2nd to Bayhem Sir Vardon (10-7) at Fontwell (2m 2f 110yds ch, £2,989, soft, Nov 6, 5 ran). MASTER NIBBLE (10-13) was a further 12l away in 4th. TOM TAILOR (10-5) 8l winner over Bold Yeoman (11-12) at Plumpton (2m 4f ch, £1,725, soft, Nov 12, 5 ran). REVOLVER (10-6) was brought down at the 2nd. HOPEFUL ANSWER (10-0) 1l 2nd to Morocco Bound (10-0) at Plumpton (2m ch, £2,439, good to soft, Oct 30, 10 ran).
Selection: BENNY'S BOY

2.30 E COOMES HANDICAP HURDLE (£3,882: 2m 2f) (9)

1 1100- STAR OF SCREEN (Mrs J Dyson) J Edwards 4-11-10 ... P Barton
3 03138-2 HIZ (Mrs G McFerran) I Dudgeon 6-11-8 ... J Francome
5 101030- FORTUNE COOKIE (J Fox) J Fox 12-11-5 ... N Hunter 7
6 2400-41 SOUTHERNAIR (CD) (Southern Air Ltd) P Haynes 4-11-5 (6 ex) ... A Webb
8 /1-up00 BRITISH CROWN (CD) (R Kilford) M Madgwick 8-11-2 ... G Madwick 7
9 12440-0 RETSEL (CD) (G Ellis) S Woodman 5-10-11 ... R Dunwoody
10 210014- CITY LINK EXPRESS (CD) (City Link Transport) D Wilson 7-10-11 ... Steve Knight
11 4010- IOWA (Mrs M Tate) P Duggins 5-10-6 ... N Coleman 4
14 100344- LINTON (CD) (Mrs A Riney) B Stevens 10-10-1 ... R Muggeridge 7

1983: Jade And Diamond 5-9-7 R Chapman (20-1) G Balding 19 ran.

3 Southernair, 7-2 Hiz, 5 Fortune Cookie, 11-2 Retsel, 7 City Link Express, 8 Star Of Screen, 10 Iowa, 16 others.

FORM: STAR OF SCREEN, 16th behind Afzal at Liverpool earlier (11-0) 17½l 6th to Northern Game (11-0) at Cheltenham (2m hdle, £20,210, good, Mar 15, 30 ran). SOUTHERNAIR (11-2) had HIZ (11-10) 6l back in 2nd. RETSEL (10-13) over 25l back in 9th and BRITISH CROWN (11-4) 10th when winner here over course and distance (2m 2f hdle, £1,906, soft, Nov 6, 18 ran). FORTUNE COOKIE (11-7) only 8th behind Corrib Lad (10-4) on final start in 1983-84 earlier (11-11) 5½l 3rd to American Girl (10-3) at Southwell (2m 4f hdle, £1,308, Good, May 26, 11 ran). CITY LINK EXPRESS (10-9) 11l 4th to Ballydurrow (12-0) at Haydock (2m hdle, £1,436, good to soft, Jan 6, 15 ran). IOWA (11-1) 9l 6th to I Haventalight (11-1) at Kempton (2m hdle, £2,884, fast, Feb 25, 8 ran). LINTON (10-0) 7½l 4th to Fitzherbert (10-9) at Cheltenham (3m hdle, £1,825, good, Apr 12, 12 ran).
Selection: HIZ.

3.0 E COOMES SENIOR CITIZENS NOVICE CHASE (£2,286: 3m 2f 110yd) (8)

1 112-122 HELLO KILLINEY (C) (BF) (P Madigan) J Jenkins 7-11-2 ... J Francome
4 /000p-p DUKE WILLIAM (R Voorspuy) R Voorspuy 10-10-9 ... –
5 0/p004- HAYSTACK'S FLYER (Mrs N Duffie) P Hayward 9-10-9 ... C Brown
8 4 BALLYVERAGAN (M Davies) J Gifford 5-10-7 ... R Rowe
9 f3of3b FIRST AWARD (W Harrison-Allan) P Duggins 6-10-7 ... N Coleman 4
10 40004-3 KINGMON'S GIRL (J King) J Long 7-10-4 ... R Rowell
11 00/3-03 REEBOK (K Weisselberg) K Weisselberg 7-10-4 ... Mr T Grantham 7
12 0/p0- MONKTON HILL (P Dufosee) P Dufosee 5-10-2 ... R Dunwoody

1983: Sonny May 6-10-12 R Rowe (7-4 fav) J Gifford 14 ran.

8-13 Hello Killiney, 9-2 First Award, 11-2 Ballyveragan, 10 Haystacks Flyer, 12 Kingmon's Girl, 16 others.

FORM: HELLO KILLINEY, (11-8) 15l 2nd to Cool Gin (11-5) at Kempton (3m ch, £2,003, good, Nov 8, 6 ran). FIRST AWARD, (10-13) 5l 3rd to Easy Steed (11-4) at Wincanton with BALLYVERAGAN (11-4) 10l away 4th (2m 5f ch, £1,584, good to firm, Nov 1, 14 ran). KINGMON'S GIRL, (10-9) 35l 3rd to Saffron's Daughter (10-9) at Plumpton (3m 1f ch, £1,854, soft, Nov 12, 7 ran).
Selection: HELLO KILLINEY.

3.30 GREENWICH NOVICE HURDLE (Div II: £548: 2m 2f) (8)

1 0000-11 IT'S TOUGH (CD) (P Kennedy) S Woodman 5-11-7 ... R Dunwoody
2 03 BOYNE SALMON (T Duke) Miss L Bower 4-10-11 ... R Rowell
4 0/00-00 FINAL WORD (Miss E Sneyd) Miss E Sneyd 6-10-11 ... J Cox
7 00p- PRINCE FELIX (Mrs L Browning) D Browning 4-10-11 ... J Akehurst
9 p00-000 TARA'S CHIEFTAIN (C White) C White 6-10-11 ... J H Davies
12 000 WORDEL (Mrs R Murdoch) Mrs R Murdoch 6-10-11 ... R Goldstein
15 00 FLAMING MATILDA (Miss E Harris) R Hodges 4-10-6 ... S Earle 7
17 0 ULCOMBE (A Dean) R Dean 4-10-6 ... M Furlong

1983: Kingholm Quay 5-10-2 S Smith Eccles (20-1) Lady Herries 14 ran.

8-11 It's Tough, 4 Boyne Salmon, 10 Wordel, 14 Flaming Matilda, 16 Tara's Chieftain, Ulcombe, 25 Final Word, Prince Felix.

FORM: IT'S TOUGH, (11-5) beat Air Space (11-5) 4l at Fontwell with WORDEL (11-0) 30l away 5th (2m 2f hdle, £1,426, soft, Nov 6, 20 ran). BOYNE SALMON, (10-10) 5l 3rd to Joy Ride (10-10) at Windsor (2m hdle, £1,130, good to soft, Nov 10, 22 ran). JOHN FEATHER, (11-3) 17l 3rd to Wonder Wood (11-3) at Worcester (2m 4f hdle, £548, firm, Aug 20, 10 ran).
Selection: BOYNE SALMON.

SOUTHWELL

GOING: chase soft, hurdles good to soft

12.45 POPLAR CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS CHASE (£831: 2m 74yd) (5 runners)

1 FU23 PERCIPIENT (CD) G Richards 10-12-1 ... S Youlden
2 04F2 MICK'S RITUAL P Felgate 5-11-5 ... T Woolley 5
3 0/00F DEE PARK (B) M James 9-11-0 ... C Cowley 5
6 3022- GOLDEN KNOLL S Mellor 5-11-0 ... G Charles-Jones
7 042/R JESTER'S NIGHT R E Peacock ... P A Farrell

1983: Royal Don 8-10-9 P Blackburn (5-8 fav) J Leigh 4 ran.

7-4 Percipient, 5-2 Golden Knoll, 7-2 Mick's Ritual, 8 Jester's Night, 12 Dee Park.

Southwell selections

By Mandarin

12.45 Percipient. 1.15 Looking For Gold. 1.45 Last Deal. 2.15 Wooloware. 2.45 Welfare. 3.15 Holly Buoy.
Michael Seely's selection: 3.15 HOLLY BUOY nap

1.15 SYCAMORE SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE (£481: 2m 4f) (10)

1 00-00 OUDESA (B) C Tinker 5-11-12 ... R O'Leary
2 3F03 TOP REEF (B) (D) J Jenkins 6-11-8 ... S Smith-Eccles
3 4/4F-4 LEGS OF MAN O Brennan 5-11-2 ... M Brennan
4 3-003 LOOKING FOR GOLD P Pritchard 6-11-2 ... P Dever 4
5 00-00 WILLSPAL W Barrett 6-10-12 ... S Johnson
6 4-442 GOLDEN HOLLY Mrs G Reveley 6-10-8 ... Mr G Harker
8 4200 MISS TALLI R Hartop 5-10-3 ... J Barlow
9 40-00 INSPIRED W G Turner 4-10-2 ... Jessica Turner 7
10 304-0 GO LISSAVA R Peacock 6-10-0 ... R Crank
12 0-0P6 MALSEEDY Mrs E Adair 6-10-0 ... Mr P Avery

1983: River Warrior 5-11-8 G Davies (5-2) J Bradley 6 ran.

5-2 Top Reef, 7-2 Golden Holly, 5 Legs Of Man, 7 Looking For Gold, 8 Miss Talli, 10 Oudesa, 12 Inspired, 20 others.

1.45 HAWTHORN HANDICAP CHASE (£1,407: 3m 110yd) (3)

3 1/11- LAST DEAL Mrs A Dickinson 6-11-11 ... R Earnshaw
4 P-0FU PERSONALITY PLUS R Francis 8-11-6 ... R Crank
10 130-P DIOKLIS (B) M Barraclough 8-10-9 ... R Stronge

1983: Ballylce 8-11-7 J J O'Neill (1-4 fav) H Wharton 3 ran.

2-7 Last Deal, 6 Dioklis, 8 Personality Plus.

2.15 WILLOW NOVICE HURDLE (£718: 2m 4f) (11)

1 4104 ANOTHER SPECIAL R Francis 6-11-0 ... R Crank
3 P0 CHURCH LAD J Young 6-10-12 ... S Holland
8 0203 LIGHT SENTENCE P Pritchard 6-10-12 ... P Dever 4
9 4P/32- LITTLE HARRY P Calver 7-10-12 ... S McNeill
12 00-03 ROSS MORGAN (B) R Peacock 5-10-12 ... S J O'Neill
13 00-00 SATANTILLER H Dale 5-10-12 ... Susan Wilton
15 0 JOHN'S SECRET J Bosley 4-10-9 ... Mr M Bosley 7
18 P- KINSBOURNE LAD M Connell 4-10-9 ... S Smith-Eccles
21 042-0 WOOLOWARE R Hartop 4-10-9 ... J Barlow
29 00- GAYDELLS J Leigh 4-10-4 ... P Blackburn 7
31 P0- PEMELIA J Dooler 4-10-4 ... B de Haan

1983: Ascenmoor 4-10-5 D Shaw (9-2) S Bowring 7 ran.

9-4 Little Harry, 3 Another Special, 9-2 Light Sentence, 6 Wooloware, 8 Church Lad, 12 John's Secret, 16 others.

2.45 BIRCH NOVICE CHASE (£863: 3m 110yd) (12)

1 00-1 WELFARE (CD) G Richards 6-11-2 ... J K Kinane
3 1240 SUPER BRAT R Carter 5-11-0 ... P Tuck
4 000-0 ARCTIC MARINER W G Turner 6-10-9 ... A Geering 4
5 -0300 COVENT GARDEN W Clay 6-10-9 ... S J O'Neill
6 -60P-0 CRICKET WOOD H Wharton 6-10-9 ... S Youlden 4
7 080/P FENNELLY R Champion 6-10-9 ... Mr M Low
10 4 POOR HALL R Francis 6-10-9 ... R Crank
11 F0-F0 SMOKER P W Harris 6-10-9 ... R Stronge
12 00-P GONZO Earl Jones 5-10-7 ... P Dever 4
13 INGATESTONE P Poston 5-10-7 ... J Barlow
14 00-20 THE ROYAL COMRIE J Webber 5-10-7 ... G McCourt
15 03P-0 UPHAM KELLY D Gandolfo 5-10-2 ... R Earnshaw

1983: Just For The Crack 5-10-7 M Perrett (evens fav) K Bailey 4 ran.

6-4 Welfare, 4 Super Brat, 5 The Royal Comrie, 7 Poor Hall, 8 Upham Kelly, 10 Smoker, 12 Covent Garden, 20 others.

3.15 ALDER HANDICAP HURDLE (£1,195: 2m) (14)

1 0/001- CYPRUS SKY (D) W Clay 7-11-10 ... S J O'Neill
2 4F-0F SHOW BUSINESS (B) (D) J Webber 7-11-8 ... G McCourt
3 44-0 ITSGOTTABEALRIGHT (D) Mrs W Sykes 7-11-9 ... S Morshead
4 1322 CASHED IN K White 6-11-7 ... Miss L Wallace 7
6 0020/ SHARP TOR M W Easterby 6-11-2 ... P Tuck
7 1-330 OUI MONSIEUR (D) J Bosley 10-11-2 ... Mr M Bosley 7
12 041- REGAL EXPRESS (D) H Wharton 4-10-10 ... S Youlden 4
13 3/240 TEEJAY (B) (D) P Bevan 5-10-9 ... –
14 0-400 KILSYTH D Burchell 5-10-9 ... W Knox 7
16 00P-3 LE LEVADOR (D) Miss R Lomax 5-10-6 ... A Carroll
19 P/P0F APRIL'S HERO B Preece 10-10-6 ... R Dickin
22 10-00 KEEP SAUNTERING (D) W G Turner 5-10-2 ... Jessica Turner 7
23 000-3 QUALITAIR PRINCE M Ryan 5-10-1 ... J McLaughlin
24 034/2 HOLLY BUOY (D) Mrs G Reveley 4-10-0 ... Mr G Harker 7

1983: Riboden 5-10-6 J J O'Neill (1-2 fav) B McMahon 5 ran.

7-2 Qualitair Prince, 9-2 Cashed In, 6 Holly Buoy, 7 Oui Monsieur, 8 Sharp Tor, Le Levador, 10 Regal Express, 12 Teejay, 20 others.

SEDGEFIELD

GOING: soft.

1.00 CARLTON SELLING HURDLE (412: 2m 4f) (8 runners)

1 p0-00 ART SYMPHONY S Avery 4-11-13 ... C McIlfatrick 4
3 0 REBEL'S FANCY (B) F Walton 4-11-5 ... Mr J Walton
4 200 FAIRMILE GAMBLER (BF) J Kettlewell 3-10-10 ... S Kettlewell 4
5 00 FAST CURRENT (B) M Naughton 3-10-10 ... S Keightley
6 GLEENFIELD CLEANER Mrs M Nesbitt 3-10-10 ... D Dutton
8 2b AB DABH B McMahon 3-10-5 ... N Doughty
9 BLASTERETTA G Harman 3-10-5 ... D Wilkinson
10 CHATTY CHEZ Denys Smith 3-10-5 ... C Grant

1983: Young Adventurer 4-11-12 S Grant (5-4) D Lamb 4 ran.

13-8 Ab Dabh, 9-4 Fast Current, 3 Fairmile Gambler, 6 Chatty Chez, 12 others.

Sedgefield selections

By Mandarin

1.0 Ab Dabh. 1.30 Victory Prize. 2.0 Immigrate. 2.30 Numerate. 3.0 Melhagen. 3.30 Jobroke.

1.30 CROFT & BLACKBURN HANDICAP CHASE (£1,209: 2m) (8)

4 1321 VICTORY PRIZE (CD) Denys Smith 6-11-8 (7ex) ... C Grant
5 1424 VEILED CITY (D) F Storey 8-11-7 ... B Storey
7 2-p30 HOT PRETENCE (D) C Parker 7-10-13 ... NON-RUNNER
9 38-01 THELMA'S SECRET (D) T Barnes 7-10-6 ... M Barnes
10 1028 SAINT-MUNN (B) Mrs D Culham 10-10-6 ... C Pimlott
11 4u00- STARLIGHT LAD (D) R Bethell 10-10-5 ... N Doughty
12 0431 TROILENA (D) R Fisher 8-10-5 (7ex) ... J D Doyle 4
14 u4-0p CAROUSER (D) J Doyle 7-10-1 ... D Dutton

1983: Dear Ramus 11-10-13 J A Harris (13-8 fav) J Harris 5 ran.

5-4 Victory Prize, 9-4 Troilena, 7-2 Veiled City, 7 Thelma's Secret, 14 others.

2.0 DICK BREWITT MEMORIAL HANDICAP CHASE (£1,601: 3m 600yd) (7)

1 40-00 CAVITY HUNTER L Griffiths 11-11-13 ... S Keightley
4 13u4- TWIFLIGHT (CD) B Wilkinson 9-11-6 ... C Hawkins
5 f4p/f TWICE TIMES J Brockbank 7-11-0 ... T G Dun
8 2333 SUCCEEDED W A Stephenson 8-10-11 ... Mr P J Dun 4
6 1140 IMMIGRATE (CD) G Richards 11-10-9 ... N Doughty
10 3r42 HAZY GLEN T Barnes 6-10-4 ... M Barnes
11 fp0-0 MISS WOOD (C) R Robinson 9-10-2 ... G W Gray

1983: Twiflight 8-10-7 N Doughty (9-4) B Wilkinson 3 ran.

6-4 Succeeded, 2 Hazy Glen, 9-2 Immigrate, 6 Twiflight, 10 others.

2.30 MIDRIDGE NOVICE CHASE (£711: 2m) (9)

1 u3f0 ANOTHER FLAME (B) V Thompson 7-11-3 ... Mr M Thompson 7
3 300/0- DUSTY ISLES J Jestin 6-11-3 ... D Nolan
7 032/0 MR PONGEE F Storey 9-11-3 ... B Storey
8 0113 NUMERATE (BF) R Fisher 5-11-3 ... M Meagher 4
9 0032 SAMPSON Denys Smith 7-11-3 ... C Grant
10 0000- SAUCEPOT G Richards 6-11-3 ... N Doughty
13 000-0 VICTORY MORN J Dixon 8-11-3 ... K Doolan 4
14 f3-p0 MENDELITA (B) P Courage 8-10-12 ... C Fairhurst
15 00-30 PURPLE BEAM T Barnes 5-10-12 ... M Barnes

1983: Norton Cross 5-11-3 J J O'Neill M H Easterby 6 ran

11-10 Numerate, 11-4 Sampson, 9-2 Another Flame, 8 Saucepot, 14 Purple Beam, 20 others.

3.0 CORNFORTH AMATEUR RIDERS NOVICE HURDLE (£548: 2m) (18)

1 0 BULLOM (BF) Denys Smith 4-12-0 ... T Reed 4
5 FLOWER BRUSA W A Stephenson 5-12-0 ... S Cunningham 7
7 GILDED CHIEF B McMahon 7-12-0 ... E McMahon 7
8 400 GOLD LAME V Thompson 5-12-0 ... M Thompson 7
9 00- HARTLEAP J Haldane 5-12-0 ... T Butt 7
12 p04 JUPITER PRINCE W A Stephenson 5-12-0 ... P J Dun 4
14 2d-22 MELHAGEN (BF) M H Easterby 4-12-0 ... T Easterby
15 0000- NIGHT PEARL A Smith 5-12-0 ... R J Beggan
17 000/0 RAMPANT R Barr 5-12-0 ... N Jones 7
18 300p SOFT CENTRE J Haldane 4-12-0 ... J Johnstone 7
19 20-40 STARSHOT D Swindlehurst 9-12-0 ... D Swindlehurst 7
20 250/0 SUPER TONY F Walton 7-12-0 ... J Walton
21 0400- SWAFFHAM S Leadbetter 6-12-0 ... R Shiels 7
22 0003- THE RIDINGS R Tate 5-12-0 ... R Tate 7
25 0 CRESTA CROSSETT E Caine 12-11-9 ... E Worrall 7
26 GRAEME'S GEM R Fisher 4-11-9 ... J Quinn 7
27 GREY LIL R Allen 4-11-9 ... K Toner 7
28 p PLAIN SPIRIT Mrs P Rigby 8-11-9 ... Mrs P Rigby 7

1983: Houghton Weaver 4-11-5 Mr F Dalton (6-1) Wilfred Holden 8 ran.

9-4 Melhagen, 3 Jupiter Prince, 7-2 Starshot, 9-2 Bullom, 8 Graeme's Gem, 12 others.

3.30 STILLINGTON HANDICAP HURDLE (£837: 2m) (10)

1 24p3- ON LEAVE (CD) A Scott 7-12-3 ...
3 0012 MOUNT RULE (BF) D Yeoman 4-11-6 (10ex) ... C Hawkins
4 22f-8 SAUSOLITE S Avery 6-11-0 ... C McIlfatrick 4
5 014-3 JOBROKE (D) (BF) M H Easterby 4-10-13 ... A Brown
6 2100 ALBERTAT (CD) Denys Smith 4-10-11 ... C Grant
7 020-0 RUN IN TUNE (B) D Eddy 5-10-9 ... C Pimlott
8 012/3 ARMENISTIS (D) S Leadbetter 5-10-2 ... –
9 0313 HUMYAK HOUSE R Fisher 4-10-0 ... M Meagher 4
10 3312/ PART-EX (D) R Allen 11-10-0 ... –
11 30-0 VALOROSO (D) J Kettlewell 4-10-0 ... S Kettlewell 4

1983: Felixstowe Lad 4-10-0 S Charlton (7-2) R Johnson 8 ran.

2 Mount Rule, 100-30 Jobstroke, 4 On Leave, 6 Albertat, 8 Humayak House, 12 Armenistis, 16 others.

Mouktar looks classic prospect

From Desmond Stoneham

Mouktar the 5-4 on favourite and owned by the Aga Khan, proved far too strong for his 13 rivals in the £16,502 Criterium de Saint-Cloud yesterday. Yves Saint-Martn always had Mouktar in the first two, disputing the lead early on with Brownstone. He was content to bide his time until going on approaching the final quarter mile, and Mouktar lengthened his stride to quickly go clear and win in very smooth fashion.

Francome on receiving end

John Jenkins, the Epsom trainer, landed his forty fourth winner this season, when Abousabon, a 33-1 chance, won the first division of the Stoughton novices' Hurdle in the gloom at Leicester yesterday.

John Francome, who has partnered so many of Jenkins' winners this year, was on the 5-4on favourite, Ulan Bator, riding for his own stable on this occasion. This Irish import, running for the first time for Fred Winter, finished second, but was beaten ten lengths

Leicester results

Hurdles: soft; going: good.

12.45 (2m hdle) 1, ABOUSHABUN (H Jenkins, 33-1); 2, Ulan Bator (J Francome, 4-5 fav); 3, Crisp and Keen (P Finch, 50-1). ALSO RAN: 9-2 Northorpe (6th), De Breffni, 12-1 Fair Bavard, 14-1 Deep Cross, 20-1 All Being Well, Picket Line, Rectory Park, Ronalds Carole, Rotherleigh (UR), 25-1 Nonstop (5th), 33-1 Ascenbar, Peachley Lane, 50-1 Buckfast Abbey (4th), Brennanstown, Easy Star, Kwa Zulu, National Debt, Fine Style, Kelly's Festival, Merry Cherry, Royal Condor. 25 ran. 10 l, 2½ l, 3l, ¾ l, 3. J Jenkins at Epsom. TOTE: £136.80, £35.70, £1.10, £8.50. DF: (winner or second with any other horse) £1.70. CSF: £88.20.

1.15 (2m hdle). 1, MAC'S OR MINE (G Bradley 5-4 F); 2, Home Command (D Browne 6-1); 3, Amille (B Rielly 14-1). ALSO RAN: 6-1 Bowie Boy (6th), 7-1 Raffles Tower (PU), 14-1 The Milkman (PU), 16-1 Ridgeway Girl (5th), 20-1 Scottische, With A Lot, 25-1 Ridgeway Bay, 33-1 Calico Girl (4th), Diamond Image, Lorna-Bay, Saritamer Lass, Shiny Chador. NR: Fairmile Gambler, Warsum Lss. 15 ran. 10 l, 12 l, 2 l, sh hd. J Old at Bristol. TOTE: £2.60, £1.10, £2.60, £3.20. DF £8.20. CSF £9.92. Winner bought in for 3,400 guineas.

1.45 (2m 4f ch) 1, SEA SPLASH (M Brennan, 7-1); 2, Greenways (G Newman, 13-8 fav); 3, Spartan Major (S Morshead, 16-1). Also:- 11-4 Ballymilan, Spiders Web (p.u.) 5 ran. 15 l, sh hd, 2½ l. O Brennan at Newark. Tote:- £5.50: £2.90, £2.00. DF £5.80. C.S.F. £17.63.

2.15 (3m ch) 1, NORTHERN BAY (G Williams, 5-4 fav); 2, Ice Hill (S Shilston, 33-1); 3, Remember Rock (A Webber, 11-2). Also ran: 11-4 Crickstown (p.u.), 12 Come On Sonny (6th), Joat (5th), 25 Hill Green (4th), 50 Reprieve (Fell). 8 ran. 4l, hd, 30l, 5l, dist. T Bill at Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Tote:- £2.30; £1.00, £1.50, £1.70. DF: £11.80. CSF: £30.29.

2.45 (2m hdle) 1, NORTHERN TRIAL (J Suthern, 5-1); 2, Rhythmic Pastimes (G Bradley, 100-30); 3, Sea Spice (P Murphy, 20-1). ALSO RAN: 10-11 fav Intielder (4th), 6 Stans Pride (5th), 100 Polar Ice (pu). 6 ran. 20l, 10l, 30l, 2½l. P A Kelleway at Newmarket. TOTE £6.50; £1.50, £1.10. DF: £10.40. CSF: £20.16.

3.15 (2m hdle) 1, MUSIC BE MAGIC (N Doughty, 100-30); 2, Lord Merlin (G Bradley, 13-8 fav); 3, Kamir (K Burke, 11-1). ALSO RAN: 5 Torymore Green (4th), 13-2 Bergill, 14 Maidiga (6th), 50 Singlecote (5th), Autumns Dream (pu), Concho County (pu), Grey Warbler, Haggerston Castle, Mill Brae, Royal Fling, Rusty Rifle, Slip O'Grace, Winterreise, Athens Lass, Carmels Gold, Grafton Maisey, My Name Is Nobody, Some Kathy, Sparkler Superb. 22 ran. 3l, 15l, 10l, sh hd. G Richards at Greystoke. TOTE: £3.50; £1.10, £1.10, £3.80. DF: £5.10. CSF: £8.78. Placepot: £9.30.

3.30 (3m ch) 1, ROUND THE TWIST (P Double, 11-4 fav); 2, Doubleuagain (A Webb, 10-1); 3, Bayhem Sir Verdon (R Goldstein, 7-2). ALSO RAN: 5 Saunders, 7 Bold Argument (P/UP), 15-2 Sonny May (4th), 11 Membridge (6th), 12 Donaghmoyne (5th), 20 Donjill (fell). 9 ran. NR: Leander Blue. ¾l, 20l, 8l, ½l, 25l. D Oughton at Findon. Tote: £2.60, £1.10, £5.50, £1.50. DF: £25.80. CSF: £28.17. Tricast: £91.03.

Windsor

Going: chases, good to soft; hurdles, soft.

1.00 (2m 30yd hdle) 1, AVERON (Philip Hobbs, 7-4 fav); 2, Health N Happiness (Mr D Murphy, 10-1); 2, Trampo (R Campbell, 9-2). ALSO RAN: 7 Shaady (fell), 15-2 Tasomudu, 8 Bold Rowley (pu), 10 Sovereign Island (6th), 16 Jolly Regal (4th), 20 Mark Palmer (6th), 33 Centaur Song (pu), Deputy (pu), Start The Music (pu), Warwick Blue (ur). 13 ran. 10l, 4l, 2l, 12l, 10l. C Wildman at Salisbury. TOTE: £2.30; £1.60, £5.00, £1.80. DF: £20.10. CSF: £20.45.

1.30 (2m 40yd ch) 1, DOLL LARS (P Croucher, 5-2); 2, Reay's Song (P A Farrell, 9-4 fav); 3, His Masters Voice (J Duggan, 16-1). ALSO RAN: 7-2 City Marathon (6d), Ernie's Keep (fell), 16 Queensland (4th). 6 ran. NR: Forest Lodge. 15l, ¾l, 7l. T Forster at Wantage. TOTE: £2.70, £1.80, £2.10. DF: £5.10. CSF: £8.44. Sold M Mouskos 1,100 gns.

2.0 (2m 30yd. hdle) 1, BRAUNSTON BROOK (P Double, 11-2); 2, Going Broke (S Smith Eccles, 5-1); 3, Saratino (B Powell, 16-1); 4, Sbout (A Webb, 16-1). ALSO RAN: 12 Barrera Lad, Topon, 14 Marvern, Mountain Man (6th), 16 Dancer's Emulation, Gallan Buck, 20 An-Go-Look, Jayess, Long John (P/UP), Marina Star, Regency Tam (Fell), Testing Times (Fell), 25 La Pearl (5th), 33 Charjim, High Heaven, Been Mugged, God's Image, Derbyshire Flint. 23 ran. 7l, 7l, 1l, 8l, 1l. D Oughton at Findon. Tote: £5.50, £1.70, £2.80, £6.50, £1.10. DF: £8.80. CSF: £55.06. Tricast: £405.92.

3.0 (2m 40 yd ch) 1, BRIGHT MORNING J Akehurst, (8-1); 2, Stray Shot R Rowe, (9-4 fav); 3, Plereth C Brown, (4-1) ALSO RAN: 6 Ling, 8 Hurry Up Henry (fell), 12 Fred Flush, 16 Force Of Destiny (6th) Rebel Star (5th) 20 Gold Epee, Mr Candy (4th) 25 Friday Street, 33 Tom Perdu (PU) Armstrist, Merchandiser. 14 Ran. 8l, 1¼l, 4l, 12l, 2l. Tote: £3.50, £1.50, £1.30, £1.30. DF: D M Grissell at Heathfield. £6.60 C S.F. £20.44.

3.30 (2m 30 yd hdle) 1, STAR OF A GUNNER (P Richards, (15-8 fav); 2, Cheeky Rupert (R Rowe, (4-1); 3, Ballime R Goldstein, (10-1). ALSO RAN: 11-2 Codger, 14 Breeze Hill, Mopsy Lovejoy (6th), Saucy Mop (5th) 16 Doxton House, G Penta, 33 Berthon Gold, Puteh Muka, Sharazour, Wonkeys Luck. 15 ran. NR: Aldington Mill (½l, 10l, 2l, ½l, 1½l. R J Holder at Bristol. Tote £2.00, £1.10, £3.30, £3.50 DF: £4.70. CSF: £10.27. Placepot: £3.85.

Course specialists

FONTWELL

TRAINERS: D Oughton 12 winners from 82 runners, 15.4%; J Gifford 29 from 184, 15.8%; J Jenkins 16 from 111, 14.4%.

SEDGEFIELD

TRAINERS: M H Easterby 17 winners from 62 runners, 27.4%; D Smith 24 from 131, 18.30%; R Fisher 20 from 125, 16.0%.

SOUTHWELL

TRAINERS: G Richards 17 winners from 49 runners, 34.7%; J Webber 11 from 73, 15.1%; O Brennan 10 from 80, 12.5%.

Law Report November 20 1984

Lease-back deal not unreasonable

Alec Lobb (Garages) Ltd and Others v Total Oil (Great Britain) Ltd

Before Lord Justice Waller, Lord Justice Dunn and Lord Justice Dillon

[Judgment delivered November 8]

A lease and lease-back arrangement, concerning a garage and petrol filling station which under the arrangement was to receive all its supplies for 21 years from one source only, was not void as an unreasonable restraint of trade, where the lease was for 51 years and its full market value was paid.

The Court of Appeal, in reserved judgments, dismissed an appeal by the personal representatives of the third plaintiff, Mrs Bertha Alexandra Lobb (deceased) from a judgment of Mr Peter Millett, QC, sitting as a deputy judge of the Chancery Division, whereby he declared that the lease of the property, situated at South Street, Braintree, was valid.

The lease had been granted by the first plaintiff, Alec Lobb (Garages) Ltd of which the second plaintiff, Mr Alec Thomas Lobb (deceased), and his mother, the third plaintiff, were the directors and shareholders, *to the defendants, Total Oil (Great* Britain) Ltd.

Their Lordships allowed the defendants' cross-appeal against the deputy judge's holding that the petrol tie clause was void as an unreasonable restraint of trade.

Mr Terence Cullen, QC and Mr E. W. H. Christie for the plaintiffs; Mr John Peppitt, QC, Mr Peter Cresswell, QC and Mr Michael Kay for the defendants.

LORD JUSTICE DILLON said that in 1968 the first plaintiff (the company) was the owner of the freehold of the property and carried on the business of a garage and petrol filling station there.

There were several agreements outstanding between the company and Total, including mortgages on the property guaranteed by Mr and Mrs Lobb personally.

One effect of the mortgages was to impose a valid petrol tie on the company in respect of the property, obliging the company to take all petrol supplies from Total and to keep the filling station open at all reasonable times for the sale of petrol and to provide a proper and efficient service to the public for a period of which some four years remained unexpired by the end of 1968.

The company was seriously under capitalised. Mr Lobb wrote to Total in November 1968, proposing that the forecourt should, for a premium, be leased to Total for a number of years and leased back to the company. Separate solicitors were instructed by each party, and ultimately in July 1969 a lease and lease-back were executed.

The lease was a lease of the whole of the property and not merely the forecourt, by the company to Total for a term of 51 years at a peppercorn rent in consideration of a premium of £35,000 paid by Total. The lease-back was a sub-lease granted by Total to Mr and Mrs Lobb, rather than to the company, for a term of 21 years, with a right for either party to terminate the lease-back at the end *of the seventh or fourteenth years* at an initial rent of £2,250 a year with upwards only rent reviews at the end of the eighth and fifteenth years of the term.

The lease-back also contained an absolute prohibition on assignment and tie provisions throughout the term requiring the lessees to take all supplies of petrol from Total exclusively.

In the action, commenced in 1979, the plaintiffs claimed to set aside the lease and lease-back on the ground, *inter alia*, that the tie provisions constituted an unreasonable restraint of trade, with the result that the lease and lease-back were void.

The deputy judge held that the tie provisions in the lease-back were indeed void as an unreasonable restraint of trade but that they were severable from the remaining provisions of the lease-back. He held that the lease and the remaining provisions of the lease-back were valid.

The plaintiffs put their case on two grounds only. They said first that the tie provisions of the lease-back, which the judge held to be void as an unreasonable restraint of trade, were not severable and that the lease and lease-back, were therefore wholly void. They said alternatively that the lease and lease-back should be set aside in equity because at the material time in 1969 there was inequality of bargaining power as between Total and the plaintiffs and Total had not established that the terms of the transaction were in point of fact, fair, just, and reasonable.

Total disputed both contentions and further submitted that any claim to set aside the lease and lease-back on equitable grounds should be held to be barred by *laches* (unreasonable delay) on the part of the plaintiffs.

In addition, by the cross-appeal Total challenged the finding of the deputy judge that the tie provisions of the lease-back were void as an unreasonable restraint of trade. It was logical to deal with the cross-appeal first.

The granting of the lease-back to Mr and Mrs Lobb rather than to the company was a palpable device in an endeavour to evade the doctrine of restraint of trade. Mr and Mrs Lobb were only selected as lessees because they were the proprietors of the company previously in occupation.

The decision in *Esso's* case ([1968] AC 269) been generally taken as laying down a rule of thumb that a petrol supply restraint, requiring a dealer to take all his petrol from one petrol company, was reasonable and valid if it would last for no more than five years, but if it would last for significantly more than five years, for example, for 21 years, it was unreasonable and invalid unless the petrol company could prove that the longer tie was an economic necessity for it.

The consideration for the grant of the lease and thus the consideration for the restraint, since the lease-back was part of the same transaction as the lease, was the payment by Total to the company of the premium of £35,000.

That figure was arrived at by a professional valuation as being the value of the 51-year lease, subject to the lease-back, the initial rent under which, of £2,250 a year, was below a full market rent.

The lease-back thus had a capital value, but the real value of the property was in the value of the lease, and, because the lease was for such a long term at a peppercorn rent, the value of the reversion on the lease, the company's underlying freehold interest subject to the lease, was of the very slight value of some £600 to £1,000 only.

It was the lessee's interest that *required* that the lease and lease-back arrangement should be for a significantly long term since the premium payable by Total for a short term, such as a mere five year term, could not conceivably have been enough to recapitalise the company and solve the company's financial difficulties.

In the light of all those factors the restraints on trading in the lease-back were reasonable. Accordingly, the cross-appeal should be allowed.

In the appeal, the plaintiffs supported their case against severance by the reference to the *Amoco* case ([1975] AC 561). In that case, however, the invalid tie was the sole object or subject-matter of the contract. In such a case the whole contract, *or in the case of a* lease/lease-back the whole of the composite contract, must fall with the tie. That was not however the present case.

There was doubt that the tie provisions, if invalid, would, as the deputy judge held, be severable from the remaining provisions of the lease-back: those remaining provisions and lease itself, remained valid.

The basis of the plaintiffs' contention that the transaction of the lease and lease-back should be set aside in equity was a submission that during the negotiations for the lease and lease-back the parties did not have equal bargaining power. It was said that a contract between parties who had unequal bargaining power could only stand and be enforced by the stronger if he could prove that the contract was in point of fact, fair, just and reasonable.

The concept of unequal bargaining power was taken particularly from the judgment of Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, in *Lloyd's Bank Ltd v Bundy* ([1975] QB 326).

Inequality of bargaining power *was a relative concept*. It was seldom in any negotiation that the bargaining power of the parties was absolutely equal.

Any individual wanting to borrow money from a bank, building society or other financial institution in order to pay his liabilities or buy some property he urgently wanted to acquire would have virtually no bargaining power: he would have to take or leave the terms offered to him.

The courts would only interfere in exceptional cases where as a matter of common fairness it was not right that the strong should be allowed to push the weak to the wall. The concepts of unconscionable conduct and of the exercise by the stronger of coercive power were thus brought in, and in the present case they were negatived by the deputy judge's findings.

Even if the plaintiffs had initially in 1969 a valid claim in equity to have the lease and lease-back set aside as a result of the inequality of bargaining power, that claim was barred by *laches* well before the issue of the writ in the action.

Most of the relevant facts became *known to the plaintiffs in 1969, after* the grant of the lease and lease-back. But the writ was not issued until June 1979, and the first intimation of a possible claim that the lease could, on unspecified grounds, be set aside on repayment of the premium was not given to Total until July 1976.

In the meantime, however, trading from the property had continued and in 1973 Total, with the concurrence of the plaintiffs spent *£19,000* on the property in converting it to a self service filling station.

The plaintiffs' financial difficulties continued up to the issue of the writ but it was impossible to accept Mr Cullen's submission that there could be no *laches* so long as those difficulties continued.

LORD JUSTICE DUNN, agreeing that there was ample consideration for the grant of the lease, and *the underlease was necessary if the* plaintiffs were to continue trading from the site.

Public policy did not require that such arrangements should be unenforceable. On the contrary, public policy should encourage a transaction which enabled trading by the plaintiffs to continue, and preserved an outlet for Total's product.

In the *Amoco* case the lease and underlease were co-terminous at a nominal rent. In the instant case a premium representing full consideration was paid for the lease. There remained a reversion of 29 years in the lessor. The underlease was near a rack rent and, because of the break and rent review clauses, a full rack *rent was payable after eight years*.

Ample consideration was given for the transaction as a whole, though no doubt part of the consideration was applicable to the restrictive covenants. But the main consideration was that given for the lease and the transaction was not dependent on the unenforceable clauses in the underlease.

Lord Justice Waller delivered a concurring judgment.

Solicitors: Holmes & Hills, Braintree; Denton Hall & Burgin.

Only occupier can apply

Willis v Edmunds

Where a person made an application to a local authority for a licence for the use of land as a caravan site, section 3(1) of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 provided that the applicant had to be an occupier of the site at the time the application was made. And the occupier had to be entitled to possession of the land as provided in section 1(3) of the 1960 Act.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court (Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice Nolan) so held on November 8, allowing an appeal by way of case stated from the decision of the Hereford Justices on September 13, 1983, when they dismissed an information alleging an offence contrary to section 1 of the 1960 Act.

LORD JUSTICE WATKINS said that possession meant actual possession and was single and exclusive: *Hills (Patents) Ltd v University College Hospital Board of Governors* ([1956] 1 QB 90, 99). Since the respondent was a mere licensee on the day he applied for a caravan site licence he was not entitled to call himself an occupier or possessor of the land.

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Total Oil Marine

Cripps, Sears

Commercial Lawyer

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also on page 26

Claremont Haynes & Co.

SOLICITORS

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The registered office of the Company is at 54 Cross Street, Long Eaton, Nottingham.
Wells & Hind, 14 Fletcher Gate, Nottingham, NG1 2FX.
Solicitors to the Member of the Company who holds the Shares to be purchased.
14th November, 1984. Wells-Hind

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D. L. Callow, Director

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ENTERTAINMENTS

also on page 27

THEATRES

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Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM.

6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours and at 8.59; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.18 and 8.18. Plus Alan Titchmarsh's gardening advice and Glynn Christian's cookery slot.

9.00 Lyn Marshall's Everyday Yoga. Lesson six: The Front Push Up (r). 9.10 Mastermind, presented by Magnus Magnusson from Worcester College of Higher Education. Godfrey Chesshire answers question on The Medici and the City of Florence 1200 to 1537; Edward Hanmer on The First World War; Christopher Strudwick on the Life and Works of John Betjeman; and Kate Vernon-Parry on the Swallows and Amazons books of Arthur Ransome (r). 9.40 Ceefax. 10.30 Play School, presented by Liz Watts (r). 10.50 Ceefax.

12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coverdale. The weather prospects come from Jim Bacon. 12.57 Regional News (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles).

1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Among the guests are flower arranger Howard Franklin and the pop group Musical Youth. 1.45 Hokey Cokey, 2.00 Princely Toys. The 19th-century collection of automata amassed by Jack Donovan (r).

2.45 Film: Blonde Cheat* (1938) starring Joan Fontaine. Romantic comedy about a quiet clerk in a loan office who advances money on a pair of ear rings that are firmly attached to a young woman. Directed by Joseph Stantley. 3.48 Regional news (not London).

3.50 Play School, presented by Sheelagh Gilbey. 4.10 Wacky Races Cartoon series. 4.20 Jackanory. Brian Cant reads part two of Handles. 4.35 Captain Caveman.

4.45 So You Want to be Top. Invaluable advice for class creeps.

5.00 John Craven's Newsround.

5.10 Star Trek. Captain Kirk is staggered to find everybody in perfect health on the planet that has been exposed to deadly rays (r). 5.58 Weather.

6.00 News.

6.30 London Plus.

6.55 The District Nurse. An attractive and lecherous actor leaves two Pencwm girls pregnant. Nine months later Megan is determined to find the wayward young man and bring him back to face his paternal duties (Ceefax).

7.25 That's Family Life. The final programme of the series on the joys and tragedies of family life, presented by Esther Rantzen and Dr Richard Smith.

8.10 Cagney and Lacey. The New York policewomen are sent undercover after the brutal murders of three taxi drivers.

9.00 News with John Humphrys.

9.25 Play: The Long March, by Anne Devlin, starring James Ellis, Tony Doyle and Marcella Riordan. Helen Walsh leaves her husband after ten years in England and returns to Belfast at a time that the 'dirty' protest in the Maze is at its height. Directed by Chris Parr (see Choice).

11.00 The Other Half. The story of Gillian Lynne, successful choreographer and Peter Land, her young husband and struggling actor (r).

11.28 News headlines.

11.30 Claire Rayner's Casebook. The problem of access to their children that faces divorced fathers.

11.55 Weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain, presented by Nanette Newman and Nick Owen. News with Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.39 and 7.37; guest, Tony Bennett from 6.45; exercises at 6.46 and 9.20; the day's anniversaries at 6.51; Popeye cartoon at 7.22; pop videos at 7.54; Jeni Barnett's postbag at 8.15; video review at 8.34; cooking with Rustie Lee at 9.06.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines. 9.30 For Schools: Muslim, Hindu and Jewish festivals. 9.47 Young people at an ecumenical community in Burgundy. 10.04 The need to move. 10.21 Biology: the dogwhelk. 10.38 Special needs. 11.02 Learning to read with Basil Brush. 11.15 A picnic in a bird garden. 11.32 Accident prevention. 11.49 Toys being made, at a fair and in a large store.

12.00 Thomas the Tank Engine and Friends. Ringo Starr reads another two of the Rev Awdry's stories. 12.10 Rainbow. Learning with puppets and guest, Cheryl Kennedy (r). 12.30 The Sullivans.

1.00 News at One with Leonard Parkin. 1.20 Thames news from Robin Houston. 1.30 Jemima Shore Investigates a crime in the world of the theatre. (r).

2.30 Daytime. Sarah Kennedy chairs a discussion between Arthur Scargill and a studio audience, selected by a leading market research organisation as a cross section of Britain's voters. 3.00 Take the High Road. Drama on the Scottish higland estate of Glendarroch. 3.25 Thames news headlines. 3.30 The Young Doctors.

4.00 Thomas the Tank Engine and Friends. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 Rub a Dub Dub. An updated version of the rhyme. One for the Money. 4.20 On Safari with Christopher Biggins and guests Wincey Willis and Johnny Ball. 4.45 CBTV. 5.15 Emmerdale Farm.

5.45 News. 6.00 Thames news.

6.20 Help! Viv Taylor Gee with news of the specialist adoption agency, Parents for Children.

6.30 Crossroads.

6.55 Reporting London. Reporter Michael Wilson asks GLC councillors if they are prepared to go to prison to support their fight for ILEA funds; Angela Lambert examines the conflict between developers wanting to build ever larger superstores and the local authorities; and Jackie Spreckley previews The Magic Castle, the new West End show which opens tomorrow.

7.30 Give Us a Clue. Celebrity mime game, chaired by Michael Parkinson. Una Stubbs's team consists of Honor Blackman, Su Pollard and Joan Sims. Lionel Blair's side is David Jensen, Stubby Kaye and Kenneth Williams.

8.00 Des O'Connor Tonight. Comedy, chat and a song or two.

9.00 The Bill. The officers of Sun Hill police station in London's East End tackle a drugs problem tonight when tenants of a housing estate call on the police to halt the alarming increase in heroin abuse in the area.

10.00 News at Ten.

10.30 28 Up. The second documentary in the series that follows the fortunes of a group of people who were the subject of an earlier documentary 21 years ago when they were aged seven.

11.40 Legmen. Adventure series.

12.35 Night Thoughts from Canon Ball.

CHOICE

● THE LONG MARCH (BBC1, 9.25pm) represents the Belfast writer Anne Devlin's contribution to the steadily mounting output of television and radio plays inspired by the Northern Ireland problem. She covers a vast amount of ideological territory, perhaps too much for the play's dramatic good and for our total grasp of what Miss Devlin intends as an anatomy of the destruction of the middle ground between the peaceful idealism of the civil rights marches of the Sixties and the violent sectarianism of the Seventies and Eighties. As far as it is possible for any dramatisation of the Ulster crisis to be wholly impartial, Miss Devlin has got remarkably close to balancing the case for the Catholics and the case for the Protestants. It is an objective approach that has its reflection in the play's central character of the one-time civil rights protester who now watches the perversion of a just cause. The playing of this role, by Marcella Riordan, and the lines Miss Devlin has given her, are free of the artifice that weakens some of the other figures in tonight's drama.

● MORNING ALL (Radio 4, 4.00pm) is a great gust of fresh air from the Cotswolds, with songs mixed in. It is what radio does supremely well and what television can never hope to match. If you call it old-fashioned and shamelessly cosy, then you are paying it a compliment because these, patently, are its terms of reference. Bob Arnold, a Cotswoldsian to his fingertips, is Ambridge's gamekeeper Tom Forrest in *The Archers*, and has been for 34 years. *Morning All* is a snapshot album of scenes from Mr Arnold's life, from butcher's boy to national institution. He is a devoted collector (and hearty singer) of folk songs, both rumpity-tumpity, and heart-tugging, and an ingratiating teller of tales, not only about rural ditties but about the hoard of Roman coins he unearthed in the rich soil of Oxfordshire. Mr Arnold's down-to-earth recital leaves little room for comment about the mythology of *The Archers*, but there is an abundance of this, parading very convincingly as fact, in DAN ARCHER: THE AMBRIDGE YEARS (Michael Joseph/ Rainbird), a month-by-month account of life in Radio 4's non-existent village, "ghosted" by William Smethurst and Anthony Parkin, with some fine black-and-white illustrations by Eric Stemp.

Peter Davalle



Marcella Riordan: The Long March (BBC 1, 9.25pm)

BBC 2

9.00 Daytime on Two: Jilly Cooper with her personal view of Shakespeare's The Merry Wives of Windsor. 9.26 Maths: fractions. 9.48 Maths: graphs. 10.10 Part nine of Badger Girl. 10.35 The changing coastline of Dorset and Hampshire. 11.00 A visit to a post sorting office. 11.17 A first year's production of A Passport to Pimlico. 11.40 Office jobs.

12.00 Year of the French: Bernard Capderrey – the Ski-ing Gendarme. 12.30 Ceefax. 1.00 Maths for adults studying O-levels. 1.15 Biotechnology. 1.38 The uses of water. 2.00 You and Me. 2.15 Railways: the Manchester to Liverpool line. 2.40 Technology: teachers' discussion. Ends at 3.00.

3.10 The Shogun Inheritance. Part six: the entertainment allowed by the Samurai and Shogun dictators (r).

3.50 Eye in the Forest. Eric Ashby's film of the wildlife of the New Forest (r).

4.40 One Man and his Dog introduced by Phil Drabble with Eric Halsall. The second semifinals of the singles and brace sections of the International Sheepdog Championship from Kelburn in Ayrshire (r).

5.20 Cartoon Two. The Hometown.

5.25 News summary with subtitles.

5.30 Travellers in Time. The third of a series of six programmes introduced by Duncan Carse features a film made in 1915 by Dr Carl Lumholtz that was the first motion picture of head hunters in Borneo; and film of Peking, made in 1934 by Frances Hotham (r).

6.00 The Rockford Files. Jim is in a high stakes poker game when masked gunmen clean the gamblers out. He kicks himself because he should have realised they were coming (r).

6.50 Tex Avery Double Bill. Car of Tomorrow and Farm of Tomorrow.

7.00 Rowan and Martin's Laugh-In. American comedy series with guest, Bob Newhart (r).

7.30 Whistle Test presented by Andy Kershaw and David Hepworth includes ballet star Michael Clark dancing to music played by The Fall.

8.30 Top Gear. William Woollard reports from one of the world's major tyre manufacturers at its research and development centre in Luxembourg. At home there is a visit to a Rolls Royce owners jamboree and to a race track where hot hatchbacks are tested to the limit.

9.00 Film: Stay Hungry (1976) starring Jeff Bridges, Sally Gield and Arnold Schwarzenegger. The first showing on British television for this story of how one man's life changed when he met a group of bodybuilders training for the Mr Universe contest. Directed by Bob Rafelson.

10.40 Newsnight.

11.25 Buongiorno Italia! Lesson seven of the Italian conversation course (r). Ends at 11.55.

CHANNEL 4

2.30 Film: The Keyhole* (1933) starring Kay Francis, George Brent and Glenda Farrell. Romantic drama about a dancer who marries an old and wealthy man. He believes that she is having an affair with her former dancing partner and hires a detective to follow her. Directed by Michael Curtiz.

3.45 Years Ahead. Magazine programme for the older viewer, presented by Robert Dougall. This week's edition includes a film called Games in which children from primary schools in Glasgow visit day centres for the elderly to learn the rules of games played by their grandparents when they were children; Robert Carvel chairs a discussion on grandparental access to children; there is film of 64-year-old Arthur Manning who is building an aeroplane in his garage; and Flanagan and Allen sing Underneath the Arches.

4.30 Countdown. Yesterday's winner of the anagrams and mental arithmetic competition is challenged by Nicholas Thompson from Fitton in Bedfordshire.

5.00 The Human Jungle: Success Machine.* Herbert Lom stars as eminent psychiatrist Roger Corder, this week investigating the reasons why a man becomes obsessed with his work to the exclusion of his wife and family.

6.00 The Avengers.* John Steed and Emma Peel investigate the deaths of several businessmen, all of whom were negotiating the same contract.

7.00 Channel Four News.

7.50 Comment from the leader of the Greater London Council, Ken Livingstone.

8.00 Brookside. Barry seeks out an old friend in the hope that it may lead to a job, but he ends up more frustrated than ever.

8.30 4 What It's Worth. John Stoneborough investigates complaints against a mail order company; Bill Breckon asks why British cars cost more than the same models on the Continent; David Stafford discovers the best buys in fridge-freezers; and an item on the small print in contracts.

9.00 Film: The Children of An Lac (1980) starring Shirley Jones, Ina Balin and Beulah Quo. A made-for-television drama, based on fact, about three women who, in the days before the fall of Saigon to the communists in 1975, tried to evacuate hundreds of children to safety. Directed by John Llewellyn Moxey.

10.45 The State of Democracy. On the 40th anniversary of the Hansard Society, its president, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Bernard Weatherill, invites four former prime ministers for their views on the state of democracy in Britain today – Lord Home, Lord Wilson, Edward Heath and James Callaghan. The programme is introduced by Hugo Young.

11.45 Closedown.

Radio 4

5.55 Shipping. 6.00 News Briefing: Weather. 6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Prayer for the Day.

6.30 Today, incl. 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.57 Weather; Travel.

9.00 News.

9.05 A Family Affair. Coping with terminal illness, incl. phone-in 01-580 4411 (lines open from 8.00am). 10.00 News.

10.20 The Collie and the Lancaster. Andrew Joyces remembers the landmarks of his childhood in Canada.

10.30 Morning Story: 'Old Bridie of the Roads' by Terry Dixon. Read by Liam O'Callaghan.

10.45 Daily Service (NEM, page 38) †.

11.00 News; Travel; Law in Action. Joshua Rozenburg presents this topical weekly magazine examining issues thrown up by the courts and by Parliament.

11.33 Wildlife. Listeners' questions.

12.00 News; You and Yours. Consumer affairs.

12.27 Yes Minister, starring Paul Eddington and Nigel Hawthorne in 'The Death-List'. 12.55 Weather.

1.00 The World at One; News.

1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping.

2.00 News; Woman's Hour. Today's edition includes Rose Eliot's suggestions for meatless meals and party-time nibbles. And the final episode of Bad Company, read by David McAlister.

3.00 The Afternoon Play: 'Child in a Dark Wood', by Ellen Dryden. With Penelope Wilton and George Baker. The story of Caroline Norton Richard Brainsley Sheridan's grand-daughter, an early campaigner for women's rights (her husband forbade her to see her children)†.

4.00 News; Morning All. Bob Arnold, the actor who plays Tom Forrest, the jovial gamekeeper in The Archers recalls his childhood (see Choice).

4.40 Story Time: 'Let the People Sing' by J. B. Priestley. Abridged in 13 parts (12). Read by Enn Reitel.

5.00 PM: News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather.

6.00 The Six O'Clock News.

6.30 Anything Legal. Comedy series starring Donald Hewlett and Michael Knowles in 'A Tale of Two City Gents'.

7.00 News.

7.05 The Archers.

7.20 File on 4: India After Indira. Reports from Delhi and the Indian states on the union's chances of holding together after the assassination of Mrs Gandhi.

8.00 Medicine Now. Report on the health of medical care. With Geoff Watts.

8.30 The Living World. Recently-published natural history books you might like to give – or receive – this Christmas.

9.00 In Touch. News, views and information for people with a visual handicap.

9.30 The Family Abroad (new series) 'Letter from El Barraco' – a series of talks by the BBC's foreign correspondents begins in a village in central Spain, where Jeremy Harris reports on the two-way pull of rural life in the 1980s.

9.45 Kaleidoscope. Includes comment on Of Mice and Men at the Mermaid Theatre, and the London Film Festival. There is also an interview with Henry Mancini, composer of many film scores including The Pink Panther.

10.15 A Book at Bedtime: 'Some Do Not' by Ford Madox Ford. Abridged in 15 parts (12). 10.29 Weather.

10.30 The World Tonight, incl. 11.00 News Headlines.

11.15 The Financial World Tonight.

11.30 Today in Parliament. 12.00-12.15 News; Weaher. 12.33 Shipping Forecast.

VHF (available in England and S. Wales only). Radio 4 vhf is as above, except: 5.55-6.00am Weather; Travel. 11.00-12.00 For Schools. 11.00 Time and Tune (S). 11.20 Time to Move (9). 11.40 Introducing Science Extra: Junior electronics. 1.55-3.00pm For Schools: 1.55 Listening Corner. 2.05 History: Long Ago. 2.25 Listen and Read. 2.40 Pictures in Your Mind (stories). 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00-11.30 Study on 4: The Chip Shop. 12.30-1.10 Schools Night-Time Broadcasting: Economics (O-Level): Supply and Demand. 12.30 3: The Elastic Customers. 12.50 4: Changes!

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.

7.00 Morning Concert: Myslivecek's Symphony in E; Haydn's Sonata in D (H XVI 14) played by John McCabe, piano; Schubert's Symphony No 8 (Unfinished).†8.00 News.

8.05 Morning Concert (contd): Elgar's overture Froissart; Boccherini's Oboe Quintet in G Op 45 No 1 (Sarah Francis, oboe); Larsson's Symphony No 1†9.00 News.

9.05 This Weeks's Composer: Rimsky-Korsakov. Capriccio Espanol; and Act 1 of The Snow Maiden (Erina Arkhipova, Alexander Vedernikov, Valentina Sokolik, Moscow RSO and Chorus).†

10.00 Beethoven: Alfred Brendel with Chicago SO play the Piano Concerto No 5.†

10.45 BBC Singers at Abingdon: Works by Mundy, Bateson, Jones, Vautor, Elgar, Coleridge-Taylor, Bantock and Delius.†

11.15 De Saram Clarinet Trio: Fauré's Cello Sonata No 2 in G minor Op 117; Schmitt's Andantino for clarinet and piano; D'Indy's Trio Op 29.†

12.10 Midday Concert: BBC Scottish SO (under Norman Del Mar). Part one. Schumann's overture Manfred; Sibelius's Symphony No 6†1.00 News.

1.00 Concert: part two. Delius's Dance Rhapsody No 2; Strauss's Four Symphonic Interludes from Intermezzo.†

1.45 Guitar Encores: Jerzy Koenig plays works by Bach (edited Bruger), Weiss (edited Denc Kennard), Abel Carlevaro, and Barrios.†

2.10 Sounds of Finland: Rautavaara's A Requiem in our Time; Erik Bergmann's Fagiama for voices, percussion and celesta; Einar Englund's Piano Concerto No 1 (composer at piano, with Sibelius Academy SO); Aho's Symphony No 4; and Aulis Sallinen's String Quartet No 3.†

4.00 Medici String Quartet: Haydn's Quartet in G Op 76 No 1; Janacek's Quartet No 2.†4.55 News.

5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: another of Michael Berkeley's selections†

6.30 Laments of Ariadne: Consort of Musicke (Rooley, flute) play Monteverdi's Lasciatemi morire, 1608, for solo soprano; and Claudio Pari's Il lamento d'Arianna, 1619, for five voices.†

7.15 Scottish Season: Bryn Turley, piano, plays Einojuhani Rautavaara's Sonata No 2 (The Fire Sermon).†

7.30 Scottish Season: BBC Scottish SO (under Maksymiuk). With John Ogdon (piano). Part one. Lyell Cresswell's The Magical Wooden Head; Mozart's Symphony No 35 (Haffner).†

8.15 A Memorable Scene: Gordon Reid reads rom Sir Walter Scott's The Life of Napoleon Buonaparte.

8.35 Concert: Part two. Rachmaninov's Piano Concerto No 3.†

9.30 Sociable Surrealism: Graham Fawcett talks to the Cuban novelist Guillermo Cabrera Infante (r)

10.00 Magnum Opus: No 6 – Trevor Watts. An augmented edition of his Moiré Music play Mister Sunshine, Commissioned for the Bracknell Jazz Festival.†

10.55 Haydn and Bartok Quartets: Orlando Quartet play Haydn's in C major Op 54 No 2; and Bartok's No 6.†

11.57 News. until 12.00.

Radio 2

On medium wave. † denotes also VHF stereo.

News on the hour. Headlines 5.30am, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30

4.00am Colin Berry.† 5.30 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan† including 8.31 Racing. 10.00 Russell Harty.† 12.00pm Steve Jones† including 1.05 Sports Desk. 2.00 Gloria Hunniford† including 2.02, 3.02 Sports Desk. 3.30 Music All The Way.† 4.00 David Hamilton† including 4.02, 5.05 Sports Desk. 6.00 John Dunn† including 6.02 Sports Desk. 6.30 The Fosdyke Saga. 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (mf only). 8.00 The American Popular Song. Written and presented by Peter Clayton (5). 9.00 Danish Radio Concert Orchestra.† 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.00 Where Were You In 62? Guests include George Chisholm, Sylvia Peters and Sheila Steafel. 10.30 Rolf's Walkabout. The people of Settrington, at the foot fo the Yorkshire Wolds play host to Rolf Harris. 11.00 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (stereo from midnight). 1.00am Bill Rennells presents Nightride.† 3.00-4.00 Night Owls.†

Radio 1

On medium wave. † denotes also VHF stereo.

News on the half-hour from 6.30 am until 9.30pm and at 12.0 midnight

6.0am Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 12.00pm Gary Davies including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.30 Steve Wright. 5.00 Bruno Brookes including 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.30 Janice Long. 10.00-12.00am John Peel.† VHF Radios 1 & 2 4.00am With Radio 2. 10.00pm With Radio 1. 12.00-4.00am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Sweet Soul Music. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Music In The Age Of Chivalry. 8.30 Hollywood's Oscar Nights. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 What's New. 10.00 News Summary. 10.01 Discovery. 10.30 Wives And Daughters. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 Letter from London. 11.25 Scotland This Week. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 The Spirit Of Kitty Hawk. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 Recording Of The Week. 2.00 Outlook. 2.45 Mrs Zant And The Ghost. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 A Jolly Good Show. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Omnibus. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Meridian. 5.40 Scotland This Week. 8.00 Twenty-Four Hours. 9.15 Concert Hall. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Scotland This Week. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Singers Of Schubert. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Omnibus. 1.00 News Summary. 1.01 Outlook. 1.30 Report On Religion. 1.45 Country Music Profile. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Singers Of Schubert. 2.30 Wives And Daughters. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Discovery. 4.00 Newsdesk. 4.30 Waveguide. 5.45 The World Today.

All times in GMT

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN

† Stereo. ★ Black and white. (r) Repeat

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m: VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

BBC1 Wales: 12.57pm-1.00 News of Wales headlines. 2.45-3.48 Rugby Union: Llanelli v The Australians (second-half). 3.48-3.50 News of Wales headlines. 5.10-5.35 Gloria. 5.35-5.58 Rugby Union: The Australians v Llanelli (highlights). 11.00-11.50 Music Makers. 11.50-12.15am Claire Rayner's Casebook (as BBC1 11.30pm). 12.15-12.20 News and weather. Scotland: 12.57pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 6.30-6.55 Reporting Scotland. 11.00-11.28 Imprint (the poetry of Sorley Macleen). 11.55-12.00 News and weather. Northern Ireland: 12.57pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.48-3.50 Northern Ireland News. 6.30-6.55 Inside Ulster. 11.00-11.30 Spotlight. 11.57-12.15am Festival Notebook. 12.15-12.20 News and weather. England: 6.30pm-6.55 Regional news magazines. 11.00-11.28 East – Spectrum. Midlands – Tuesday People. North – The Forgotten Valley. North East – Coast to Coast: Munch and the Workers. North West – Lynda Lee's People. South – The Cellar Show. South West – Slade Alive. West – Goddess of Turquoise.

S4C Starts 1.00pm Countdown. 1.30 Alice. 2.00 Hwnt Ac Yma. 2.20 Ffalabalam. 2.35 Am Gymru. 4.55 Superted. 5.05 Bilidowcar. 5.35 Project UFO. 6.30 Larwm. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Jambo Bwana. 8.05 St Elsewhere. 9.05 Indira Mam India. 9.55 Rygbi. 10.25 Muck and Brass. 11.25 Eleventh Hour. 12.35am Closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

HTV WEST As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.40 Adventurer. 12.10am Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 6.00pm-6.35 Wales At Six. 11.40-12.10am Championship Pool.

GRANADA As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 3.25 News. 3.30-4.00 Three Little Words. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 This Is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 Granada Reports. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.40 Simon & Simon. 12.40am Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 3.30-4.00 Portraits of Power. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.40 Nine to Five. 12.05am News. Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.40 Struggle. 12.10am Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Sea in Their Blood. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Sons And Daughters. 5.15-5.45 Laurel and Hardy*. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 That's My Dog. 7.00-7.30 Bounder. 11.30 Jan and Steve. 11.35 Streets of San Francisco. 12.30am Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardens For All. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Bygones. 11.40 Mannix. 12.35am Tuesday Topic, Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.00 Bygones. 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters. 6.00 News and Scotland Today. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Take the High Road. 11.40 Late Call. 11.45 Rock of the Seventies. 12.15am Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Calendar. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Country Practice. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.40 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace*. 12.45am Closedown.

TSW As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Sea in Their Blood. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.25 Televiews. 6.30 Robinson Country. 7.00-7.30 Bounder. 11.40 Postscript. 11.45 Streets of San Francisco. 12.41am Closedown.

TVS As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.32-2.30 Country Practice. 3.00 Afternoon Club. 3.27-4.00 Take The High Road. 5.15-5.45 Sons and Daughters. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.25 Police 5. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 12.40am Company, Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.40 Teachers Only. 12.05 Key Thoughts, Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Different Strokes. 11.40 Struggle. 12.10am News, Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.00-4.00 Cities. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.40 Struggle. 12.10am News. Closedown.

Entertainments

also on page 26

Another 4,500 defy Austin picket lines

By Clifford Webb

The tough stance adopted by Mr Harold Musgrove, the chief executive of Austin Rover, is having its desired effect.

Faced by his refusal to increase the company's pay offer and his use of the courts, another 4,500 workers crossed union picket lines yesterday at the key Longbridge and Cowley car assembly plants.

Last night more than 15,000 of the company's 28,000 manual workers were back at work and 11 of the 14 plants were working normally.

The biggest breakthrough came at Longbridge where 3,200 workers, nearly half the day shift, returned allowing reduced production to resume on Metro and Rover 200 assembly lines together with engine building in the east works.

About 1,300 day shift workers returned at Cowley *including 550 members of the* Amalgamated Union of Engineers Workers (AUEW) who had voted to return at a mass meeting last Friday. Restricted production of Maestros started *for the first time since the strike* began a fortnight ago.

An Austin Rover spokesman said last night: "The strike is crumbling. We shall have over 15,000 back before tonight is out. They include about 5,000 AUEW members, and about the same number of transport union members."

But union leaders pointed out last night that modern car assembly plants cannot run efficiently if one cog is missing.

A shop steward picket at Longbridge said: "If only a few hundred workers stay out it will cost the company a fortune to make every single motor car. They cannot keep doing that for long and despite what the company claims they are only playing at making cars until we all go back."

● British Leyland started to run down its Bathgate truck factory, at west Lothian, yesterday. The plant is to close in 1986. Axle assembly was transferred to the company's Albion works at Scotstoun, Glasgow.

● A strike at Ford's Halewood *plant on Merseyside* by 120 women machinists will continue indefinitely, the women decided yesterday. The strike started last week and so far 3,500 workers have been laid off with the loss of 900 cars each day.



Union repeats decision to defy strike law

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Legal action against the Transport and General Workers' Union over its refusal to lift a strike instruction at Austin Rover, was adjourned until next Monday at the High Court yesterday. The company claims the union did not comply with new employment legislation that stipulates secret *ballots must be held before* strike action.

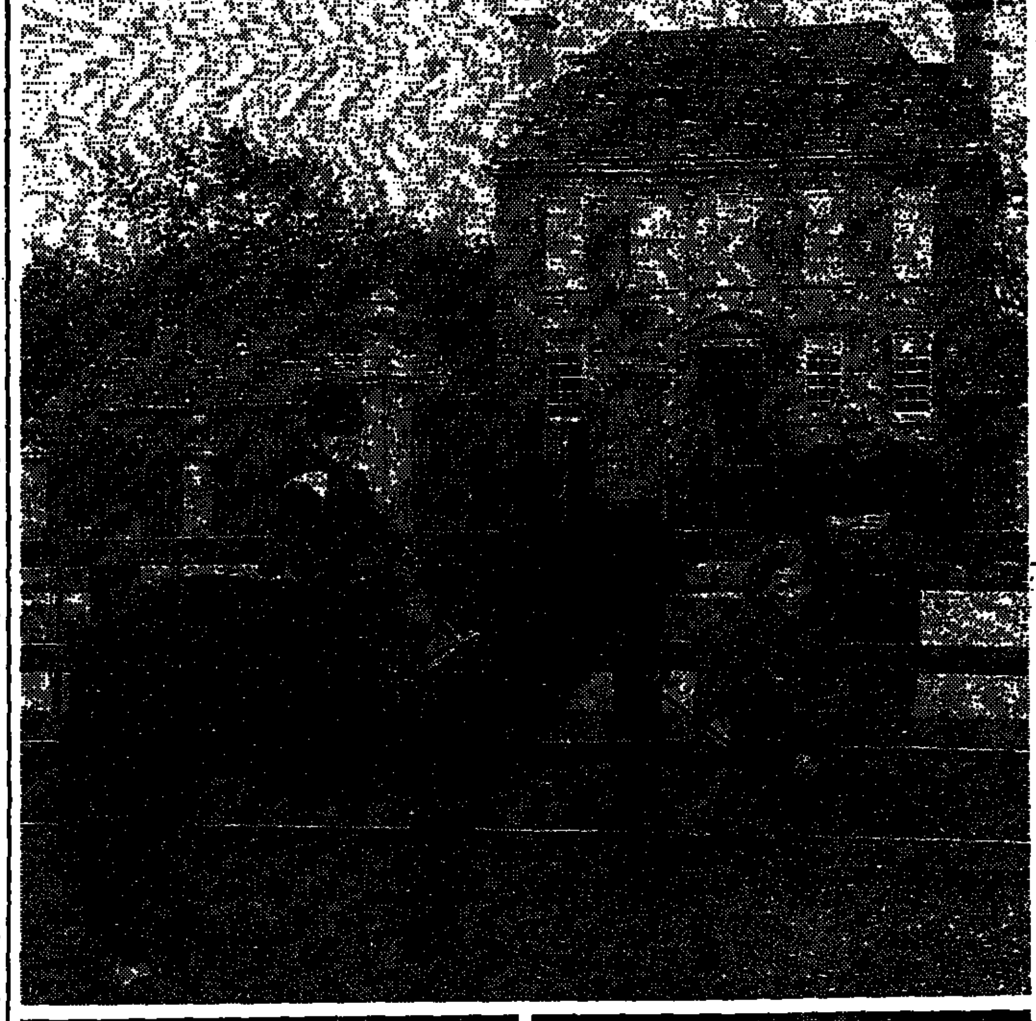
But Mr Ron Todd, general secretary-elect of the union, last night repeated his executive's defiance of the law and said they would not be represented in court.

He said: "We are aware of the punitive action that can be taken against us, but our position has not changed. We will not be responding to the court."

The union's position looks likely to result in action for contempt of court and possible sequestration of funds if fines are not paid.

Mr Justice Hodgson also adjourned until next Monday similar proceedings brought by the company against the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (Technical, Administrative and Supervisory Section). The union intends to apply for the injunction against them to be discharged.

Injunctions against three other craft unions were lifted by agreement after statements that they had never authorized or endorsed the strike. They were the Association of Patternmakers and Allied Craftsmen, the General Municipal, Boilermakers, and Allied Trades Union, and the Union of Construction Allied Trades and Technicians.





Lord Fred and Lady Ella set out in style

Royal smiles: (Top) Princess Michael of Kent with her children, Lord Frederick Windsor, aged 5½ (right) and Lady Gabriella Windsor, aged 3½, who is on her pony, Dominic, in front of the family home, Nether Lypiatt Manor in Gloucestershire. (Below, left) A portrait of Lady Gabriella Windsor and (below right) Lord Frederick Windsor.

The children are known as Lord Fred and Lady Ella. Their full names are: Frederick Michael George David Louis Windsor; and Gabriella Marina Alexandra Ophelia Windsor. Since Prince Henry's birth, Lady Gabriella has been twenty-first in the line of succession.

(Photographs: Tim Graham).

Gummer's facts wrong, say Bishops

Continued from page 1

ter was *undermined* by their failure to get their facts right. The day after their pronouncement the Save the Children Fund had had to point out that the church had not done its homework, hadn't checked what a Hercules transport plane could carry and what the Ethiopian logistical problems involved!"

He was referring to a letter to the Prime Minister signed by the archbishop, the cardinal, and the Moderator of the Free Church Federal Council, Dr Howard Williams, to which, as Lambeth Palace pointed out, Mrs Thatcher replied without querying any of the facts.

The fund said yesterday: "Our only reference to the church was to say that the bishops had called for airlifting. They wanted action and they wanted action fast. We pointed out that airlifting was so tremendously expensive that none of the voluntary agencies could afford it.

"We said there could be difficulties in airlifting considerable quantities of food."

Father Anthony Churchill said the Archbishop of Canterbury had not been available the day the letter to the Prime Minister was published, and Cardinal Hume had spent the day giving interviews to the media in which he repeatedly said: "We are only bishops, and I'm not in a position to comment on what can be done by this or that aircraft." Speaking for the cardinal, he went on: "Our point was that something had to be done. And the Hercules planes duly went there. So what is Mr Selwyn Gummer on about?

There was substantially more anger in the churches yesterday about Mr Gummer's attack on church leaders over Ethiopia than about his more severe censure of the Bishop of Durham.

The bishop had been seen "not to have sought to tell the whole truth" in his General Synod speech last week, in which he referred to a family in which two children had to share one pair of shoes, Mr Gummer remarked.

Speaking in Middlesbrough last night, the Bishop of Durham, the Right Rev David Jenkins, said he had not intended to criticize the social services for their care of that family, but was trying to help them by pointing out how cuts in their resources made it impossible for them to meet commitments.

Letter from Peking

Traffic chaos that cannot be ducked

One of Peking's most famous pleasures – roast duck – has become the symbol of its newest and most urgent problem. If the duck wanted to cross the road, it would have a long, long wait.

To be precise, the traffic problem has reached crisis point, and the worst bottle-neck of all is outside the city's main duck restaurant, where a thousand diners can enjoy the delicacy at the same time. Communist countries used to be mocked for the sparseness of their traffic on the six-lane boulevards built by bombastic leaders. But nobody – Chinese or foreigner – is laughing now in Peking, only fuming at 25-minute waits at intersections, such as the one outside the duck restaurant.

The municipal authorities are running on the spot to keep up with the city's mounting traffic congestion, and in real terms they are falling behind. A few years ago they banned horse and donkey carts in the daytime, so that one's sleep now is punctuated by the alluring clip-clop of the peasants' vehicles *bringing in* vegetables and other necessities *from the countryside*.

Then everybody blamed the cyclists, who are indeed reckless and oblivious of rules. On main thoroughfares they now have their own fenced-off lane. So the city council is thinking of banning lorries in the rush hour. But these are only short-term palliatives.

As Western cities discovered half a century ago, some congestion problems can be solved only with irksome one-way systems. A taxi driver recently overshot the turning for my destination and had to go round nearly two miles to get back to it. Overpasses and underpasses are sprouting fast in outer Peking, *but in the city* centre there is no such easy *solution*. Banning left-hand turns in some places (traffic *drives on the right*) just passes the problem on to the next intersection.

The recent National Day celebrations, for which all transport was banned, unless with official passes, for a mile on either side of the Tiananmen Gate, meant that a lot of people got sore feet. Even *bigwigs cannot always swish* by in their curtained limousines.

Socialist thinking favours *more public transport*, but the articulated buses and trolley buses slow everything down by cutting across the lanes to *take on and let off passengers*. The underground railway is being extended from its present single operational line, but it is unreliable and caters to a minority. Chaos has overtaken the underground system, with drivers having to leave their cabs to help push passengers into the overloaded carriages.

The main problem is that the terminal is the railway station, so that passengers bring too many suitcases and bundles which jam the doors of the underground. The planned circular line and spur line have not been completed on schedule, and the original planning has been decried officially as unsuitable.

For a city of nine million people, a single large railway station is not enough, nor are there facilities to cope with all the passengers.

In the city itself pedestrians make it a point of honour not to look right or left when they *cross the road* on the ground that – as a taxi driver told me – "They know we're not allowed to run them down". A few hundred fatalities a year is not startling in such a big city, but most of them are utterly avoidable.

The curse of motor-cycles has been averted by the authorities, who issue few permits for them.

New Volkswagen, Citroën and Nissan taxis have been imported to meet the transport needs of foreigners and a few privileged Chinese. But there are constant problems with recalcitrant drivers and taxi famine caused by the large numbers of Japanese businessmen who rent them on a monthly contract basis. Fares, however, are still relatively low, about 60p a kilometre.

Nevertheless, the taxi service is inadequate, especially now that more people have more money to spend on such luxuries. So to get home from the station, people hire pedi-cars operated by old-age pensioners.

Most foreigners other than students have given up their cycling craze of the 1970s in *Peking, finding the distances* too long and the hazards or weather too daunting.

David Bonavia

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen holds an Investiture at Buckingham Palace, 11.

The Duke of Edinburgh visits the National Spinal Injuries Centre at Stoke Mandeville hospital, Stoke Mandeville, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, 3.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen *Mother opens the North Woolwich* Old Station Museum Project, 3.25; and later attends a Reception to be given by the London Caithness Association at the Royal Scottish Corporation, King St, WC2, 6.30.

Princess Anne attends the Variety *Club of Great Britain Women of the* Year Awards 1984 at the Queen's Hotel, Leeds, 6.30.

Princess Margaret, as President, attends a dinner in aid of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children at Cardiff Castle, 7.20.

Prince Michael of Kent attends London Contemporary Dance Gala, Sadlers Wells, 7.20.

Music

Concert by Circa 1500, Firth Hall, University of Sheffield, 7.30.

Farewell concert by Erich Schmid, Cheltenham Town Hall, 7.30.

Recital by the Israeli Piano Trio, University of Ulster, Coleraine, 8.

Recital by Edna Arthur (violin), Neil Mantle (horn), Colin Kingsley (piano), Reid Concert Hall, Edinburgh, 7.30.

Talks, lectures

Electron Transport in Metallic Glasses by Dr D Greig, Department of Physics, Leicester University, 2.15.

Peel, Parliament and the People, *1834* to *1846* by *Prof. D Read, the* Town Hall, Tamworth, 3.30 and 7.30.

Tinker at the Forth Bridge ... by Dr Christopher Kent, the Palmer Building, University of Reading, Whiteknights, Reading, 8.

Medieval Scottish Kingship and the Formation of Modern Britain, by Dr Jenny Wormland, Department of History, University of Edinburgh, 4.15.

The Art of the Nation States; the Invention of the Portrait Miniature, by Mr John Murdoch, Reception Room, Wills Memorial Building, University of Bristol, 5.15.

Behold them in their Fine Array: Glasgow University students *through the ages by Dr Lawrence* Keppie, Hunterian Art Gallery, Glasgow, 7.30.

General

Auction of Paintings, Objets d'Art and Wine in aid of Manchester's New Contemporary Arts Centre, the Alexandra Suite, the Midland Hotel, Manchester, 8.

Exhibitions in progress

"Trapping the Elusive": Work by *Patrick Hughes*, MacRobert Arts Centre Gallery, University of Stirling, Stirling, Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5. (Ends Nov 28).

Scottish Artists – face to face: *portrait photographs by Jim* Cunningham and paintings by the artists featured in the portraits, Lillie Art Gallery, Station Road, Milngavie, Tues to Fri 11 to 5, and 7 to 9, *Sat and Sun 2 to 5. (Ends Nov* 30).

Painting, sculpture and book illustration by Ota Janeček, National Museum of Wales, Main *Building, Park Place, Cardiff*, Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 5. (Ends *Jan 6*).

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): New Towns and Urban Development Corporation Bill, second reading. Elections (Northern Ireland) Bill, remaining stages.

Lords (2.30): Bankruptcy (Scotland) Bill and Family Law (Scotland) Bill, *second readings*. Debate on Nicaragua.

Anniversaries

Births: Thomas Chatterton, the "boy poet", Bristol, 1752; Sir Wilfred Laurier, Prime Minister of Canada 1896-1911, Saint-Lin, Quebec, 1841; Deaths: Anton Rubinstein, pianist and composer, *old style Nov 8, Peterhof*, Russia, 1894; John Rushworth 1st, Earl Jellicoe, Admiral of the Fleet, London, 1935; General Franco, Madrid, 1975. Trial of the German war criminals opened at Nüremburg, 1945. Princess Elizabeth married HRH the Duke of Edinburgh at Westminster Abbey, 1947.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,590

ACROSS

1 One making predictions of advantage to those who listen (7).
5 Relative with a name for being lewd (7).
9 Hamlet, perhaps, said to be condescending (5).
10 Broke victor's head – rude about it (9).
11 Attack somebody unendingly, killing without hesitation (9).
12 Crack up former spouse – looking back, one whose wife did that (5).
13 Hit head back, semi-stun (5).
15 Wound about arm needed to be treated (9).
18 It could be HMS Siva (9).
19 Compass point in vogue (5).
21 Tries to escape a part in the theatre (5).
23 Some shillings to wager, say – it goes on runners (3-6).
25 The defender has a game point (9).
26 Aural drops prevail (5).
27 Reflexively, you see the fly's swatted (7).
28 Start spelling 13 phonetically – hot stuff! (7).

DOWN

1 Fasten up aged hounds outside (7).
2 They are lacking round embassies (9).
3 It could turn a girl's head (5).
4 Skinny and toothless what's-his-name (9).
5 7 transposed and distressed (5).
6 Copper has communist girl up for removing water in the kitchen (9).
7 Not inclined to raise (5).
8 After making deductions, was first to be stung (7).
14 Border flag (9).
16 Bill and Bob at one about being nimble (9).
17 An interpretation – finish it in wrought iron (9).
18 Edward, inwardly simple, brought up to be bold (7).
20 Quarters he can put in order and improve (7).
22 Climber holds gold key (5).
23 Concise instructions (5).
24 Proverbially happy lamb (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,589

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 8

TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending November 11:

ITV

1 Coronation Street (Wed) Granada, 19.20m
2 Coronation Street (Mon) Granada, 16.15m
3 Give Us A Clue, Thames, 15.60m
4 Name That Tune, Thames, 14.70m
5 Play Your Cards Right, LWT, 14.55m
6 Crossroads (Wed) Central, 14.45m
7 Crossroads (Thu) Central, 13.90m
8 Crossroads (Tue) Central, 13.85m
9 Surprise Surprise, LWT, 13.70m
10 Hallelujah, Yorkshire, 13.10m

BBC 1

1 Tenko, 15.35m
2 Just Good Friends, 15.15m
3 Dallas, 14.65m
4 Hi-de-Hi, 14.60m
5 Juliet Bravo, 12.25m
6 Bob's Full House, 11.85m
7 Dynasty, 11.20m
8 News & Sport (Sat 21:20), 10.65m
8= Royal British Legion Festival of Remembrance, 10.65m
10 The Late Late Breakfast Show, 10.40m

BBC 2

1 Lame Ducks, 9.90m
2 To the Manor Born, 6.20m
3 Forty Minutes, 5.25m
4 Entertainment USA, 4.35m
4= The Natural World, 4.35m
6 M.A.S.H., 4.00m
6= Cenotaph Service, 4.00m
8 Laugh??? I Nearly Paid My Licence Fee, 3.85m
9 Karen Kay, 3.35m
9= Three in the Wild, 3.35m

Channel 4

1 Brookside (Tue) 5.25m
2 Brookside (Mon) 5.15m
3 Praying Mantis (Thu) 4.95m
4 Praying Mantis (Wed) 3.90m
5 Christmas Holiday, 3.55m
6 Just Sex, 3.20m
6= Hill Street Blues, 3.20m
8 Fairly Secret Army, 2.95m
9 Gardeners' Calendar, 2.75m
10 American Football, 2.60m

S4C

Welsh

1 Rosalind a Myrddn, HTV, 96,000m
2 Dechrau canu/Canmol, BBC, 90,000m
3 Pobol y Cwm, BBC, 82,000m
4 Fo a Fe, BBC, 81,000m
5 Margaret Williams, BBC, 73,000m
5= Rhaglen Hywel Gwynfryn, BBC, 73,000m

English

1 Brookside (Wed), 158,000m
2 Hill Street Blues, 155,000m
3 Pushing Up Daisies, 133,000m
4 Treasure Hunt, 117,000m
5 Project U.F.O., 109,000m

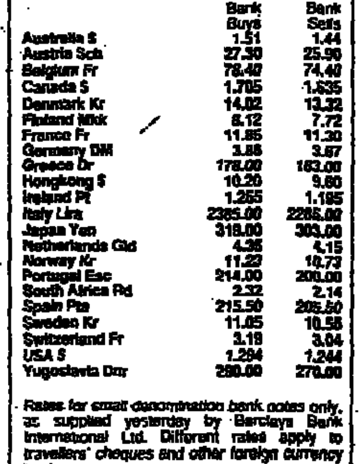
Breakfast Television: The average weekly figures for audiences at peak times (with figures in parenthesis showing the reach – the *number of people who viewed for at least eight minutes*):

BBC1: *Breakfast Time*: Mon to Fri, 1.7m (6.8m)

TV-am: *Good Morning Britain*: Mon to Fri 2m (8.2m), Sat. 2.3m (5.8m).

Broadcasters' Audience Research Board.

The pound



	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.51	1.44
Austria Sch	27.30	25.90
Belgium Fr	78.40	74.40
Canada $	1.705	1.635
Denmark Kr	14.02	13.32
Finland Mkk	8.12	7.72
France Fr	11.85	11.30
Germany DM	3.85	3.67
Greece Dr	178.00	163.00
Hongkong $	10.20	9.80
Ireland Pt	1.255	1.185
Italy Lira	2385.00	2285.00
Japan Yen	318.00	303.00
Netherlands Gld	4.35	4.15
Norway Kr	11.22	10.73
Portugal Esc	214.00	200.00
South Africa Rd	2.32	2.14
Spain Pta	215.50	205.50
Sweden Kr	11.05	10.58
Switzerland Fr	3.19	3.04
USA $	1.294	1.244
Yugoslavia Dnr	280.00	270.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 355.5.
London: The *FT* Index closed down 0.9, at 919.1.

Roads

London and South-east: Delays for drivers travelling from Parliament Square over Westminster Bridge, *particularly at junction with* Bridge Street.

Wales and West: **A470:** Temporary traffic lights, 24 hours, at Erwood, single file traffic. **A449:** Contraflow at Llantrisant, Gwent, between M4 junction 24 and *Raglan. A48: Temporary lights on* Cardiff-Chepstow road at Cleppa Park; lane closures, 24 hours.

Midlands: **M5:** Lane closures between junction 3 (Birmingham W and Central) to 4 (Bromsgrove). **A458:** Temporary signals at Shelton, *W of Shrewsbury, Shropshire.*

North: **A61:** Severe delays in Wakefield Road, Barnsley. **A650:** Some delays in Bradford Road, Stockbridge, E of Keighley. **A6026:** Single *alternative line of traffic on* Wakefield Road at Sowerby Bridge.

Scotland: **A8:** Width restriction in St. John's Road at Featherhall Ave, Edinburgh. **A702:** Single-lane traffic *with lights N of Carlops*, mid-Lothian. **A74:** Two-way traffic on Northbound carriageway N of North Crawoordjohn to S of A702, southbound carriageway closed.

Information supplied by AA.

The papers

The *Daily Mirror* says *that if the* Mars bar poison alarm was just a hoax if was a stupid, unbalanced and imbecilic hoax. "No doubt, it momentarily affected the sale of Mars bars. It also wasted police time and scared a great many innocent *people, especially children*. What is more, it was a criminal hoax. If the hoaxers find themselves behind an entirely different kind of bars it will be no less than they deserve."

The Sun says that the BBC mandarins have such arrogance in asking for an increase in the colour television licence that they might have stepped out of their own soap operas, *Dallas* and *Dynasty*. "Remember" it cautions, "someone shot J.R." and adds Margaret Thatcher should take a six-gun to the inflated pretensions of those very superior and expensive people at the BBC."

Portfolio

Portfolio – how to play

Monday–Saturday record your daily Portfolio total.

Add these together to determine your weekly Portfolio total.

If your total matches the published weekly dividend figure you have won outright or a share of the prize money stated for that week, and *must claim your prize as instructed below*.

How to claim

Telephone The Times Portfolio claims line 0254-53272 between 10.00 am and 3.30 pm, on the day your overall total matches The *Times Portfolio Dividend. No claims can be* accepted outside these hours.

You must have your card with you when you telephone.

If you are unable to telephone someone else can claim on your behalf but they must have *your card* and call The Times Portfolio claims line between the stipulated times.

No responsibility can be accepted for failure *to contact the claims office for any reason* within the stated hours.

The above instructions are applicable to both daily and weekly *dividend* claims.

● Some Times Portfolio cards include minor misprints in the instructions on the reverse side. *These cards are not invalidated.*

● The wording of Rules 2 and 3 has been expanded from earlier versions for clarification purposes. The Game *itself* is not affected and will continue to be played in *exactly* the same way as before.

Weather

A ridge of high pressure will cross all areas followed from W by a trough of low pressure.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, central S, central N England, E, W Midlands: Mist and fog clearing slowly, hazy sunshine, rain later in afternoon and evening; wind variable light becoming S or SE, moderate, max *temp 7 to 9C (45 to 48).*

East Anglia, E, NE England: Mist and fog clearing slowly, sunny periods, rain in places during evening; *wind NW* becoming S or SW light or moderate, max temp 7 to 9C (45 to 48).

Channel Islands, SW England, S Wales: Rain spreading from W followed by showers and sunny intervals; wind S or SW, light becoming moderate or fresh; max temp 8 to 10C (46 to 50).

N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyl, Northern Ireland: Mist and fog soon clearing, becoming cloudy with rain during afternoon but becoming *intermittent in evening; wind W light*, becoming S or SE moderate; max temp 7 to 9C (45 to 48).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, central Highlands: Mist and fog clearing, sunny periods developing, rain in places during evening; wind variable light, becoming SE moderate; max temp 6 to 8C (43 to 46).

Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Oakney, Shetland; Showers *dying out, sunny periods*, wind variable light; max temp 6 to 8C (43 to 46).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday. Changeable. Near normal temperatures.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind *W* moderate *backing SW* fresh locally strong; sea slight, later moderate. English Channel (E), St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind W moderate backing S strong to gale; sea slight becoming very rough.

Sun rises: 7.27 am — Sun sets: 4.05 pm
Moon rises: 3.46 am — Moon sets: 3.04 pm
New Moon: November 22.

Lighting-up time

London 4.35 pm to 6.59 am
Bristol 4.45 pm to 7.08 am
Edinburgh 4.27 pm to 7.32 am
Manchester 4.35 pm to 7.16 am
Penzance 5.02 pm to 7.15 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	6	43	Guernsey	f	10	50
Birmingham	f	4	39	Inverness	c	7	45
Blackpool	f	7	45	Jersey	c	10	50
Bristol	c	3	37	London	s	8	46
Cardiff	f	8	46	Manchester	f	6	43
Edinburgh	r	7	45	Newcastle	s	7	45
Glasgow	c	8	46	Ronaldsway	f	9	48

London

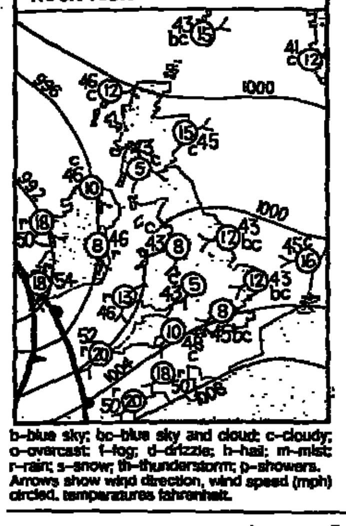
Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 6C (43F); *min 6 pm* to 6 am, 10C (50F). Humidity: 6 pm, 86 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.01in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm; 4.3hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, *1,004.9 millibars* rising. 1,000 millibars=29.53in.

Highest and lowest

Highest day temp: Guernsey 12C (54F); lowest day max: Benson, Oxfordshire 3C (37F); highest rainfall: Eastbourne 1.55in; highest *sunshine: Poole 5.2 hr.*

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing edge)

NOON TODAY



b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled, temperatures fahrenheit.

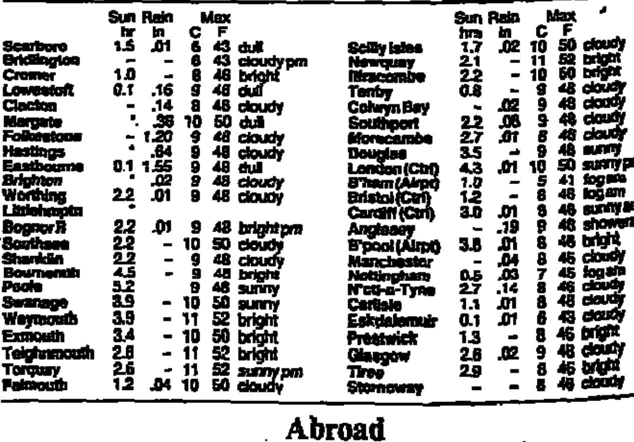
High tides

TODAY

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	11.18	6.7	11.57	7.1
Aberdeen	11.05	4.1	11.11	4.3
Avonmouth	4.34	12.2	4.58	12.7
Belfast	8.42	3.3	8.51	3.7
Cardiff	4.19	11.2	4.43	11.7
Devonport	3.10	5.1	3.30	5.5
Dover	8.25	6.3	8.56	6.4
Falmouth	2.40	4.9	3.00	5.3
Glasgow	10.37	4.5	10.42	4.7
Harwich	9.10	3.7	9.49	3.9
Holyhead	7.54	5.3	8.09	5.6
Hull	3.24	6.6	4.14	7.0
Ilfracombe	3.24	8.3	3.45	8.8
Leith	–	–	12.15	5.3
Liverpool	8.44	8.8	9.03	9.2
Lowestoft	6.27	2.4	7.38	2.4
Margate	9.14	4.6	10.02	4.7
Milford Haven	3.38	6.4	4.00	6.6
Newquay	2.34	6.4	2.55	6.8
Oban	3.35	3.5	3.42	3.9
Penzance	2.16	5.2	2.35	5.6
Portland	4.20	1.9	4.31	2.1
Portsmouth	8.50	4.8	9.10	4.6
Shoreham	8.35	6.0	9.01	6.0
Southampton	8.28	4.5	8.46	4.3
Swansea	3.46	8.7	4.07	9.2
Tees	12.50	5.1	1.35	5.2
Walton-on-Naze	9.07	3.9	9.45	4.2

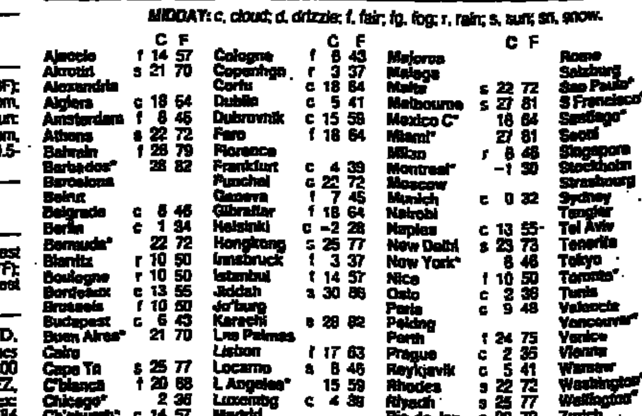
Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain



	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarboro	1.5	.01	6	43	dull	Scilly Isles	1.7	.02	10	50	cloudy
Bridlington	–	–	6	43	cloudy pm	Newquay	2.1	–	11	52	bright
Cromer	1.0	–	8	46	bright	Ilfracombe	2.2	–	10	50	bright
Lowestoft	0.1	.16	9	48	dull	Tenby	0.8	–	9	48	cloudy
Clacton	–	.14	8	46	cloudy	Colwyn Bay	–	.02	9	48	cloudy
Margate	.	.38	10	50	dull	Southport	2.2	.08	9	48	cloudy
Folkestone	–	1.20	9	48	cloudy	Morecambe	2.7	.01	8	46	cloudy
Hastings	.	.84	9	48	cloudy	Douglas	3.5	–	9	48	sunny
Eastbourne	0.1	1.55	9	48	dull	London (Ctrl)	4.3	.01	10	50	sunny pm
Brighton	.	.02	9	48	cloudy	B'ham (Airpt)	1.0	–	5	41	fog am
Worthing	2.2	.01	9	48	cloudy	Bristol (Ctrl)	1.2	–	8	46	fog am
Littlehmptn	.					Cardiff (Ctrl)	3.0	.01	8	46	sunny am
Bognor R	2.2	.01	9	48	bright pm	Anglesey	–	.19	9	48	showers
Southsea	2.2	–	10	50	cloudy	B'pool (Airpt)	3.8	.01	8	46	bright
Shanklin	2.2	–	9	48	cloudy	Manchester	–	.04	8	45	cloudy
Bournemth	4.5	–	9	48	bright	Nottingham	0.5	.03	7	45	fog am
Poole	5.2		9	48	sunny	N'ctl-u-Tyne	2.7	.14	8	46	cloudy
Swanage	3.9	–	10	50	sunny	Carlisle	1.1	.01	8	48	cloudy
Weymouth	3.9	–	11	52	bright	Eskdalemuir	0.1	.01	6	43	cloudy
Exmouth	3.4	–	10	50	bright	Prestwick	1.3	–	8	46	bright
Teignmouth	2.8	–	11	52	bright	Glasgow	2.8	.02	9	48	cloudy
Torquay	2.6	–	11	52	sunny pm	Tiree	2.9	–	8	46	bright
Falmouth	1.2	.04	10	50	cloudy	Stornoway	–	–	8	46	cloudy

Abroad



MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	f	14	57	Cologne	f	6	43	Majorca				Rome	f	18	64
Akrotiri	s	21	70	Copenhgn	r	3	37	Malaga				Salzburg	c	3	37
Alexandria				Corfu	c	18	64	Malta	s	22	72	Sao Paulo*		19	66
Algiers	c	18	64	Dublin	c	5	41	Melbourne	s	27	81	S Francisco*		14	57
Amsterdam	f	8	46	Dubrovnik	c	15	59	Mexico C*		18	64	Santiago*		19	66
Athens	s	22	72	Faro	f	18	64	Miami*		27	81	Seoul	r	3	41
Bahrain	f	26	79	Florence				Milan	r	8	46	Singapore	r	26	79
Barbados*		28	82	Frankfurt	c	4	39	Montreal*		–1	30	Stockholm	c	4	39
Barcelona				Funchal	c	22	72	Moscow				Strasbourg	c	4	39
Beirut				Geneva	f	7	45	Munich	c	0	32	Sydney	s	26	79
Belgrade	c	8	46	Gibraltar	f	18	64	Nairobi				Tangier	f	19	66
Berlin	c	1	34	Helsinki	c	–2	28	Naples	c	13	55	Tel Aviv	f	22	72
Bermuda*		22	72	Hongkong	s	25	77	New Delhi	s	23	73	Tenerife			
Biarritz	r	10	50	Innsbruck	f	3	37	New York*		8	46	Tokyo	c	10	50
Boulogne	r	10	50	Istanbul	f	14	57	Nice	f	10	50	Toronto*		2	35
Bordeaux	c	13	55	Jeddah	s	30	86	Oslo	c	2	36	Tunis	s	19	66
Brussels	f	10	50	Jo'burg				Paris	c	9	48	Valencia			
Budapest	c	6	43	Karachi	s	28	82	Peking				Vancouver*		8	46
Buen Aires*		21	70	Las Palmas				Perth	f	24	75	Venice	r	8	45
Cairo				Lisbon	f	17	63	Prague	c	2	35	Vienna	c	4	39
Cape Tn	s	25	77	Locarno	s	8	46	Reykjavik	c	5	41	Warsaw	c	–1	30
C'blanca	f	20	68	L Angeles*		15	59	Rhodes	s	22	72	Washington*		nil	
Chicago*		2	36	Luxembg	c	4	39	Riyadh	s	25	77	Wellington*	f	14	57
Ch'church*	c	14	57	Madrid				Rio de Jan	c	22	72	Zurich	f	6	43

* denotes Sunday's figures are latest available